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Christ's College to Emmanuel College.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN BRANCH

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TO

THE REVEREND

WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D.,

MASTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE,

This Volume

IS (BY PERMISSION)

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

As respects the present volume it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge assistance obligingly rendered by the Rev. the Master of Christ's college, the Rev. the Master of S. John's college, the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., fellow of that society, C. C. Babington, esq., M.A., professor of Botany, the Hon. and Rev. the Master of Magdalen college, the late Lord Braybrooke, the Rev. Mynors Bright, M.A., fellow of Magdalen college, the Rev. Francis Martin, M.A., fellow of Trinity college, the Rev. John Glover, M.A., librarian of the same college, and the Rev. John Fuller, B.D., fellow and tutor of Emmanuel college.

Mr. Mayor has also been so good as to allow the publisher the use of some excellent wood cuts.

C. H. C.

Cambridge, June, 1861.

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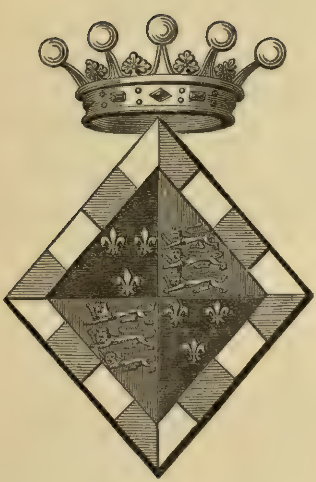

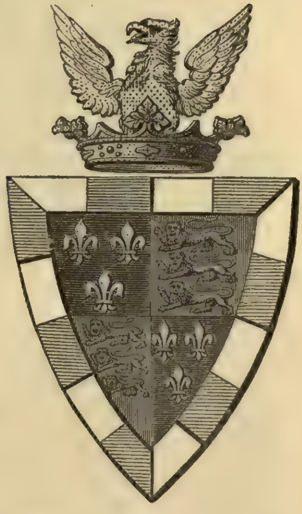

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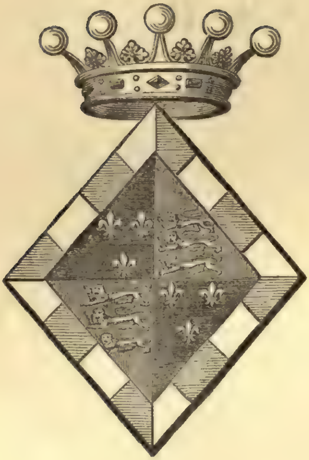

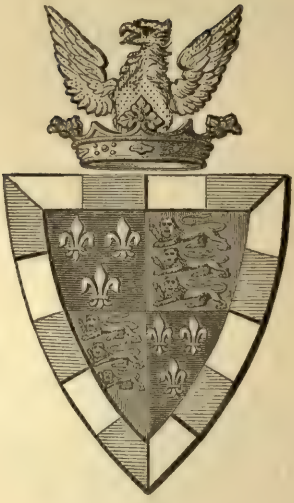

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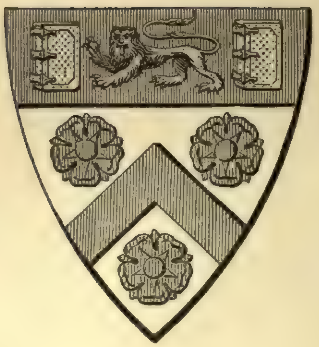

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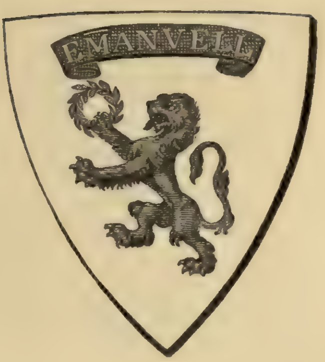

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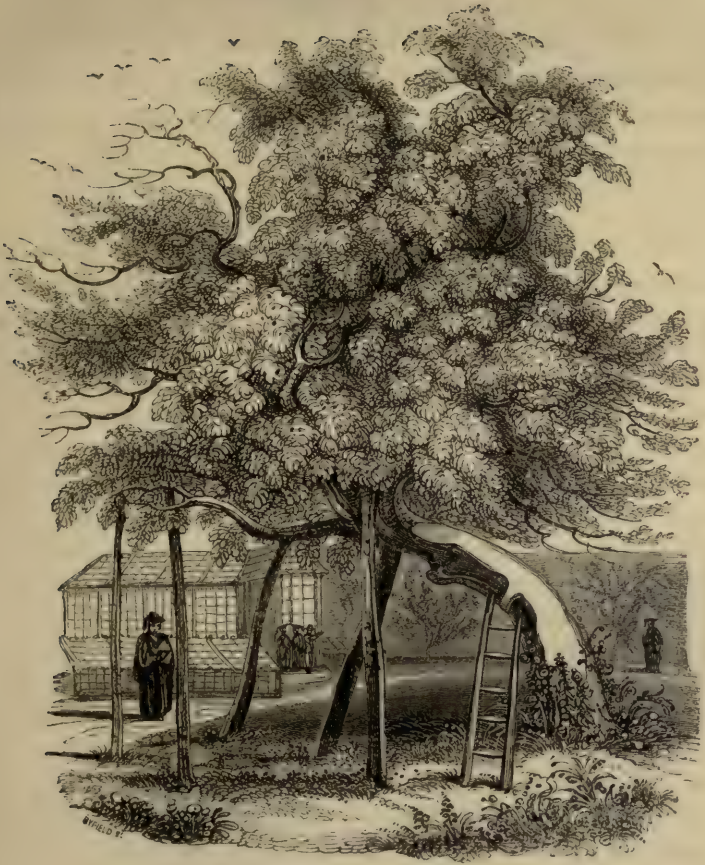


MILTON'S MULBERRY-TREE.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

THIS college occupies the site, possesses the rights, and is endowed with the revenues of an older academical foundation,(a) called God's house, of which we proceed to give some account.

(a) Although we have thought it advisable to place the colleges in the order which has so long been observed, yet we are by no means satisfied that that order is strictly accurate. We incline to think, that Trinity college (as succeeding to the site and estates of Michaelhouse)

God's House. — In or about 1439, William Byngham, rector of S. John Zachary in London, presented the following curious petition to king Henry VI:

Unto the Kyng our Soverain Lord.

Besecheth ful mekely your poure preest and continuell bedeman William Byngham, person of Seint John Zacharie of London, unto your Soverain Grace to be remembred how that he hath diverse tymes sued unto your Highnesse shewyng and de[cla]ryng by bille how gretely the clergie of this youre reaume, by the which all wysdom, konnyng, and governaunce standeth, is like to be empeired and febled, by the defaute and lak of scolemaistres of gramer, in so moche that as your seyd poure besecher hath founde of late over the est partie of the wey ledyng from Hampton to Coventre and so forth no ferther north than Rypon lxx. scoles voide or mo that weren occupied all at ones w^{t}in l. yeres passed, bicause that there is so grete scarstee of maistres of gramar, whereof as now ben almost non, nor none mawen be hade in your Universitees over those that nedes most ben occupied still there: Wherefore please it unto your most Soverain Highnesse and plentevous grace to considre how that for all liberall sciences used in your seid Universitees certein lyflode is ordeyned and endued, savyng onely for gramer, the which is rote and grounde of all the seid other sciences, and thereupon graciously to graunte licence to your forseid besecher that he may yeve w^{t}outen fyn or

---

should be placed between S. Peter's college and Clare college; that Magdalen college (as succeeding to the site and corporate rights of Buckingham college) should be placed between Corpus Christi and King's colleges; and that Christ's college (as occupying the site and possessing the revenues of God's house) should be placed between Magdalen and King's colleges. It may even be urged, that S. John's college is of superior antiquity to any other, as the hospital of S. John on the site of which it stands, and with the revenues whereof it is endowed, although a religious house was also a house of learning, its members being entitled to academic degrees. As regards Emmanuel and Sidney colleges, which occupy the sites of friaries, the case is different, for a considerable interval occurred between the suppression of the friaries and the foundation of those colleges.

fee......mansion y-called Goddeshous, the which he hath made and edified in your towne of Cambrigge for the free herbigage of poure scolers of gramer, and also that he and whatsomevere other persone or persones to that wele willed and disposed mowen yeve also w^{t}outen fyn and fee, lyflode, as londes, tenementes, rentes, and services such as is not holden of you immediately by knyght service, or advousons of churches, though thei ben holde of you, or of ony other by knyght service, to the value of l. li. by yere, or elles to suche yerely value as may please unto your gode grace, unto the maister and scolers of Clare Hall in your Universitee of Cambrigge and to their successours, and also to graunte licence to the same maister and scolers and their successours for to resceyve w^{t}outen fyn and fee the same mansion, and the seid other londes, tenementes, rentes, and services, and advousons, to the seid value, after the forme of a cedule to this bille annexed, to yntent that the seid maister and scolers mowe fynde perpetually in the forseid mansion y-called Goddeshous xxiiii. scolers for to comense in gramer, and a preest to governe them, for reformacon of the seid defaute, for the love of God and in the wey of charitee.

By letters patent dated 13 July, 17 Henry VI. [1439] the king gave licence to Byngham to grant to the master and scholars of Clare hall, a certain mansion near that hall called Godeshous, for a master being a priest and twenty-four scholars in grammar. He also empowered Byngham or any other person or persons, to grant to the master and scholars of Clare hall, other lands, tenements, rents and services, and advowsons of churches to the value of £50. a-year for the support of the said mansion, and the said grammar scholars and their master.

The preceding letters patent having been delivered up by Byngham to be cancelled, the king by other letters patent, dated 9th February in the

20th year of his reign [1441-2], gave licence to William Byngham and to William Wymbill, William Millyngton and William Gulle, doctors in divinity, and John Tylney, doctor in decrees, and the master and fellows of Clare hall, that they and their heirs, or any other person or persons by Byngham to be named and assigned, might in a certain tenement with three gardens adjacent, commonly called Godeshous, found, erect, and establish a college of one priest and scholars in the science of grammar, to the number of twenty-five persons or more, who were thereby incorporated as the proctor and scholars of Godeshous, and were to be governed by ordinances, rules, and statutes, to be framed by Byngham, and by Doctors Wymbill, Millyngton, Gulle, and Tylney. The college was also empowered to hold lands and possessions to the value of £50 per annum. By other letters patent, dated 1st March following, the king granted to Byngham, and to Drs. Wymbill, Millyngton, Gulle, and Tylney, the reversion of certain pensions, payable from alien priories, in order that the same might be granted by them to the proctor and scholars of Godeshous when it should be established.

Henry VI. by other letters patent, dated 26th August, in the 24th year of his reign [1446], after reciting the above grants, and that the said William Byngham had delivered up the messuage and gardens therein mentioned for the enlargement of King's college,(a) and proposed to build another mansion for such scholars of and in two cottages or one tenement (which formerly was of the abbat of Tyltey), and in one other tenement (situate contiguous thereto, which was formerly of the abbess of Denny) with the gardens to the same adjoining (as they were then situate together in the Preacher street, without Barnwell gate, in the parish of S. Andrew of Cambridge, between a certain mansion which John Fysshwyk, formerly bedel of the university, inhabited and held on the south part, and the public street, called Preacher street on the west part, and the tenement of Richard Pechley there, which William Fysher, burgess of Cambridge, inhabited and held on the north part, and the lands of the prioress of S. Rhadegund, of Cambridge, on the east part, which cottages or tenements contained in length next the common way aforesaid, 19 rods and more, and the other tenement which was of the abbess of Denny, contained in breadth next the way aforesaid 11 rods, and in length from the aforesaid way called Preacher street, towards the lands of the prioress of S. Rhadegund aforesaid, between the west and east, 101 rods) gave licence to William Byngham, William Lychfeld, William Millyngton, William Gulle, Gilbert Worthington, John Cote, doctors in divinity, John Tylney, doctor in decrees, and John Horley, B.D., that they and any other or others by Byngham assigned, might make, erect, and found, for all time to endure, on the aforesaid two cottages or tenements formerly of the abbat of Tyltey, and tenement formerly of the abbess of Denny, with the gardens to the same adjoining, or in any part or parts of such cottages, tenements, or gardens, one perpetual college of one proctor and scholars, to be instructed, not only in the faculty of grammar, but also in the knowledge of any other liberal faculties, according to the ordinances and statutes of the said William Byngham and the others therein named to be made in that behalf.

(a) Mr. Cole had a notion that the original God's house was on the eastern side of Trumpington street. This we think highly improbable.

By the same letters patent the proctor and scholars were empowered to acquire and hold lands and tenements of the annual value of £100, also the advowson of the church of Helpston, in the county of Northampton, in aid of their sustenance and exhibition.

Various apports or annual pensions which had been paid by alien priories to their superior houses beyond the seas, and the priories of Carsewel in North Wales, and of Chepstow and the priory of Ikham in the counties of Lincoln and Oxford with their possessions, were also by these letters patent granted by the king to Byngham and doctors Millyngton, Gulle, and Tylney, for the use of the proctor and scholars, and ample powers were given to change these estates for others nearer Cambridge, should such a course be deemed expedient.

By a charter of Henry VI., dated 16th April, in the 26th year of his reign [1448], the preceding grants to the college were confirmed and amplified. From this charter it appears that John Lyncoln, literate, and John Pycard, Robert Mylton, and Richard Corlus, priests, had been admitted scholars of the college. The power of making statutes was granted to Byngham, William Lychfeld, William Millyngton, William Gulle, John Holland, doctors in divinity, John Hurte and Robert Stolise, bachelors in divinity, and such others as Byngham should nominate and assign. The number of scholars was to be sixty or upwards. It would appear not to have been finally determined at this period whether the college should be established in S. Andrew's parish, or on the site of other premises purchased by Byngham. These premises are thus described: a messuage with the appurtenances in the parish of the Holy Trinity, opposite the aqueduct of the friar's minors; a tenement lying at the south end of the garden of Peterhouse, abutting on Trumpington street at the east head, and upon the common pasture of Cambridge. This tenement had belonged to the prior and convent of the white canons of the order of S. Gilbert of Sempringham.

Henry VI., by letters patent dated 3rd September, in the 26th year of his reign [1447], granted to the proctor and scholars the advowson of Fendrayton in Cambridgeshire.

The same monarch by letters patent dated 26th January, in the 27th year of his reign [1448-9], granted to the proctor and scholars the advowson of the church of Nanby, in the county of Lincoln, and the hospital or free chapel of S. James of Thurlow in Suffolk.

Byngham having assumed the office of proctor of the college; by deed dated 10th February, 27 Hen. VI. [1448-9], released the estates of the college to doctors Millyngton, Gulle, and Tylney, who by another deed dated 23rd June, 27 Hen. VI. [1449], conveyed the same to Byngham as proctor, and the scholars and their successors for ever.

By a deed dated 1st November, 33 Hen. VI. [1454], Richard duke of York, John viscount Bellamont, and John Fray, chief baron of the exchequer, by virtue of the king's licence granted to John Hurte, proctor, and the scholars of the college for ever, an acre of land in Helpston in Northamptonshire, with the advowson of the church there.

Former grants to the college having been declared void by an act of resumption, Henry VI. made a new grant by letters patent dated 25th July, in the 36th year of his reign [1458].

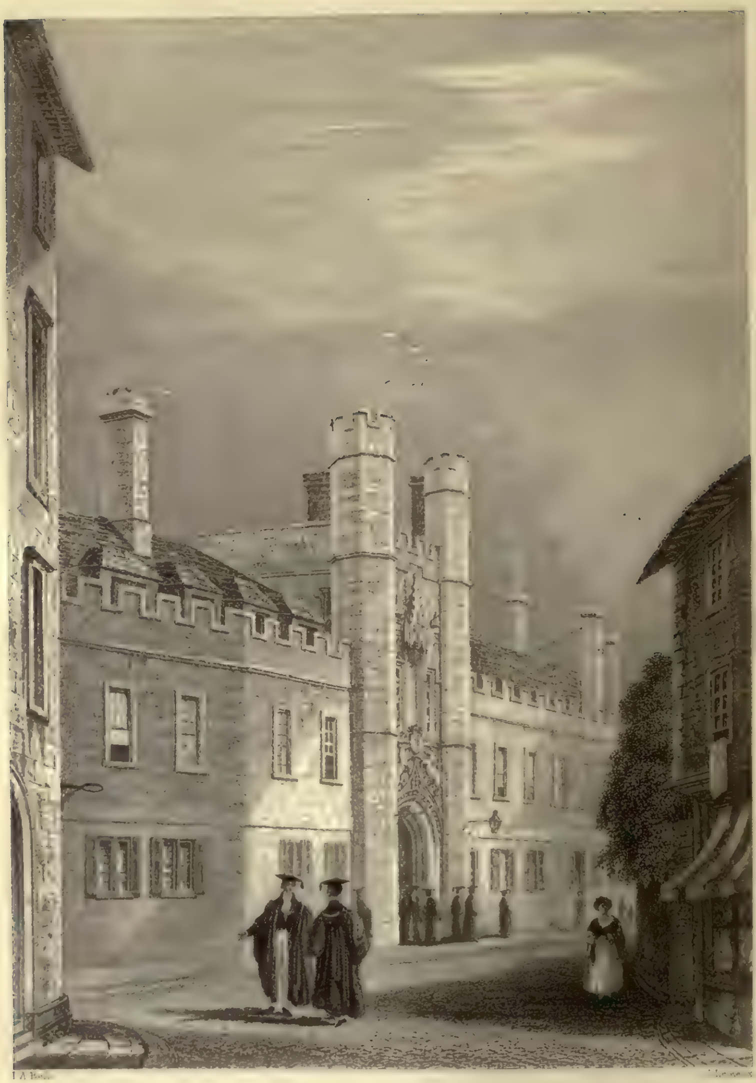
Edward IV., by letters patent dated 4th November, in the second year of his reign [1462], confirmed the previous grants to the college. This proving insufficient, another charter of confirmation was granted by that monarch on the 6th December, in the 8th year of his reign [1468].

On the 20th of November, 1488, John Alcock, bishop of Ely, granted an indulgence of forty days to the supporters and repairers of God's house.

We subjoin a list of the proctors or masters:—

William Byngham, the founder.
1454, John Hurte, B.D.
1462, William Fallan.
1465, William Bassett, M.A., vicar of Helpston.
1480, Ralph Barton.
1495, John Sycling, M.A., fellow of Corpus Christi college.

The last of these became the first master of Christ's college.



I A Bell [illegible]

CHRISTS COLLEGE.

The Foundress.—Margaret Beaufort was born at Bletsoe in Bedfordshire, 31st May, 1443. Her father John Beaufort, first duke of Somerset, K.G., and lieutenant-general of France, Acquitaine and Normandy, was of royal descent, being grandson of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, titular king of Castile and Leon, the fourth son of Edward III. John of Gaunt by Catharine Swinford, who ultimately became his third wife, had several natural children, who were called Beaufort from their having been born at the duke's castle of Beaufort in France. These children were in 1397 legitimated by an act of parliament which contained nothing to restrict their claim to the throne, although an exception of the royal dignity was afterwards surreptitiously introduced into Henry the Fourth's confirmation of the act of legitimation. Her mother Margaret Beauchamp was the daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Bletsoe, knight, and widow of Sir Oliver Saint John, knight. The duke of Somerset died 27th May, 1444, and Margaret his only daughter succeeded to such of his estates as were not held in tail male, or settled on her mother.

Four days after the duke of Somerset's death she was committed to the wardship of William de la Pole, earl and afterwards duke of Suffolk. Her education appears to have been carefully attended to. Bishop Fisher says:

> She was good in remembraunce, and of holdyng memorye; a redye wytte she had also to conceive all thyngs, albeit they

> were ryghte derke. Right studious she was in Bokes, which she had in grete number, both in Englysh and in Frenshe; and for her exercise, and for the profyte of other, she did translate divers maters of Devocyon out of Frensh into Englysh. Full often she complayned that in her youthe she had not given her to the understanding of Latin, wherein she had a lytell perceyvyng; specyally of the Rubryshe of the Ordynall for the saying of her Servyce, which she did well understand.

Of her skill in needlework a specimen remained at Bletsoe as late as the time of James I., and that monarch constantly called for it when passing through that place in his progresses.

According to a custom very prevalent at that period she was married at an extremely early age. Bishop Fisher relates the following extraordinary incident:

> In her tender Age, she being endued with so grete towardness of Nature and lykelyhode of Enherytance, many sued to have had her to maryage. The Duke of Suthfolk, which then was a Man of grete experyence, moost dylygently procured to have had her for his Son and Heyre. Of the contrary part, Kyng Henry the Sixth did make meanes for Edmunde his Brother, then the Erle of Rychemonde. She which as then was not fully nine years old, doubtfull in her mynde what she were best to do, asked counsayle of an old Gentlewoman whom she moche loved and trusted, which dyde advyse her to commend her self to St Nicholas the Patron and helper of all true maydens, and to beseche him to put in her mynde what she were best to do. This counsayle she follow'd, and made her Prayer so, full often; but specyally that nyghte when she sholde the morrowe after make answere of her mynde determynately. A mervaylous thyng! that same nyght, as I have herde her tell many a tyme, as she lay in Prayer, calling upon St Nycholas, whether slepynge or wakeynge she could not assure, but about four of the clocke in the mornynge, one appered unto her arrayed like a Byshop, and

naming unto her Edmonde, bad take hyme unto her Husbande. And so by this meane she did enclyne her mynde unto Edmonde the Kyng's Broder, and Erle of Rychemonde.

There is good evidence, however, that the duke of Suffolk did marry her to his son John de la Pole, but on the duke's attainder that marriage was regarded as a nullity, and she soon afterwards became the wife of Edmund de Hadham, earl of Richmond, the half-brother of Henry VI.(a) He died 3rd November, 1456. After his death she resided at Pembroke castle, the property of her husband's brother, Jasper de Hatfield, earl of Pembroke. Here, on 28th January, 1456-7, she gave birth to a posthumous son, baptised Henry, and who ultimately succeeded to the crown as king Henry VII.

In or before 1459 the countess of Richmond married her second cousin lord Henry Stafford, a younger son of Humphrey Stafford, first duke of Buckingham. He died in or about 1482, and soon afterwards she married her third cousin Thomas lord Stanley, steward of the king's household and a widower with a large family.

The countess of Richmond took a prominent part in the transactions which resulted in the dethronement of Richard III., the accession of her son as Henry VII., and his marriage to Elizabeth of York. Richard III., incensed at her hostility, procured an act of parliament vesting all the countess' estates in her husband for life, with remainder to the crown. Lord Stanley deserted Richard on the eve of the battle of Bosworth Field, and was created earl of Derby by Henry VII. In his first parliament the act against the countess which had passed in the reign of Richard, was repealed, and she was expressly invested with all the privileges of a feme sole.

(a) The earl of Richmond was eldest son of Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor, a welsh gentleman of princely descent by Catharine of Valois, the widow of Henry V. He was called of Hadham, from being born at Hadham in Hertfordshire. In 31 Hen. VI. he was created earl of Richmond, and had grants of the great honor of Richmond, the lordships of Kendal and Weresdale, and the castle and manor of Hadley in Essex.

She had now an establishment suitable to her exalted rank as the mother of the sovereign, and we find mention of her chancellor, her chamberlain, the comptroller of her household, her poet, and her band of minstrels. Colyweston in Northamptonshire was her principal residence. She completed a goodly, fair, and stately house at that place, the erection of which had been commenced by lord Cromwell. Here she was on several occasions visited by the king her son.

Henry VII. granted to his mother considerable estates in various parts of England. Some of these had belonged to her father.

In 1497 she established divinity professorships in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but it was not till 1503 that they were regularly endowed.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century there were serious disputes between the university and town of Cambridge, occasioned by conflicting claims to jurisdiction, and aggravated by mutual complaints of extortion and oppression of various kinds. To put an end to these perplexing and pernicious controversies, the two bodies had recourse to the countess, whom they besought to cause the titles of either party to be examined, and the differences between them determined according to justice and good conscience. Whereupon she required them to name arbitrators. They agreed in selecting sir Thomas Frowick, knight, king's serjeant, soon afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, John Fisher, a justice of that court, and Humphrey Coningsby, king's serjeant. The case was heard partly in the presence of the countess and partly at London and elsewhere, and at length, on the 11th July, 1502, the arbitrators made an award, to which the countess affixed her seal. The award was embodied in an indenture of composition dated 12th May, 1503, whereby it was provided that all future disputes between the two bodies and the solution of all ambiguities should, during the countess' life, be referred to the determination of her and such other persons as she should nominate.

The earl of Derby died 29th July, 1504. On the 30th of October following the countess founded a preachership in this university. The king's licence for this foundation is dated 7th February, 1503-4.

After the earl of Derby's death the countess made the following singular vow to bishop Fisher her confessor, in renewal of one previously made to bishop Fitzjamys in the lifetime of the earl.

> In the presence of my Lord God Jesu Christ & his blessed Mother the glorious Virgin St Mary & of all the whole company of Heaven & of you also my Ghostly Father I Margaret of Richmond with full Purpose & good Deliberation for the Weale of my sinfull Soule with all my Hearte promise from

henceforth the Chastity of my Bodye. That is never to use my Bodye having actuall knowledge of manne after the common usuage in Matrimonye the which Thing I had before purposed in my Lord my Husbands Dayes then being my Ghostly father the Byshop of Rochester Mr Richard Fitz James & now eftsence I fully confirm it as far as in me lyeth beseeching my Lord God That He will this my poor wyll accept to the Remedye of my wretched Lyfe & Relief of my sinfull soule and that He will give me his Grace to perform the same. And also for my more Meryte & quietness of my Soule in doubtful things perteyning to the same I avowe to you my Lord of Rochester to whom I am & have been sence the first time I see you admitted verely determined (as to my chiefe trusty Councellour) to owe my Obedience in all things concerning the weale and profyte of my Soule.

In 1505 she obtained the royal licence for converting God's house into Christ's college.

In 1508 the countess took steps for converting the ancient hospital of S. John the evangelist in Cambridge into an academical college.

Henry VII. died 21st April, 1509, having by his will appointed his mother one of his executors. A few days after the coronation of her grandson Henry VIII., namely, on 29th June, 1509, she died at Woking in Surrey.

She was buried in Westminster abbey. In the south aisle of Henry the Seventh's chapel is an altar monument of black marble and touchstone, each side being divided by pilasters into three compartments. At the ends and sides are eight escocheons within chaplets of laurel, surrounded by roses. On the top is the recumbent effigy of the countess wearing her coronet and robes of state, her head resting on cushions beneath a gothic canopy, and her feet supported by a fawn. The effigy, escocheons, chaplets, roses, &c., are of copper, and the effigy is gilt. The artist employed was Pietro Torrigiano.

On the ledge of the tomb is the following inscription composed by Erasmus:—

MARGARETAE. RICHEMONDIAE. SEPTIMI. HENRICI. MATRI. OCTAVI. AVIAE. QVAE. STIPENDIA. CONSTITVIT. TRIB. HOC. COENOBIO. MONACHIS. ET. DOCTORI. GRAMMATICES. APVD. WYMBORN. PERQ: ANGLIAM. TOTAM. DIVINI. VERBI. PRAECONI. DVOB. ITEM. INTERPRAETIB: LITTERAR: SACRAR: ALTERI. OXONIIS. ALTERI. CANTABRIGIAE. VBI. ET. COLLEGIA. DVO. CHRISTO. ET. IOANNI. DISCIPVLO. EIVS. STRVXIT. MORITVR. AN. DOMINI M. D. IX. III. KAL. IVLII.

On an adjoining tablet was formerly a latin elegy to her memory, by John Skelton, poet laureate.

Her benefactions to the abbey of Westminster were very considerable. Two chantry monks and a converse were specially charged with the celebration of daily offices for her in that monastery. She, with others, also founded a chantry in the church of the Holy Trinity at Guildford. She had a licence to found a chantry for four chaplains in the chapel of S. George at Windsor, but it is not certain whether that foundation actually took effect. At Wimborne Minster in Dorsetshire, where her parents were buried, she founded a chantry and grammar school. She erected the beautiful chapel over S. Wenefrede's well at Holywell in Flintshire, gave a mansion and lands to the rector of Torrington in Devonshire, and built one of the aisles of the church of Sampford Peverell in that county. We find her contributing £20. to the rebuilding of Great

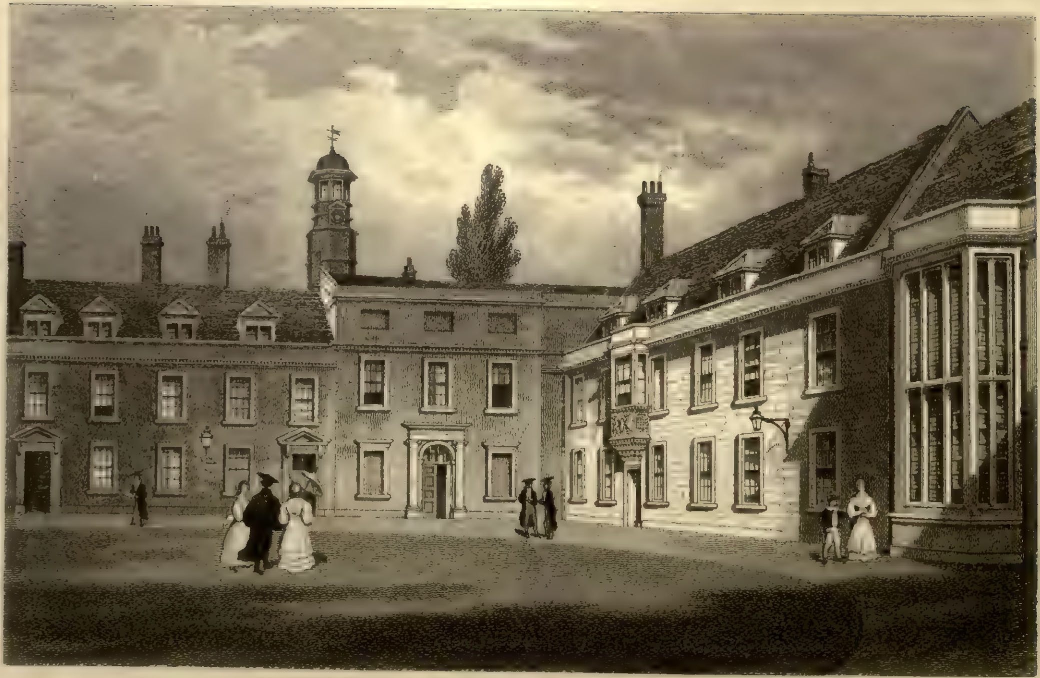
S. Mary's in Cambridge, she also contributed to the fabric of the church of Dedham in Essex, and gave to the church of Wimborne Minster a cope of blue cloth of gold, another of crimson cloth of gold, and a suit of vestments. She maintained twelve poor men and women at Hatfield, and erected an almshouse for poor women in the almonry at Westminster.

In 1464 she and her mother, the duchess of Somerset, were admitted into fraternity in the abbey of Croyland. In 1502 she was admitted into fraternity in the abbey of Durham. She was also admitted into fraternity at Westminster, the Charterhouse London, Wimborne, Deeping, and Thorney. In 1502 she was admitted a member of the gild of S. Catharine, in the chapel over the parish church door of S. Paul's in Stamford, and of the gild of Corpus Christi at Boston.

She made attempts to recover that vast district of fen land in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, to which the appellation of the Bedford level has since been applied.

When in 1500 a confederacy of the christian princes was projected for the recovery of the Holy Land, the countess entered warmly into the scheme, and offered to follow the host, and help to wash their clothes for the love of Jesu.

Bishop Fisher, her confessor, in his sermon preached at her month's mind, gives the following vivid description of her temperance, mortification, devotion, and charity:—



THE FIRST COURT, CHRIST COLLEGE.

Her sober temperance in metes and drynkes was known to all them that were conversant with her, wherein she lay in as grete wayte of her self as ony Person myghte, kepynge alway her strayte mesure, and offendynge as lytell as ony creature myghte: Eschewynge banketts, Reresoupers, joncryes betwixt meles. As for fastynge, for aege and feebleness albeit she were not bounde, yet those days that by the Chirche were appointed she kept them diligently and seriously, and in especyall the holy Lent; throughout that, she restrayned her appetyte tyl one mele and tyl one Fyshe on the day; besydes her other peculer fastes of Devocyon, as St. Anthony, Mary Maudelyn, St. Katheryne, with other; and theroweout all the Yere, the Friday and Saturday she full truely observed. As to harde clothes wearynge, she had her shertes and gyrdyls of heere, which, when she was in helthe, everi weke she fayled not certayn days to weare, sometyme the one, sometime the other, that full often her skynne, as I heard her say, was perced therewith.

In Prayer every daye at her uprysynge, which comynly was not long after five of the clok, she began certain Devocyons, and so after them with one of her Gentlewomen the Matynes of our Lady, which kept her to then she came into her Closet, where then with her Chaplayne she said also Matyns of the Daye; and after that, dayly herde four or fyve Masses upon her knees, so continuing in her Prayers and Devocyons unto the hour of dyner, which of the etynge day was ten of the Clocke, and upon the fastynge day, Eleven. After dyner full truely she wolde goe her statyons to thre Aulters dayly; dayly her Dyryges and Commendacyons she wolde saye, and her Even Songs before souper, both of the day and of our Lady, besyde many other Prayers and Psalters of Davyde thrughout the yeare; and at nyghte before she went to bedde she fayled not to resort unto her Chappell, and there a large quarter of an houre to occupye her [in] Devocyons. No mervayle, though all this long time her knelynge was to her paynful, and so paynful that many times it caused in her backe payne and dysease. And yet nevertheless dayly, when she was in helthe, she fayled not to say the Crowne of our Lady, which, after the maner of Rome, conteyneth sixty and thre Aves; and at every Ave to make a knelynge. As for Meditacyon, she had divers bokes in Frenshe, wherewith she wolde occupye her self when she was weary of Prayer. Wherefore dyvers she did translate out of Frenshe into Englyshe. Her mervaylous wepynge they can bere wytness of, which here before have herde her confession, which be divers and many and at many seasons in the yere, lyghtly every thyrde day: Can also recorde the same, tho' that were present at ony time when she was housylde, which was full nye a dosen tymes every yere; what flodes of teeres there yssued forth of her eyes!

From the subjoined passage it seems that she endured great bodily suffering:—

These mercyfull and lyberall hands to endure the moost paynful cramps, so greveously vexynge her and compellynge her to crye, O Blessyd Jhesu help me! O blessyd Lady socoure me! It was a mater of grete pyte. Lyke a spere it perced the hertes of all her true Servaunts that was about her, and made them crye alsoe of Jhesu for helpe and socoure, with grete haboundance of teares. But specyally when they saw the dethe so hast upon her, and that she must nedes depart from them, and they sholde forgoe so gentyll a Maistris, so tender a Lady, then wept they mervaylously; wept her Ladys and Kyneswomen to whome she was full kinde; wept her poore Gentlewomen whome she had loved so tenderly before; wept her Chamberers to whome she was full deare; wept her Chaplayns and Preests; wept her other true and faythfull Servants. And who wolde not have wept, that there had bene presente?

As to her behaviour in the hour of death he thus appeals to a portion of his auditory:—

How hertly she answered, whan the holy Sacrament contaynyng the Blessyd Jhesu in it was holden before her, and the questyon made untyll her, whether she byleved that there was verayly the Son of God that suffered his blessyd passyon for her and for all Mankynde upon the Crosse? Many here can bere recorde, how with all her herte and soule she raysed her body to make answere thereunto, and confessed assuredly that in that Sacrament was conteyned Chryst Jhesu, the Sone of God, that dyed for wretched Synners upon the Crosse, in whome holly she putte her truste and confydence. These same wordes almoost, that Martha confessed in the end of thys Gospell. *Ego eredidi, quia tu es Christus filius Dei, qui in mundum venisti*, that is to saye, I have byleved that thou art Cryste the Son of God which came into thys worlde. And so sone after that she was aneled, she departed, and yelded up her Spyryte into the handes of our Lorde.

From his ample delineation of her character we make a few extracts :—

She was bounteous and lyberal to every Person of her Knowledge or acquaintance. Avarice and Covetyse she most hated, and sorowed it full moche in all persons, but specially in ony that belong'd unto her. She was also of syngular Easyness to be spoken unto, and full curtayse answere she would make to all that came unto her. Of mervayllous gentyleness she was unto all folks, but specially unto her owne whom she trusted and loved ryghte tenderly. Unkynde she wolde not be unto no creature, ne forgetfull of ony kyndness or servyce done to her before, which is no lytel part of veray nobleness. She was not vengeable, ne cruell; but redy anone to forgete and to forgyve injuryes done unto her, at the leest desyre or mocyon made unto her for the same. Mercyfull also and pyteous she was unto such as was grevyed and wrongfully troubled, and to them that were in Poverty, or sekeness, or ony other mysery. To God and to the Chirche full obedient and tractable, Serchynge his honour and plesure full besyly. A wareness of her self she had alway to eschewe every thyng that myght dishonest ony noble Woman, or distayne her honour in ony condycyon. Fryfelous things that were lytell to be regarded, she wold let pass by; but the other that were of weyght and substance wherein she might proufyte, she wolde not let for ony payne or labour to take upon hande.

He thus forcibly adverts to the loss the nation sustained by her death :—

All Englonde for her dethe had cause of wepynge. The poore Creatures that were wonte to receyve her Almes, to whome she was always pyteous and mercyfull; the Studyentes of both the Unyversytees, to whom she was as a Moder; all the Learned Men of Englonde, to whome she was a veray Patroness; all the vertuous and devoute persones, to whome she was as a lovynge Syster; all the good relygyous Men and Women, whome she so often was wonte to vysyte and comforte; all good Preests and Clercks, to whome she was a true defendresse; all the Noblemen and Women, to whome she was a Myrroure and Exampler of honoure; all the comyn people of this Realme, for whome she was in theyr causes a comyn Medyatryce, and toke right grete displeasure for them; and generally the hole Realm hathe cause to complayne and to morne her dethe.

Her will bears date 6th June, 1508. It was not proved till more than three years after her death, having been the subject of a protracted suit in the court of chancery.

After bequeathing her soul to Almighty God, S. Mary the Virgin, and the whole company of heaven, and directing her body to be buried in the chapel of Henry the Seventh at Westminster, she gave minute directions as to the religious services consequent upon her death, in her own chapel, in the church of the parish wherein she should die, and the fifteen adjoining parishes, in every parish through which her body should pass, and in all the churches wherein her body should be deposited for the night.

She bequeathed legacies for masses to the four orders of friars, the convents of Christ church, S. Mary Spital, S. Bartholomew, S. Mary Mountgrace, the Crutched friars and Elsyngspyttell in London, to the abbeys of Westminster and Bermondsey, and to S. Stephen's college and S. Margaret's church in Westminster.

On the day of her death she willed that £133. 6*s*. 8*d*. or more should be distributed in alms amongst poor people.

£200. was to be expended in clothes for her executors and servants and other persons attending her funeral and month's day.

Three hearses were to be provided; one for her chapel, one for the church of the parish where she should die, and the third for the abbey of Westminster.

She gave directions for providing torches at her funeral, and specified the rewards to be given to the persons to be employed on that occasion, directed that her debts should be paid, that her household should be kept together for a quarter of a-year after her death, and that each of her domestic servants should be paid half a-year's wages. Certain legacies were specified in a schedule which does not appear to be now extant.

Her executors were Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester; John Fisher, bishop of Rochester; lord Herbert, the king's chamberlain; sir Thomas Lovell, treasurer of the king's household; sir Henry Marney, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; sir John Saintjohn, her chamberlain; sir Henry Horneby, her chancellor; and sir Hugh Ashton, comptroller of her household. She besought the king to be supervisor, and to shew special help, favour, and assistance to her executors, and desired Dr. Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, to see her will performed.

There are various details relating to her foundations at Westminster, Oxford, Cambridge, and Wimborn.

She confirmed a grant for the exhibition and finding of Margaret White, anchoress in the house of nuns beside Stamford, and of an honest woman to attend upon her during her life, also certain grants to her servants and others.

She directed her executors to make a tomb and one or two altars for masses in the chapel of Henry the Seventh at Westminster.

Certain lands in Somersetshire were to be sold for payment of her debts and the satisfaction of her will, and to be expended in works of piety and mercy for the weal of her soul. She charged her debts and legacies on lands in Somersetshire and Devonshire, and directed that the unbequeathed residue of her goods should be applied for the wealth of her soul in such manner as her executors should think most meritorious and convenient.

A codicil without date, relates to S. John's and Christ's colleges, and the free school and chantry at Wimborn. Thereby she also willed that her old and serviceable household servants and her executors should be rewarded at the discretion of bishop Fox, and that the twelve poor men and women she had kept at Hatfield should be maintained at her costs during their lives.

The fourth day before her death, she willed that bishop Fox and Henry Horneby, her chancellor, should have the oversight of her will, with power to alter, add to, or diminish the same.

She is author of—

1. Ordinances as to what preparation is to be made against the deliverance of a Queen, as also for the Christening of the Child of which she shall be delivered. Cf. Collection of Ordinances for the Royal Household 125.

2. Ordinances and Reformations of Apparel for Princes and Estates with other Ladies and Gentlewomen for the time of mourning. Ms. Harl. 537, fo. 69; 1107, fo. 81 b; 1354, fo. 10 b; 1776, fo. 7 b; 4628, art. 11.

3. The forthe boke of the following Jesu Cryst and of the Contempninge of the World, Lond. 4to. (Richard Pynson) n. d. (Wynken de Worde) n. d. (Thomas Godfray) n. d. It is a translation from the french. It is not part of the work attributed to Thomas a Kempis or John Gerson, but another tract by an anonymous author. Godfray's edition, which is a translation from the latin, was published after the countess's death.

4. The Mirroure of Golde for the sinfull soule, translated out of Frenche into Englishe, Lond. 4to. (Richard Pynson) n. d. Lond. (Wynken de Worde) 1522. Lond. (John Skot) 1522. Lond. (Wynken de Worde) 1526. The work was originally in latin, under the title of Speculum aureum peccatorum.

5. Letters (*a*) to Richard Shirley, bailiff of her town of Ware, dated Hatfield, 24 July; (*b*) to the earl of Ormond, dated Shene, 25 April; (*c*) to the university of Oxford in favour of Maurice Westbury, dated Windsor, 12 Jan. [1493]; (*d*) to Henry VII., dated Colyweston, 14 Jan.; (*e*) to the same, dated

Calais, S. Anne's day [S. Agnes the second, 28 Jan.]; (*f*) to the university of Oxford in favour of Richard Wottone, dated Buckden, 23 Aug. [1501].

She patronised the famous printers William Caxton, Wynken de Worde, and Richard Pynson. De Worde in 1509 formally adopted the title of her printer.

There are several portraits of the countess of Richmond in each of the colleges of her foundation; two at Trinity college, one in the university library, one at Knowsley the seat of the earl of Derby, another at Hatfield the seat of the marquess of Salisbury, and another at Melchborn in Bedfordshire the seat of lord Saint John. The engravings of her portrait are numerous.

THE FOUNDATION.—Henry VII., by a charter dated 1st May, in the 20th year of his reign [1505], recited and confirmed the various charters of God's house (which, notwithstanding the intention of the founder, never consisted of more than a proctor and four scholars), and at the pious petition of his most dear mother, Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, gave licence to her or her executors, with the assent of the proctor or warden and scholars, to augment the college so that the total number of members should not exceed sixty.

The members of the college were to study the grammatical science or other sciences and liberal faculties or holy divinity, and to celebrate divine service suffrages and obsequies for the healthful state of the countess and of the king and his children during their lives, and for the souls of the mighty prince Edmund earl of Richmond the king's father, of John duke of Somerset, and Margaret his wife the countess's father and mother, and of all other the countess's predecessors; also for the souls of Elizabeth late queen of England the king's consort, and of king Henry VI., and of William Byngham; for the souls of the countess and of the king and his children when they should depart this life; for all the souls which the countess ought to pray for, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased, according to ordinances and statutes to be made by the countess or her executors.

By the same charter the king (at his mother's special request from singular devotion to the name of Jesus Christ and by the consent of the proctor or master and scholars) changed the name of the college to that of the college of Christ in the university of Cambridge by Henry VI., king of England, first begun, and after his decease by Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII., augmented, finished, and established; by which name he reincorporated the society.

Licence was given to acquire lands and tenements to the value of £107 per annum, and the college was empowered to hold appropriated the rectories of Fendrayton, Helpstone, and Naumby, provided vicarages were endowed in the two latter parishes.

Three days afterwards the king, by other letters patent, empowered the countess of Richmond to settle on the college the advowson of the church of Malton in the county of Cambridge, and authorised the college to hold the same appropriated without the endowment of any vicarage.

John Sycling the proctor of the old house became the first master of the college, and John Scott, Edward Fowke, and Thomas Nunne, three of the scholars (probably all there were at the time) became fellows. The number of fellows was fixed at twelve, and forty-seven scholarships were established by the statutes framed by the countess in 1506.(a)

The countess obtained a bull from pope Julius II., under which the master was allowed to hold two benefices.

By the statutes the foundress reserved to herself certain chambers over those of the master, of which during her absence bishop Fisher was to have the use for his life. On his death they were to belong to the master. The bishop was appointed visitor for life. After his death the visitatorial power was vested in the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the university, who, with the assent of the two senior doctors in divinity, were empowered to interpret all doubts and ambiguities in the statutes.

On the 12th of December, 1506, James Stanley, bishop of Ely, exempted the college from episcopal visitation, and authorised the performance of divine offices in the college chapel.

The abbey of S. Mary de Pratis at Creyke, in

(*a*) The preamble of these statutes being very singular is subjoined:— "Considerantibus nobis officia varia cujusque personæ intra Collegium hoc, quod jam Christi Collegium in Cantabrigia nuncupavimus, præsentatur universus earum numerus sub ratione corporis unius, cujus Magister, sive Custos, caput est: Decani duo, brachia; Senescallus, et Cistæ communis Præfectus, manus duæ; Scholares Socii, solida et potiora corporis ipsius membra; Lector, membrum generationi novæ sobolis deputatum; Scholares Discipuli, seminarium aptissimum; Famuli postremo mercede conducti, velut infimi pedes, sunt."

Norfolk, having been without a superior since the death of Giles Sheryngton, the last abbat, escheated with all its possessions to the king, who by letters patent dated 14th July, in the 22nd year of his reign [1507], granted the abbey and its revenues to the countess of Richmond, with licence to assign the premises to this college. The pope having also given his assent, the countess settled the abbey and its revenues on the college accordingly. About the same time, the college became possessed of the advowson of Manerbere in Pembrokeshire by the donation of the foundress, under a licence from the king of concurrent date, with that relating to Creyke abbey.

The manors of Malton, Meldreth, and Beach, with lands in those places, and in Whaddon, Kneesworth, Oakington, Orwell, and Barrington in Cambridgeshire, the manor of Ditesworth, with lands there and in Kegworth, Hathern, and Whatton, the advowsons of Kegworth and Sutton Bonnington in Leicestershire, and the manor of Roydon in Essex,(a) were also granted by the countess to the college.

That she took great personal interest in the foundation, is evident from the fact of her having reserved chambers in the college for her own use. Fuller says that she once came to the college "to behold it when partly built, and, looking out of a window, saw the deane call a faulty scholar to correction; to whom she said, *lente*, *lente*,—*gently*, *gently*, as accounting it better to mitigate his punishment than procure his pardon."

(a) The college granted Roydon to Henry VIII. in exchange for the priory of Bromehill in Norfolk, with the manors and possessions thereto belonging.

By a codicil to her will, the foundress gave to the college additional lands of £16. per annum, and directed that the structure should at her charge be perfectly finished "in all reparacious bielding and garnyshing of the same." She willed that the manor of Malton should be built and repaired at her cost, so that the society might resort thither for study during the time of any contagious sickness at Cambridge, and that a coffer with £100. in it should be provided for the college to be spent as they should need.

All her plate, jewels, vestments, altar-cloths, hangings, and other necessaries belonging to her chapel, and not otherwise bequeathed, she gave to her colleges of Christ and S. John, to be divided between them at the discretion of her executors.

The plate bequeathed to this college was delivered to the master soon after her death. The following fragment of the inventory has been preserved:—

This boke made the 14th daie of August in the first yere of the Reigne of Kyng Harry the viijth, by me Maister Edward Bothe of the Jewell House, with my Ladi's grace on the one partie, and Maister Doctor Tomson, Maister of Criste's Colege in Cambridge on the other partye, makyng mention of all suche jewelles and plate as the foresaid Maister of Criste's Colege hathe recevid owte of the Jewell house of the said Ladie, by hir bequestes and by the commaundement of my Lord of Rochester, Maister Chaunceler, Maister Sent Johns.

These parcelles hereafter following:

First, a gret Crucifix gilt and inamyld with Mary and John, pondering cxvj unc. price the unce iiijs .... xxiijli iiijs

Item, one crucifix, with Mary and John gilt and inamyld, pondering 47 unc. di. price the unce iiij^{s}	ix^{li} x^{s}
Item, a hole harnish for a crosstaf to be borne in procession, that is to understond, iij long holowe pipes and 4 gret knoppis, parte of them inamyled, and one of them having a gret crest with pynacles, all pondering cxviij unc. price the unce iiij^{s}	xxiij^{li} xij^{s}
Item, one gilt foot for a crosse to rest in upon the auter, pondering xxiij unc. price the unce iiij^{s}	iiij^{li} xij^{s}
Item, a great chales with the patent gilt, ponsid with portculions, rosis, margarettes, the ymage of the Trinite inamyld, and ymage of the Crucifix inamyld, with the patent in the foot, pond. xxiiij. unc. quart. price the unce iij^{s} viij^{d}	iiij^{li} viij^{s} xi^{d}
Item, a chales, with the patent gilt, with this Scripture, *Calicem Salutar' accipiam et nomen Dni invocabo*, graven abowte the cup, of......	

In the valuation for first fruits made about 1535, this college was returned at £190. 10*s.* 10½*d.*

From the survey made in February 1545-6 by Matthew Parker, D.D., John Redman, D.D., and William Mey, LL.D., it appears that the master had for stipend £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*, for commons £2. 17*s.*, and for livery £1. per annum; that each of the twelve fellows had for stipend £2. 14*s.* 4*d.*, for commons £2. 17*s.*, and for livery £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Each of four fellows, being bachelors in divinity, had also a reward of 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Each of the forty-seven scholars had for his commons and victuals 7*d.* per week, with 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum as an augmentation of his commons and diet. The principal lecturer in arts had £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The commons of the master's servant, the manciple cook and undercook were £1. 12*s.* 10*d.* per annum each. The manciple and cook had each £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for wages, the undercook 13*s.* 4*d.*, the laundress £3., and the barber £1.

£6. was annually expended on the foundresses exequies, the keeper of the chapel had an annual stipend of £2. 4*s.* 4*d.*, and the yearly cost of wine, bread, incense, wax, oil, and other necessaries for the chapel was £5.

The scholar on Dr. Patynson's foundation had an annual stipend of £1. 13*s.* 4*d.* The expences of annual exequies for particular benefactors were as follows: for Joan Clerke £2. 5*s.*; for bishop Fisher £2.; for Edith Fowler 13*s.* 4*d.* Thomasine Thompson, another benefactor, provided £1. communibus annis for the purchase of fuel and the distribution amongst the master and fellows of £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

Three sub-lecturers had 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each, The purchase and repair of utensils was £3., the repairs of the college possessions £47. 6*s.* 8*d.*, the extraordinary expenses £20. communibus annis, and the yearly expenses of the master and others riding in the college causes was £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The rents resolute were £31. 0*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

The college estates were situate in the town of Cambridge, Fordham, Malton, Whaddon, Meldreth, Kneesworth, Orwell, Fendrayton, and Borogreen in Cambridgeshire; Sawtrey in Huntingdonshire; Bromehill, Croxton, Feltwell, Methwold, Runctonholme, Estmore, Wilton, Wringford, Creyke, North Creyke, Folsham, Amner, Harpley, Bateby, Hapton, Wrenningham, and Ringsted in Norfolk; Ickworth, Downham, and Mildenhall in Suffolk; Roydon in Essex; Helpstone and Rothersthorpe in Northamptonshire; Diseworth and Ilston in Leicestershire; North Witham and Naumby in Lincolnshire; Manerbere in Pembrokeshire; Alsley, Stivichall, and Bedworth in Warwickshire; Totnes in Devonshire; and Monmouth.

The whole possessions of the college free of reprises were returned at £287. 9*s.* 11*d.* per annum, and the yearly expenses exceeded the revenues by £9. 12*s.* 1*d.*

In or about 1650, the mastership of this college was returned at £110. 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and an augmentation of £50. per annum was proposed.

BENEFACTORS.—John Broklee a benefactor to God's house is by the statutes of this college to be specially commemorated; sir Maurice Berkeley, knight, in 1516 founded a scholarship; John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, gave £2. per annum, for the celebration of exequies on his anniversary; Joan Clerke, gave £2. 5*s.* per annum, for a similar celebration; Edith Fowler, gave 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, for a like purpose; Thomasine Thompson, gave £1. per annum for the purchase of fuel, and £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* to be distributed yearly amongst the master and fellows; Thomas Thompson, D.D., master, who died 1540, gave the Brazen-george inn at Cambridge, and lands at Malton and Orwell, for two perpetual obits to be kept for him in the college chapel; Thomas Patynson, D.D., in 1544 founded a scholarship; king Edward VI. founded a fellowship and three scholarships[a]; Richard Rysley, B.D., rector of Streatham, in 1553 founded a scholarship and two exhibitions, and gave £5. per annum to three fellows preachers; Robert Isham, M.A., canon of Windsor, gave £20. per annum during his life to the scholars of this college; sir Philip Calthrop, knight, gave £2. 13*s.* per annum to a chaplain in this college; Robert Broadbanke, in 1558 founded a scholarship; Philip Rawlins of London, in 1559 founded a scholarship; sir Walter Mildmay, by deed dated 10th March, 1568-9 gave £20. per annum, for the foundation of a greek lectureship and six scholarships, and for an annual stipend to a preacher being a fellow of the college; Nicholas Culverwell, in 1569 founded a scholarship; Edward Hawford, D.D., master, gave the advowson of Clipston in Northamptonshire, £5. per annum for sermons, £1. per annum to each of three scholars, and £20. to buy plate; Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, bequeathed a standing cup, weighing forty ounces; Thomas Laughton, B.D., formerly fellow, in 1590 gave a yearly rent charge of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* for a scholar; Richard Bunting, in 1598 founded three scholarships; Anthony Watson, bishop of Chichester, in 1605 gave by will £100.; Thomas Jenens, clerk, in 1606 left lands to the college, the

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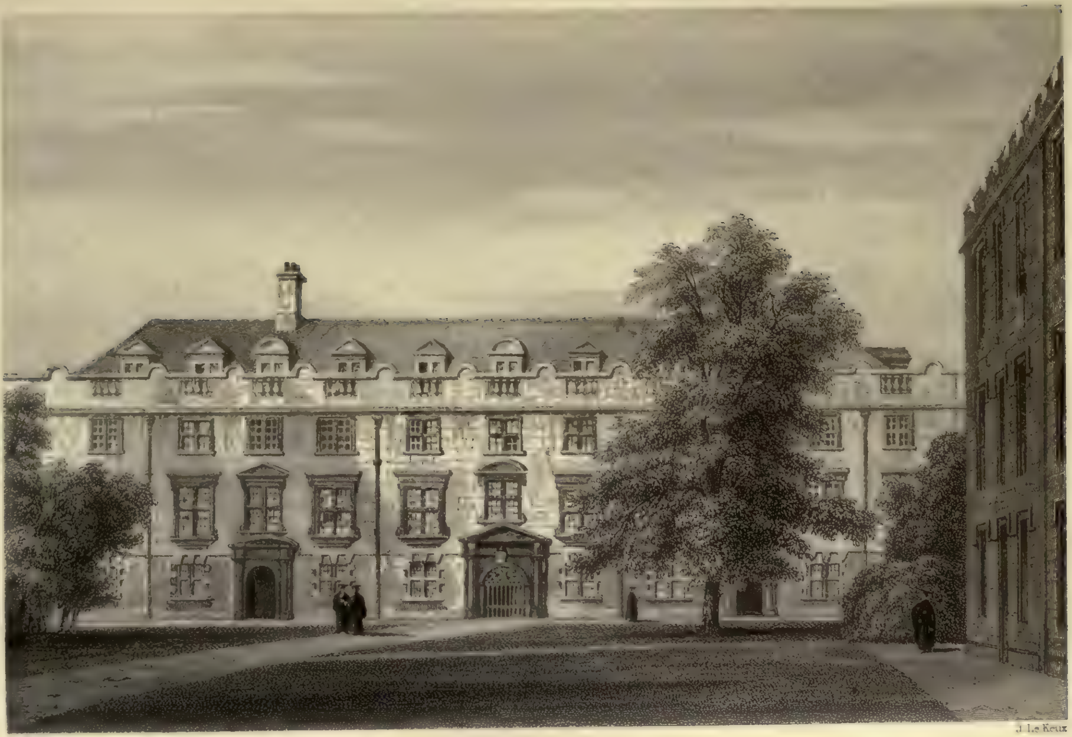
(*a*) "A covetous courtier complained to king Edward the sixth, of Christ college in Cambridge, that it was a superstitious foundation, consisting of a master and twelve fellows, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. He advised the king also, to take away one or two fellowships, so as to discompose that superstitious number. 'Oh no', said the king, 'I have a better way than that to mar their conceit, I will add a thirteenth fellow unto them;' which he did accordingly, and so it remaineth to this day."—Fuller, Mixt Contemplations, xxxvi.



[illegible] J. Le Keux

THE SECOND COURT, CHRISTS COLLEGE.

profits to be distributed amongst deserving students; Richard Carr, clerk, in 1616 founded two bye-fellowships and eight scholarships; Thomas Hallwood, in 1622 founded two exhibitions for divinity students in this college; Thomas Wilson, clerk, in 1626 by will gave £200. to purchase an estate for the endowment of three scholarships; Richard Clerk, D.D., canon of Canterbury, sometime fellow, who died 1635, bequeathed money to the treasury; Edward King, fellow, by will gave £112. 10*s.* 7*d.* which was applied to the new building; Joseph Mede, B.D., fellow, who died 1638, bequeathed about £300.; John Rudd, B.D., vicar of Sheephall, Hertfordshire, in 1640 bequeathed £200. for founding two scholarships; Henry Montagu, earl of Manchester, gave £100. to the new building; John Alsop, who died 1646, gave many books to the library; Thomas Bainbrigg, D.D., master, who died 1646, bequeathed money to the treasury; Henry Burwell of London, sometime fellow-commoner, left £20. per annum, whereof £15. to the rhetoric reader, and £5. to the library; John Harvey, esq., of Thurleigh, Bedfordshire, in 1661 gave a small estate towards the maintenance of a poor scholar; John Brown, gent., by will dated 20th October, 1662, devised the Nag's Head, in Islington, to the corporation of London for charitable uses, including the maintenance in this college of three scholars from Christ's hospital; Robert Gell, D.D., sometime fellow, gave books to the library; sir John Finch, M.D., and sir Thomas Baines, M.D., fellows, gave £4000. for augmenting the mastership and endowing two bye fellowships and two scholarships;

Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, in 1681 gave lands for founding four scholarships; Henry More, D.D., fellow, gave the rectory of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire; Ralph Widdrington, D.D., fellow, in 1688 founded four exhibitions; Thomas Otway, bishop of Ossory, in 1692 founded three scholarships; Thomas Plume, D.D., archdeacon of Rochester, in 1704 gave £100. for an annual exhibition to a scholar; Mr. William Petyt, in 1705 bequeathed £200. to be laid out by his executor Mr. Sylvester Petyt with the advice of the master and fellows, in such manner as should be thought best for the advantage of poor scholars of this college. Thomas Lynford, D.D., archdeacon of Barnstaple and canon of Westminster, sometime fellow, who died 1724, new cased the western front of the college; Christopher Clarke, archdeacon of Norwich and canon of Ely, founded in 1736 an exhibition of £10. per annum; Diana, lady Drury, in 1745 founded two exhibitions; Mrs. Beridge of Kensington, in 1750 gave £100. for a scholarship; Christopher Tancred, esq., in 1754 established four divinity studentships and an exhibition; Beilby Porteus, bishop of London, sometime fellow, in 1807 transferred £1200. stock, the dividends to be expended annually in the purchase of three gold medals to be contended for by students of the college; John Hutton, esq., of Marske in the county of Richmond, gave books to the library, including some valuable oriental MSS.; Richard Burney, esq., sometime fellow-commoner, gave books to the library; Peter Fraser, M.A., rector of Kegworth, Leicestershire, sometime fellow, gave a valuable collection of books, and bequeathed money to the use of the library; the rev. John Dowell Ridout, M.A., fellow, in 1851 gave £100. for an annual prize to encourage the study of the greek Testament and of the doctrines and formularies of the church of England; the rev. Frederick Gell, M.A., fellow, in the same year gave the like sum for an annual prize to encourage the study of Biblical Hebrew; Joseph Shaw, B.D., senior fellow and for a short period master, who died 1859, bequeathed £3,000.; Michael Honywood, D.D., dean of Lincoln, sometime fellow, who died 1681, and sir George Wheler, D.D., canon of Durham, who died 1723, are also mentioned as benefactors to this college.

EMINENT MEN.—Thomas Dusgate,(a) alias Benet, martyred at Exeter, 1531-2. William Exmeuse,(a) a Carthusian, executed for denying the royal supremacy, 1535. John Major,(a) the Scotch historian, died about 1547. Nicholas Wilson,(a) D.D., master of Michaelhouse and author of a work against the divorce of Henry VIII., died 1548. John Leland,(a) the great antiquary, died 1552. Hugh Latimer,(a) bishop of Worcester, martyred 1555. Edward Pierpoint,(a) master of Jesus college, died 1556-7. Nicholas Grimalde,(a) poet, died about 1563. Cuthbert Scot,(a) master, bishop of Chester, died 1565. Nicholas Carr,(a) M.D., regius professor of greek and translator of Demosthenes, died 1568. Francis Babington,(a) D.D., successively master of Balliol college and rector of Lincoln college, Oxford, and Margaret professor of divinity there, died about 1569. Edward Dering,(a) a learned puritan, author of expositions of scripture

(a) Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. I.

and other works, died 1576. Thomas Watts,(a) D.D., archdeacon of Middlesex, died 1577. Nicholas Heath,(a) fellow, archbishop of York and lord chancellor, died 1579. Richard Cheyney,(a) bishop of Gloucester, died 1579. Stephen Nevynson,(a) LL.D., commissary of Canterbury and chancellor of Norwich, died 1580. Edmund Grindal,(a) archbishop of Canterbury, died 1583. Anthony Gilby,(a) a famous puritan, author of commentaries on scripture and controversial works, died 1585. Barnaby Googe, poet, flourished 1588. William Sanderson, preacher at King's Lynn, an active puritan, died about 1589. Laurence Humphrey, D.D., dean of Winchester, president of Magdalen college, Oxford, and Regius professor of divinity there, died 1589. Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer and founder of Emmanuel college, died 1589. Robert Shute, justice of the Queen's bench, died 1590. John More, fellow, preacher at S. Andrew's, Norwich, and author of theological and chronological works, died 1591-2. John Udall, who was grievously persecuted for puritanism, author of sermons, a commentary on the Lamentations, and a Hebrew grammar, died in prison 1592. Richard Rogers, suffragan bishop of Dover and dean of Canterbury, died 1597. William Lewin, LL.D., fellow, sometime public orator and afterwards judge of the Prerogative court, died 1598.

William Hughes, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1600. Gabriel Goodman, D.D., dean of Westminster, died 1601. William Perkins, fellow, preacher at

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(a) Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. I.

Great S. Andrew's, Cambridge, author of many able theological works, died 1602. Richard Hall, author of a life of bishop Fisher, died 1604. John Freake, archdeacon of Norwich, died 1604. Thomas Braddock, fellow, translator of bishop Jewel's Apology, flourished 1604. Anthony Watson, bishop of Chichester, died 1605. John Sterne, suffragan bishop of Colchester, died 1607. Francis Dillingham, fellow, rector of Wilden, Bedfordshire, one of the translators of the Bible, flourished 1607. Simon Harward, divine and physician, author of various works, flourished 1607. Thomas Patenson, fellow, archdeacon of Chichester, died 1607. John Still, fellow, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1607-8. William Chaderton, fellow, bishop of Lincoln, died 1608. John Farmery, archdeacon of Stow, died 1610. Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1610. John Smith, anabaptist minister at Leyden, author of controversial works, died 1610. William Lee, inventor of the stocking frame, died about 1610. Brutus Babington, bishop of Derry, died 1611. William Tabor, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Essex, died 1611. Hugh Broughton, fellow, a remarkable hebrew scholar, died 1612. Sir John Harington, translator of Ariosto, died 1612. William Covell, D.D., author of various works in defence of the church of England, flourished 1613. Thomas Spackman, M.D., physician at Worcester, author of a treatise on the cure of the bite of mad dogs, 1613. Thomas Newhouse, fellow, author of controversial works and sermons, flourished 1614. Thomas Drax, fellow, author of a commentary upon the Romans, the Christian Armorie, and other works, died about 1616. Paul Baines, fellow, preacher at Great S. Andrew's, Cambridge, author of works on practical and controversial divinity, died 1617. Roger Acroyd, archdeacon of the West Riding of York, died 1617. Eusebius Paget, author of a History of the Bible, a catechism, and sermons, died 1617. Ferdinando Pulton, author of various useful works on the statute law, died 1617-8. Thomas Knight, Chester herald, died 1618. Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin, died 1618. James Montagu, bishop of Winchester, died 1618. Francis Johnson, fellow, preacher of the English Independent churches at Amsterdam and Emden, died about 1618. George Gifford, preacher at Malden in Essex, a voluminous theological writer, died about 1620. William Morton, fellow, archdeacon of Durham, died 1620. Robert Snowden, bishop of Carlisle, died 1621. Andrew Willet, D.D., fellow, author of commentaries on scripture, controversial and other works, died 1621. Robert Hill, D.D., rector of S. Bartholomew by the Exchange, London, author of an exposition on the Lord's Prayer, and a Golden Chaine or Description of Theologie, died 1623. Edward Elton, author of expositions on the Colossians, and on other parts of scripture, died 1624. Simon Sturtevant, author of Adam's Hebrew Dictionary, Metallica or a treatise of new metallic inventions, and other works, flourished 1624. William Petty, a distinguished traveller, flourished 1624. Christopher Hampton, archbishop of Armagh, died 1624-5. Francis Herring, M.D., author of professional and other works, flourished

1625. Richard Palmer, M.D., president of the college of physicians, died 1626. Valentine Carey, master, bishop of Exeter, died 1626. Christopher Lever, author of the History of the defenders of the catholic faith and poetical works, flourished 1627. John Willis, rector of Little Bentley, Essex, a noted writer on stenography and mnemonics, flourished 1628. Sir Henry Yelverton, justice of the common pleas, died 1629-30. Hierome Beale, D.D., master of Pembroke hall, died 1630. Gabriel Harvey, LL.D., poet and miscellaneous writer, died 1630-1. William Hayne, headmaster of Merchant Taylor's school, died about 1631. Arthur Hildersham, a divine of puritanical principles and exemplary piety, died 1631-2. Thomas Taylor, D.D., fellow, pastor of S. Mary Aldermanbury, London, author of numerous sermons and theological treatises, died 1632. William Ames, D.D., fellow, a learned puritan famous for his casuistical and controversial writings, died 1633. Thomas Morton, fellow, author of a commentary on the Corinthians and other works, died about 1633. George Downham, bishop of Derry, died 1634-5. Richard Clerk, D.D., fellow, canon of Canterbury, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1635. Walter Travers, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and author of works on church government, died 1636. John Richardson, D.D., dean of Hereford, died 1636. Edward King, fellow, a young man of great parts, a friend of the poet Milton, drowned 1637. William Hawkins, an elegant latin poet, died about 1637. William Whately, vicar of Banbury, author of an Exposition on the Commandments, numerous sermons and other works, died 1638. Joseph Mede, fellow, author of Clavis Apocalyptica and other learned works, died 1638. Nathanael Shute, a London preacher of extraordinary repute, died 1638. Laurence Chaderton, D.D., fellow, the first master of Emmanuel college, died 1640. John Rudd, vicar of Sheephall, Hertfordshire, a noted and pious puritan, died 1640. Richard Bernard, rector of Batcombe, Somersetshire, the first translator of Terence into english, author of Thesaurus Biblicus and other learned works, died 1641. Nicholas Walker, archdeacon of Stow, died 1641. Henry Montagu, earl of Manchester, lord-treasurer, died 1642. Samuel Ward, D.D., master of Sidney college, Regius professor of divinity, and one of the translators of the Bible, died 1643. Laurence Anderdon, jesuit, a zealous writer for the church of Rome, died 1643. John Scot, D.D., dean of York, died 1644. Francis Quarles, poet, died 1644. John Downham, author of The Christian Warfare, a Concordance of the Bible and other learned works, died 1644. William Bray, D.D., fellow, canon of Canterbury and S. Paul's, and vicar of S. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, author of a sermon on the Sacrament of the Lord's supper, died 1644. Henry Scudder, author of A Key of Heaven or the Lord's Prayer opened, and other works, died about 1646. Walter Curle, bishop of Winchester, died 1647. Othowell Meverell, M.D., president of the college of physicians, died 1648. William Chappell, fellow, bishop of Cork and Ross, died 1649. Samuel Torshell, author of learned theological works, flourished 1649. John Owen, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1651. Daniel Rogers, author of David's Cost, a Practical Catechism, and other works, died 1652. John Clark, M.D., president of the college of physicians, died 1653. Thomas Wilson, preacher at Maidstone, one of the assembly of divines, died 1653. Samuel Bolton, D.D., master, one of the assembly of divines, died 1654. Nicholas Estwick, rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, author of sermons and theological treatises, died 1657. Edward Topsell, author of an exposition upon Joel, and works on natural history, flourished 1658. Ezekiel Rogers, a celebrated preacher in New England, died 1660. Samuel Baker, D.D., fellow, canon of Canterbury and S. Paul's, an assistant in the Polyglot Bible, died about 1660. Thomas Smith, university librarian, one of the assistants in the Polyglot Bible, died 1661. Miles Corbet, sometime chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, executed as a regicide 1662. Sir Thomas Widdrington, lord commissioner of the great seal, died 1664. Robert Gell, D.D., fellow, rector of S. Mary, Aldermary, author of biblical works and sermons, died 1665. Richard Heath, ejected minister of S. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, an assistant in the Polyglot Bible, died 1666. Robert Pory, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Middlesex, died 1669. George Rust, fellow, bishop of Dromore, died 1670. William Brough, D.D., dean of Gloucester, author of Meditations and Prayers on the Feasts and Fasts of the Church, died 1671. Robert Thoroton, M.D., author of the Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, died 1672. John Shawe, ejected vicar of Hull, author of numerous sermons, died 1672. Henry Power, M.D., fellow, an able experimental philosopher, died 1673.

Sir Geoffrey Palmer, attorney-general to Charles II., and author of Law Reports, died 1673. John Milton,(a) the immortal author of Paradise Lost, died 1674. Benjamin Laney, bishop of Ely, died 1674-5. Humphrey Henchman, fellow, bishop of London, died 1675. Thomas Ross, keeper of the king's libraries, author of the History of the Second Punic War, died 1675. John Lightfoot, D.D., master of Catharine hall, an extraordinary orientalist, died 1675. Thomas Wadsworth, ejected minister of Newington, a man of exemplary piety, died 1676. Sir Walter Walker, LL.D., judge of the admiralty, died about 1677. Aylett Sammes, author of Britannia Antiqua Illustrata, died 1679. William Outram, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Leicester, author of De Sacrificiis, and numerous sermons, died 1679. Denzil Holles, lord Holles of Ifield, a noted political character, died 1679. Sir Thomas Bendyshe, ambassador to Turkey, died about 1679. Thomas Goodwin, D.D., president of Magdalen college, Oxford, one of the assembly of divines and author of numerous theological works, died 1679-80. Sir John Finch, M.D., fellow, ambassador to Turkey, died 1680. Owen Stockton, fellow of Caius college, a pious nonconformist, author of various works printed and in MS., died 1680. Michael Honywood, D.D., fellow, dean of Lincoln, a celebrated book collector, died 1681. Sir Thomas Baines, M.D., fellow, a man of great and varied accomplishments, died 1682. Henry More, D.D., fellow, author of numerous philosophical works of great repute, died 1687. Ralph Widdrington, D.D., fellow, public orator, Regius professor of greek and Margaret professor of divinity, died 1688. Ralph Cudworth, D.D., master, author of the True Intellectual System of the Universe, and other profound works, died 1688. Francis Goldman, rector of South Okenden, Essex, author of a latin dictionary, died 1689. John Dowel, vicar of Melton Mowbray, a writer against Hobbes, died 1690. James Arderne, D.D., dean of Chester, died 1691. Sir Christopher Milton, justice of the Common Pleas, died 1692. Thomas Otway, bishop of Ossory, died 1692-3. Henry Atherton, M.D., author of The Christian Physician, died 1694. Henry Hallywell, fellow, vicar of Cowfield, Sussex, editor of bishop Rust's Remains, and author of sermons, controversial and other works, flourished 1694. Henry Pendlebury, ejected minister of Holcomb, Lancashire, author of treatises on Transubstantiation and the Sacrifice of the Mass, Sermons, and other works, died 1695. Robert Gouge, author of The Faith of Dying Jacob, died about 1696. Samuel Ogden, ejected vicar of Mackworth, Derbyshire, a general scholar and great linguist, died 1697. Richard Frankland, a writer against socinianism, died 1698.

(a) Ample information respecting the connexion of the great poet with this college, will be found in his Life by David Masson, M.A., Professor of English Literature in University College, London.

Robert Pepper, LL.D., chancellor of Norwich, died 1700. John Milner, author of the Church History of Palestine and various critical and controversial works, died 1702. John Luke, D.D., fellow, professor of arabic, died 1702. Joseph Sedgwick, fellow, prebendary of Lincoln, author of works in defence of a learned ministry, died 1702. Michael Altham, author of a Discourse on the Lord's Supper and controversial works, died 1704. Thomas Plume, D.D., archdeacon of Rochester, and founder of the Plumian professorship, died 1704. John Howe, a learned dissenting minister, author of many able works, died 1705. Henry Ullocke, D.D., dean of Rochester, died 1706. Edward Leedes, head-master of the grammar school, Bury S. Edmunds, died 1707. John Sharp, archbishop of York, died 1713-14. Thomas Burnet, D.D., master of Charterhouse, author of Telluris Theoria Sacra and other learned works, died 1715. Erasmus Warren, rector of Worlington, Suffolk, author of Geologia, or a discourse concerning the earth before the deluge, and of sermons, died 1718. James Brome, rector of Cheriton, Kent, an able antiquary, author of sermons and travels in England, Scotland and Wales, died 1719. John Covel, D.D., master, author of an account of the Greek Church, died 1722. Thomas Lynford, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Barnstaple, and canon of Westminster, a writer against popery, died 1724. Shadrach Cooke, a noted nonjuror, died 1724. John Sturges, archdeacon of Huntingdon, died 1725. Nicholas Clagett, D.D., archdeacon of Sudbury, author of several able works, died 1726-7. Henry Finch, fellow, dean of York, died 1728. Joshua Oldfield, D.D., a pious presbyterian divine, anthor of several sermons, and an essay on the improvement of human reason, died 1729. William Rutty, M.D., author of several medical works, died 1730. Laurence Echard, archdeacon of Stow, author of a history of England, died 1730. Robert Raymond, lord Raymond, chief-justice of the King's Bench, died 1732. Edward Strother, M.D., author of an essay on fevers and other professional publications, flourished 1732. John Richardson, archdeacon of Cleveland, died 1735. Edward Finch, fellow, M.P. for the university, died 1737. Nicholas Saunderson, LL.D., Lucasian professor author of the Elements of Algebra and a work on Fluxions, died 1739. Christopher Clarke, archdeacon of Norwich, died 1742. Thomas Cartwright, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Colchester, died 1749. Bryan Robinson M.D., author of a treatise on animal œconomy and other works, flourished 1750. William Ward, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of York, died 1751. Mathew Hutton, fellow, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1758. Thomas Chapman, D.D., fellow, master of Magdalen college, and author of an essay on the Roman Senate, died 1760. William Grimshaw, the exemplary and pious minister of Haworth, near Bradford, died 1763. Cox Macro, D.D., a learned antiquary, died 1767. Kennet Gibson, curate of Caster, Northamptonshire, author of a Commentary upon part of the Itinerary of Antoninus, died 1772. Charles Maynard, viscount Maynard, a munificent benefactor to the university botanic garden, died 1775. Thomas Wilson, D.D., dean of Carlisle, died 1778. John Cookson, M.D., an able physician at Wakefield, died 1779. Hugh Thomas, D.D., master, dean of Ely and archdeacon of Nottingham, died 1780. Frederick Cornwallis, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1783. Thomas Adams, rector of Wintringham, Lincolnshire, author of sermons and other excellent works, died

1784. Thomas Robinson, lord Grantham, successively ambassador to Spain, first lord of trade and secretary of state for foreign affairs, died 1786. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, died 1787. William Backhouse, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Canterbury, died 1788. Joshua Wigley, D.D., fellow, a great biblical scholar, died 1790. Francis Wanley, D.D., fellow, dean of Ripon, died 1791. Ralph Verney, earl Verney, a celebrated politician, died 1791. John Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire, successively ambassador to Russia, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, died 1793. Stephen Greenaway, author of a translation of Ecclesiastes and other works, died 1795. Anthony Shepherd, D.D., fellow, Plumian professor of astronomy, died 1796. Robert Merry, author of various poems and dramas, died 1798. Adam Wall, fellow, editor of the university statutes, and author of collections relative to this college, died 1798. John Randall, MUS.D., professor of music, and a skilful composer, died 1799. Joah Bates, fellow of King's college, a celebrated musical composer, died 1799.

Joseph Dacre Carlyle, professor of arabic and author of various works connected with oriental literature, died 1803. William Paley, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Carlisle, author of Horæ Paulinæ, and treatises on moral philosophy and natural theology, died 1805. Beilby Porteus, fellow, bishop of London, died 1809. John Law, fellow, bishop of Elphin, died 1811. Joseph Windham, artist and antiquary, died 1810. George William Lukin, D.C.L., dean of Wells, died 1812. Cæsar Morgan, D.D., fellow, canon of Ely, author of sermons, poems, and essays, died 1812.

Sir Busick Harwood, M.D., professor of anatomy and Downing professor of medicine, author of a system of comparative anatomy and physiology, died 1814. John Fisher, LL.D., fellow, commissary of the university, died 1814. Smithson Tennant, M.D., professor of chemistry, author of many able papers on scientific subjects, died 1815. Thomas Haweis, LL.D., an active promoter of missionary enterprise, and author of numerous works, died 1820. Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of Liverpool, K.G., for many years prime minister, died 1828. Thomas Parkinson, fellow, archdeacon of Leicester, a profound mathematician, died 1830. Henry William Majendie, fellow, bishop of Bangor, died 1830. Sir James Hall, author of a treatise on gothic architecture, and of various scientific papers, died 1832. Sir William Gell, an able writer on classical topography and antiquities, died 1836. John Barlow Seale, D.D., fellow, author of an analysis of greek metres, died 1838. William Frend, author of works on mathematics, politics, finance, and theology, died 1841. Sir Gregory Allnutt Lewin, author of Law Reports, died 1845. Henry Louis Hobart, D.D., dean of Windsor, died 1845. Basil Montagu, author of various legal and other publications, and editor of lord Bacon's works, died 1851. John Kaye, master, bishop of Lincoln, died 1853. Henry Gunning, author of Reminiscences of Cambridge, died 1854. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, the ardent and indefatigable champion of the independence of Poland, died 1854. Ralph Bernal, celebrated as a collector of works of art, died 1854. Richard Cattermole, author and compiler of numerous publications, died 1858.

THE BUILDINGS.—The west front of the college towards S. Andrew's street is one hundred and eighty-two feet in length. The principal entrance is by a low tower gateway, the arch of which is surmounted by the arms, supporters and badges of the foundress boldly executed. Above these is a canopied niche which seems to have been never occupied.

The west front was new cased with stone in the eighteenth century at the charge of Dr. Thomas Lynford, archdeacon of Barnstaple. The ancient character of the structure appears to have greatly suffered by this change.

An alteration of a similar nature was made in the same century in the interior of the principal court. The mode in which the entrance gateway has been modernised is very singular.

Behind this principal court is a smaller one called Tree Court. The eastern side, known as the new building, was erected about 1642 by a general contribution from the noblemen, knights, doctors, and gentry educated at the college.(a) It is a handsome structure, and the design is attributed to Inigo Jones. On the south is a commodious edifice in the gothic style, erected about 1822 in the room of an older pile which was parallel to the new building for about half its length.

THE CHAPEL.—James Stanley, bishop of Ely, by an instrument dated the 12th of December, 1506, empowered the master, fellows and scholars to celebrate divine offices in the chapel within this college, built by the foundress and solemnly consecrated, saving in all things the rights and immunities of the mother church. By the same instrument he changed the feast of the parish from S. Andrew's day to Easter Sunday.

(a) The subscriptions amounted to £2589. 17*s.* 2*d.* An alphabetical list of the contributors is contained in the MS. in the college library, marked 13. 4. 4. Another list (apparently not so complete), in which the names are arranged under counties, is in MS., Trin. coll., Cantab., R. 7. 34.

William Dowsing thus briefly records his proceedings at this college:

> Christs Colledg. Jan. 2. 1643.
>
> We pulld downe divers Pictures & Angells, & the Steps D. Bambridge(a) promised to take them downe. "Orate pro animabus" on the brasen Eagle.

The east window is filled with ancient painted glass representing the crucifixion. This window was formerly occupied with the portraits in stained glass of the foundress, her father and mother, her son king Henry VII., and her husbands the earls of Richmond and Derby. These are still preserved, and it is intended to place them in other windows of the chapel.

The altar-piece represents the body of Christ taken down from the cross.

There is a fine brass eagle lettern of ancient date.

Northward of the altar is an organ now disused. The carving is particularly bold and good.

The stalls of the master and vice-master are handsome, although not in unison with the ancient character of the structure.

To the north of the east window is a tablet to the memory of Joseph Cook, M.A., fellow, who died the 3rd of March, 1825, æt. 35; and to the south an inscription commemorative of Joseph Mede, B.D., fellow; Henry More, D.D., fellow, and Ralph Cudworth, D.D., master.

(a) Thomas Baynbrigge, D.D., master, 1620-45.

Within the altar rails is a fine brass with effigy for Edward Hawford, D.D., master [14 Feb. 1581-2.] There are also slabs with inscriptions for Ralph Cudworth, master, about thirty-four years Hebrew professor and prebendary of Gloucester, who died 26 June, 1688, æt. 71; and Ralph Widdrington, D.D., fellow, public orator and lady Margaret professor of divinity [1688.]

On the north side near the altar is an elaborate marble monument to the memory of sir John Finch, M.D., who died at Constantinople, 5th of September, 1680, æt. 59, and sir John Baines, M.D., who died at London, 18th of November, 1682, æt. 61. The latin inscription was written by their tutor Henry More, D.D., fellow. There are boldly carved medallions of the deceased. The sculptor was Joseph Catterne of London.

An ancient full length portrait of the foundress is placed at the west end.

In the ante-chapel is a brass with effigies, commemorative of Thomas Fowler, esq., gentleman usher of the chamber to king Edward IV. and Edith his wife, gentlewoman to the princess Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to king Henry VII. There are also slabs with inscriptions for Thomas Standish, senior fellow, 5 May, 1714, æt. 83; John Covel, D.D., master and chancellor of the church of York, 19

Dec. 1722, æt. 85; Hugh Thomas, D.D., dean of Ely and master of this college, 11 July, 1780, æt. 75; John Barker, D.D., master, 18 Feb. 1808, æt. 82, and Hannah his wife, 20 Feb. 1808, æt. 76; Beaupre Philip Bell, M.A., fellow, 11 cal. Dec. 1821, æt. 26; Edward, infant son of John Graham, D.D., master, and Charlotte his wife, 13 April, 1842, and Robert their son, born 24 Dec. 1842, died 10 March, 1843; Richard Burney, esq., sometime fellow commoner, and a benefactor to the university and college, 30 Nov. 1845, æt. 50; and George Howson, M.A., fellow, born 18 May, 1825, died 1 Dec. 1852.

THE LIBRARY is situate on the western side of the principal court. There are two apartments, one on the ground floor, and the other over it.

The number of books is about 9,000.

In the lower library is a print and bust of the rev. Peter Fraser, rector of Kegworth, sometime fellow, who was a most liberal benefactor.

A fine copy of Robert Stephens's Greek Testament, Paris 1550, contains a few notes by the great hebrew scholar Hugh Broughton. It was given by the learned Joseph Mede to sir William Boswell, ambassador to the states general, who after Mr. Mede's death presented it to the college.

There is also a noble book bound in hogskin, with gilt clasps and bosses highly ornamented, and with the arms of the countess of Richmond, the foundress, on each of the sides. It is of vellum and was probably intended for a register, but it has never been written upon. It appears to be coeval with the foundation of the college.

The Hall, a neat structure of moderate size, occupies part of the eastern side of the principal court.

At the northern end is a portrait of the foundress kneeling. Over this are her arms with supporters and crest, finely carved and properly coloured and gilt.

The Combination Room, which is in the south eastern angle of the principal court, contains portraits of Dr. Paley, Dr. Covel master, Dr. Lynford, Dr. Kaye bishop of Lincoln, and John Milton. There are also engravings of Dr. Paley, Dr. Cudworth, Dr. Saunderson, bishop Kaye, bishop Porteus, Milton, Luther, Newman Knollys, esq., recorder of London, and a silhouette portrait of Adam Wall, fellow.

The Master's Lodge, situate between the chapel and the hall, contains a fine painting of Dr. Covel by sir Peter Lely; and portraits of Dr. Cudworth, master; Dr. Bolton, master; and William Perkins, fellow.

The Fellows' Garden eastward of the new building occupies above three acres, beautifully laid out.(a)

There is a remarkable point of view on the south eastern side of the garden at the right hand of the bowling-green. It represents in succession the spire of Trinity church, the tower of Great S. Mary's, and King's college chapel, the whole displaying a panorama embraced in a beautiful framework of

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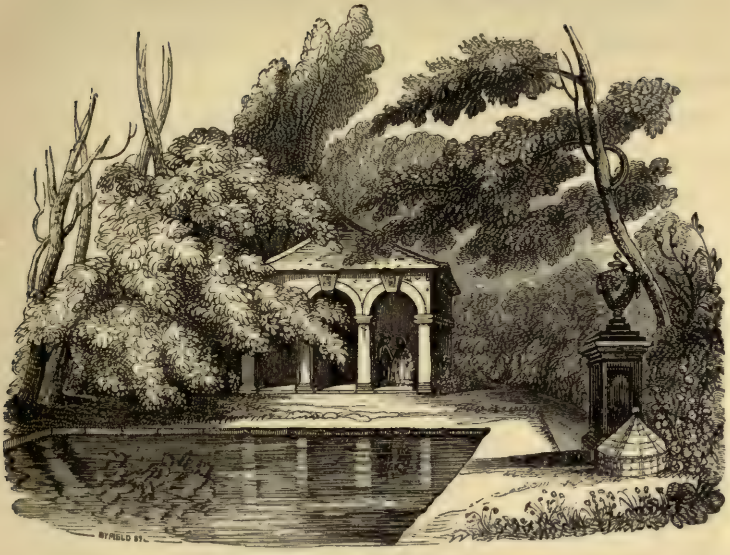
(a) See a paper on this garden by the rev. James Hildyard, M.A., late fellow, and now rector of Ingoldsby, in the Cambridge Portfolio, 411.



THE BATH IN CHRIST'S COLLEGE GARDEN.

foliage, such as Nature rarely furnishes even to one of her choicest pictures.

The principal object of attraction however is a mulberry tree,(a) which according to tradition was planted by John Milton during his residence at this college.(b)

The fact that it was planted by the great poet has been religiously handed down from his own time, in one unvarying tradition amongst the fellows of the college. This memorable and ancient tree, which stands on a small grass-plot at the extremity of the garden, has been preserved with the greatest care, the stem, portions of which are encrusted with a covering of sheet lead, is banked up with a mound of earth covered with grass, and the branches are supported by strong props. It has weathered many a tempest. Every spring it puts forth its leaves in all the vigour of youth, and in autumn nothing of the kind can be more delicious than its fruit. It is a living proof of that paradox of the botanists, that plants never die of old age.

(a) A paper on Milton's Mulberry Tree by the rev. Charles Lesingham Smith, M.A., late fellow and now rector of Little Canfield, is in the Cambridge Portfolio, 207.

(b) He was admitted a pensioner 12th Feb., 1624-5, proceeded B.A. 1628-9, and commenced M.A. 1632.

Adjoining a remarkably pleasant and commodious summer-house is a large open swimming bath. Opposite to the summer-house are busts of Milton, Cudworth, and Saunderson, and on one side of the bath is an ornamental urn, standing on a pedestal inscribed to the memory of Joseph Mede.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—There are fifteen fellowships, and fifty-four scholarships besides exhibitions.

The fellows on the foundation of sir John Finch and sir Thomas Baines have distinct revenues, but are entitled to participate in the ecclesiastical patronage of the college.

On queen Elizabeth's visit to the university in August, 1564, the society consisted of the master, eleven fellows (of whom five were only B.A.), forty-two scholars (seven of whom were B.A.), eight pensioners in fellows commons, fifty-one pensioners in scholars commons, and twenty-three sizars, making a total of one hundred and thirty-six.

Dr. Caius, referring to 1573, states that there were the master, thirteen fellows, fifty-three scholars, and fifty-one pensioners, in all one hundred and fifty-seven.

In 1621, there were the master, thirteen fellows, and fifty-five scholars, these together with the students making a total of two hundred and sixty-five.

In August, 1641, one hundred and sixty-three members of this college contributed £16. 17*s.* 6*d.* to a poll-tax.

In 1672, there were the master, thirteen fellows, and fifty-five scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole being two hundred and six.

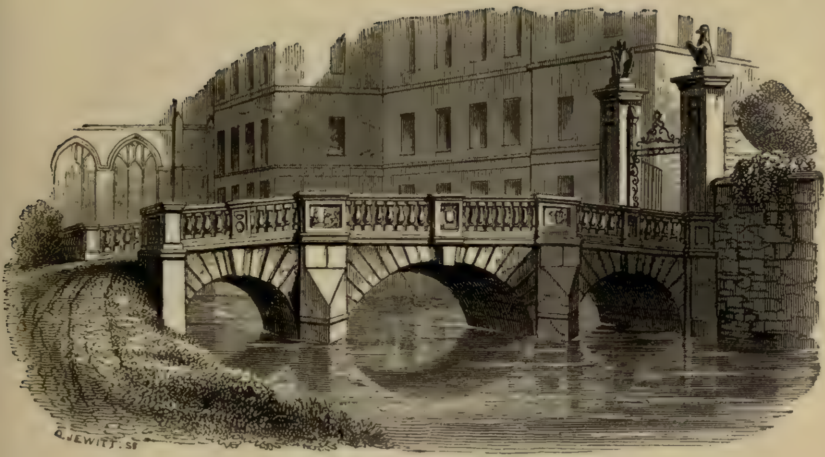
Edmund Carter, in his history of the university, published 1753, states that the society consisted of the master, fifteen fellows, and fifty-four scholars, and that the number of all sorts was usually about sixty.

PLATE.—The college possesses several elegant articles of plate, which were the property of the foundress. There are two cups silver gilt. One called the audit cup which contains a quart, weighs 42 oz. 10 dwt. Another containing a pint, weighs 30 oz. On each of them are enamelled the arms of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, who died in 1446, impaling those of his last wife, Eleanor Cobham. Two salts with covers are particularly interesting specimens of the period of the foundress. Although alike in general character they are not a pair. One is embellished with the royal rose frequently repeated.(a) The other is ornamented not only with the rose of England, but also with the fleur-de-lis of France, and the portcullis of Beaufort.(a) There are also a set of apostle spoons and a mug.

(a) Engraved in the rev. J. J. Smith's Specimens of College Plate.

Patronage.—The rectory of Toft, the vicarages of Bourn and Caldecot, and the perpetual curacy of Fendrayton in Cambridgeshire; the rectory of Little Canfield in Essex; the rectory of Anstye in Hertfordshire; the rectory of Kegworth in Leicestershire; the rectories of Ingoldsby and Naumby in Lincolnshire; the rectories of Brisley and Burnham S. Mary, the vicarages of Croxton All Saints, and Gately, and the perpetual curacy of Hapton in Norfolk; the rectory of Clipston in Northamptonshire; the vicarage of Manerbier in Pembrokeshire; the rectory of Moulton in Suffolk; and the rectory of Elmley Lovett in Worcestershire.

(a) Engraved in Choice Examples of Art Workmanship, selected from the Exhibition of ancient and mediæval art at the Society of Arts, also in Gent. Mag. N. S. xxxv. 174.



THE OLD BRIDGE, S. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

S. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

In point of importance this is the second collegiate institution in Cambridge, but before we proceed to narrate its foundation we must give an account of the ancient hospital of S. John the Evangelist, which stood on the same spot.(a)

(a) In the compilation of our notice of this college and the hospital of S. John we have been much indebted to the following works:—

(1) A Succinct and Impartial Account of St. John's House and St. John's College with some occasional, and incidental Account of the Affairs of the University and of such private Colleges, as held Communications or Intercourse with the old College or House, collected principally by a Member of the College [the rev. Thomas Baker, B.D., fellow,] Ann. 1707. MS.

(2) The Funeral Sermon of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother to king Henry VII., and foundress of Christ's and St. John's college in Cambridge, preached by bishop Fisher in 1509, with

S. John's Hospital.—Henry Frost,[a] also called Eldcorn, a burgess of Cambridge, founded at a remote period, and as it is supposed in the reign of Henry II., on a poor and waste place, granted him by the commonalty of the town, a small hospital for the reception of poor, infirm, and sick persons. Soon afterwards religious brethren who were subject to the rule of S. Augustine, were introduced into the hospital which was dedicated to S. John the Evangelist.

Before 1194 Henry, the son of Segar, gave to this hospital the church of S. Peter (now called S. Mary the Less).

Hervey, the son of Eustace Dunning, granted to Anthony master of this hospital and the brethren seven acres of land in Chesterton, to sustain two beds and bed-clothes for the use of the sick in the stone house of the hospital. Moreover he gave an acre of land in Cambridge for the sustentation of a lamp at night before the sick.

Baker's preface to the same, containing some further account of her charities and foundations, together with a catalogue of her professors both at Cambridge and Oxford, and of her preachers at Cambridge. Edited by J. Hymers, B.D., fellow of S. John's college. With illustrative notes, additions, and an appendix. Camb. 12mo. 1840.

(3) Early Statutes of the College of St. John the Evangelist in the university of Cambridge. Now first edited, with notes, by J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., fellow of the college. Camb. 8vo. 1859.

[a] Mr. Baker has the following notes:—"It seems the Frosts were an antient as well as charitable Family in Cambridge, for not long after this [the foundation of the hospital] at or before the Time of Hugh prior contemporary with Eustachius, bishop of Ely, one Robert Frost gave a Messuage of his in Cambridge to that Priory. See an antient Chartulary of the Priory of Ely, page 213."—"Henry Frost ought never to be forgot, who gave birth first to so noted a Seat of Religion, and afterwards to one of the most renowned Seats of Learning now in Europe."

Eustace, bishop of Ely (1197-1215), appropriated to the hospital the rectory of Horningsey, reserving £5 per annum for the endowment of a vicarage, in the patronage of himself and his successors. He likewise appropriated to the hospital the church of S. Peter,(a) and that the brethren might not want firing he gave them two ships or boats to fetch turf from the marshes of Ely to keep them warm.

By an instrument without date (but which from the names and offices of the attesting witnesses may with good reason be assigned to about the year 1208) the bishop made an ordinance that the master on his appointment should swear before the bishop or his official not to receive the parishioners of All Saints to any ecclesiastical sacraments or any oblations, to the damage and prejudice of the church of All Saints; and that he would, so far as should pertain to his hospital, keep that church harmless and undamaged. The prioress and convent of S. Rhadegund thereupon before the bishop granted to the hospital and the brethren there serving God, free and pure chantry in the hospital for ever, also free sepulchre where they willed and should choose. To recompence the nuns certain persons gave them rents amounting to three shillings per annum.

Robert de Mortimer, in or soon after the reign of king John, gave to the hospital a carrucate of land in Cambridge. The following early donations may be also specified: sir William de Mortimer gave an acre of land in Kingston; Eustace, the son of Hervey Dunning, granted lands in Madingley and Cambridge, in return for which the master and brethren engaged to find a chaplain from among the religious of the hospital to celebrate therein for the souls of the grantor, his father and mother, their ancestors and successors, and of all the faithful departed; Anthony, the chaplain of Stockton, gave two acres of land in the field of Cambridge; Geoffrey Blangernum, gave a messuage without the ditch of Cambridge in the parish of S. Giles near the way leading to Saint Neots, eight acres of land in Cambridge and one acre of land in Binnebroc; Nicholas le Barker gave a messuage in Newnham; Geoffrey Prat of Ely, gave an acre and a half in the fields of Cambridge, and one acre in Barnwell; Bartholomew, the dean, gave two houses in the parish of S. Botolph; Nicholas de Hemingford gave two acres of land in the field of Cambridge; Maurice Ruff gave fifteen acres of land in the fields of Cambridge; Eustace de Winepol gave a shop in the market of Cambridge; Michael, the clerk of Huntingdon, gave eight acres of land in the fields of Cambridge; Peter, the son of Richard de Newnham, chaplain, gave three acres of land in Newnham; Gilbert Pistor gave half an acre of land in the Crofts of Newnham; Giles de Perles gave thirty acres of land in Grantchester.

(a) Afterwards called S. Peter by Trumpington gates, and now S. Mary the Less.

Pope Innocent IV., 8 id. Oct. 1250, granted a bull of privileges to this hospital.

It was probably in or before 1254 that William Toylet founded a chantry in the chapel of S. Mary within the church of S. Sepulchre, the duty whereof was to be discharged by one of the brethren of this hospital, for which he gave to the house fourteen acres of land in the fields of Cambridge, and two houses in the parish of S. Sepulchre.

The burgesses of the town appear to have appointed the master of the hospital until the time of Hugh de Northwold bishop of Ely (1229-54). That prelate and his successors assumed the power of appointment. This led to complaints and litigation, but the right was eventually acknowledged to be in the bishops of Ely.

Hugh de Balsham bishop of Ely in 1267 granted to the hospital the vicarage of Horningsey.(a)

On the morrow of S. James the Apostle, 3 Edw. I. [1275] an inquisition was taken at Royston in an action by Eleanor the queen dowager, against bishop de Balsham, touching the right of presenting to the mastership of this hospital.

At the general survey 7 Edw. I. [1278 or 1279], the hospital had lands and rents in Cambridge, Barnwell, Newnham, Grantchester, Horningsey, Madingley, Eltisley, Bourn, Kingston, Caldecot, Toft, Hardwick, and Stow with Hatley, in Cambridgeshire.

We have already referred(b) to the unsuccessful attempt of bishop de Balsham to engraft secular scholars on this foundation.

(a) This grant involved the brethren in trouble and expence, for the archbishop of Canterbury in his metropolitical visitation instituted a perpetual vicar, one Reginald de Lemma, who could not be ejected without appealing to pope Nicholas III. (1277-80), who upon a hearing by his delegate the prior of Huntingdon, adjudged the vicarage to the hospital.

(b) Vol. I. 3—5.

Edward I. in the 21st year of his reign, granted on the petition of the university that all victuals forfeited by regrators, should be assigned to this hospital for the sustentation of poor scholars and infirm people.

In 1312 the master of this hospital was charged in respect of moveables and rents £2 to at allage of a fifteenth of moveables and a tenth of rents. In the record the hospital is erroneously called the hospital of S. John Baptist.

John Hotham, bishop of Ely, by an instrument dated at Somersham 4th Jan. 1332-3, made a statute or ordinance concerning the election of a master of the hospital. He left to the brethren free choice of a fit person being one of their own body, or in default of such one of the brethren of the hospital of S. John at Ely.(a) The confirmation to be always in the bishop or his successors.

The determination which had been made by bishop de Balsham as to the division of revenues between the brethren of this hospital and the scholars of Peterhouse was not deemed satisfactory by the brethren. By instruments dated 10 cal. May, 1339, Roger de Goter, master, and fourteen fellows of S. Peter's college, and Alexander de Ixninge, master, and five brethren of this house, agreed to abide the decision of Simon de Montacute, then bishop of Ely. On 10th July, 1340, that prelate decreed that S. Peter's church should continue in the possession of the college, who however were, as compensation, to pay to the hospital twenty shillings annually.

(a) By an indenture dated 1343, the brethren of the hospitals of S. John at Cambridge and Ely, obliged themselves and their successors for ever, that whenever any brother of either house should depart this life, every brother of the other house then surviving, if a priest, should within twenty days after his death repeat thirty paternosters for his soul.

In 1340 the master of the hospital was charged £9 to a tax voted by parliament of the ninth part of goods and chattels in cities and boroughs.

King Edward III. in the 21st and 36th years of his reign, granted licences to the hospital to hold lands in mortmain. Under these licences were acquired lands at Clavering and Langley in Essex.

Under a licence granted by Richard II. in the 16th year of his reign, the hospital acquired lands in Cambridge, Coton, and Chesterton, for the support of a chantry in the church of S. Botolph, to be served by one of the brethren of this house for the soul of sir John Morice, knight, and his relatives.

This house was visited by commission from archbishop Arundel, 19th September, 1401. The visitation is stated to have taken place in the church of the hospital.

In the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III. the hospital obtained additional endowments at Ashwell in Hertfordshire, and Bradley in Suffolk.

During the period Thomas Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln and keeper of the privy seal, held the office of chancellor of the university, the house was admitted to all the privileges of that body by an instrument which recites that grievous complaints had been made to the university, that the master and company of S. John's house, together with their servants, had been much disquieted and disturbed by laical or secular power, not having been formerly reputed or received as members of the university: the chancellor and body of regents, at the request of the house, thinking it unreasonable that they who were under the privileges of religion, should be longer subject to secular disturbances, did therefore receive the master and company into the society, liberties, and number of their members, and made them and their servants partakers of the privileges of the university.(a)

The following list of the masters or priors of this hospital will we believe be found more copious and accurate than any which has hitherto appeared: Anthony, temp. Hen. III.; Hugh de Stamford, before 4 Edw. I.; Nicholas de Ware, occurs 4 Edw. I.; Geoffrey de Altherhethe, temp. Hugh, bishop of

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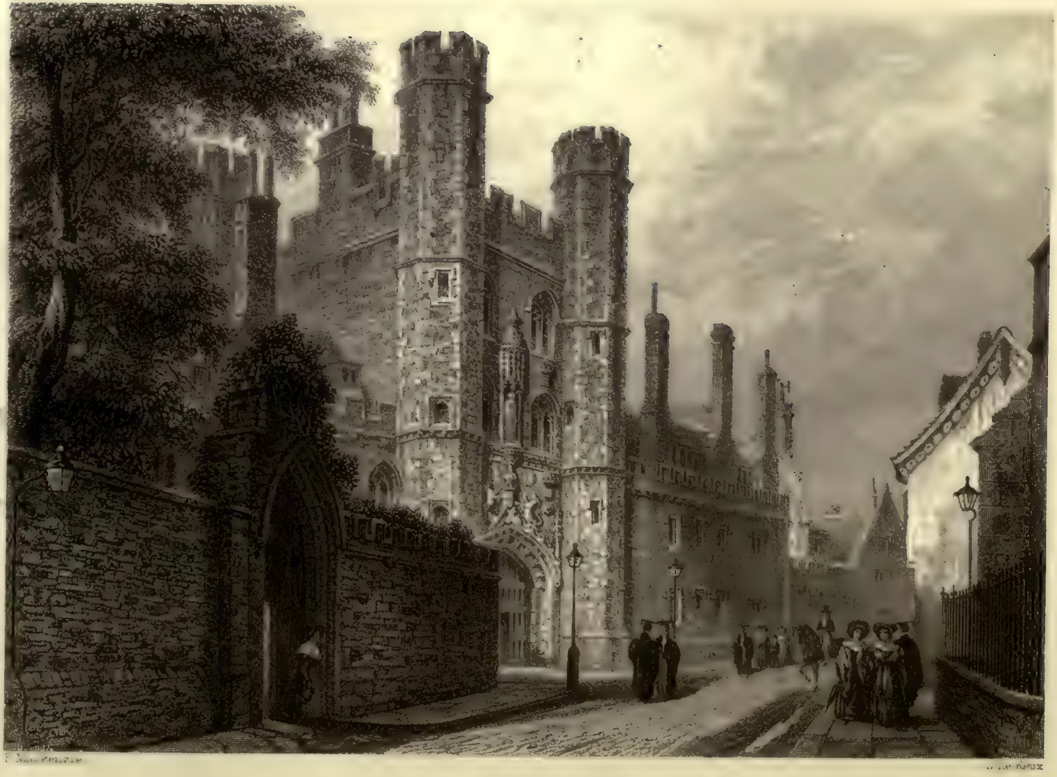
(a) I have forborn saying much of the learning of the Brethren, till I came to this privilege, from which we may with modesty enough infer, that they were not very learn'd. I know they have usually been esteemed Learned, but had they been really so, they would have been received sooner into the Privileges of that Body, and when they are admitted, It is with regard to the merits of their Religion, and not one word sayd of their learning, which is so usual in Diplomatic Forms, that it could not have been omitted, had there been any ground for it. I never could meet with any great Instances of their learning, further than their Breviary, for so much, being Clerks, they certainly had, But that they usually advanced further, I should be glad to be informed.—*Baker's Hist. of S. John's*, 40.

In 1500, John Warkworth, master of S. Peter's college, and William Tomlyn, master of S. John's college, petitioned the king for the exoneration of £3. 0*s*. 1*d*. for S. Peter's, and £3. 9*s*. for S. John's, for the subsidy which the collectors would levy, because the act of parliament exempted only colleges, and these were commonly called Peterhouse and S. John's house. The King commanded his attorney to confess to the barons of the exchequer that they were colleges.—*MS. Baker*, XLII. 196 *b*.



F. Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

ENTRANCE GATEWAY .. S^T JOHN'S COLLEGE.

1850

Ely; Robert de Huntingdon; Richard Cheverel occurs 1284; Guido occurs 1294; William occurs 27 Edw. I.; John de Coleyne occurs 1321; William de Gosfield resigned 1332; Alexander de Ixninge, 8 cal. Mart. 1332, died 1349; Robert de Sprouston, 3 May, 1349, died the same year; Roger de Broom, elected and died 1349;(a) William Beere, elected about 1350, occurs also 1369; Henry Brown occurs 12 Aug., 1377; John Stanton resigned 1400; William Killun resigned 1403; John Burton, May, 1403; John Dunham occurs 1426 and 1471; Robert Dunham occurs 1474, died 1498; William Tomlyn, elected 13 and admitted 19 Nov., 1498, resigned 1505, subsequently retracted that resignation, but finally surrendered the office 27 Feb., 1513-14.(b)

The number of brethren was never very great. When assembled in full chapter but five or six names occur. A great part of the revenue was allotted for the maintenance of sick and infirm people who were brought to the hospital, and whom the master and brethren were bound by their rule and order to maintain and relieve.

The circumstances connected with the dissolution of the hospital will be hereafter related. We may here state that the revenues, after some charges and incumbrances cleared by the executors of the countess of Richmond, amounted to £80. 1*s*. 10½*d*. per annum, and that William Tomlyn the master, sir Christopher Wright, sir John Kensham, and sir William Chandler, brethren, had pensions from the college. The estates of the hospital were situate in Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Suffolk, and Essex.

(a) The prevalence of a dreadful plague accounts for three masters dying in the same year. Mr. Baker supposed that the next master, William Beere, lived only a year, but this is a mistake.

(b) He was instituted to the rectory of Great Horningsheath in Suffolk, on the presentation of the abbat of S. Edmunds Bury, 21 May, 1504. The succeeding rector was instituted 1520.

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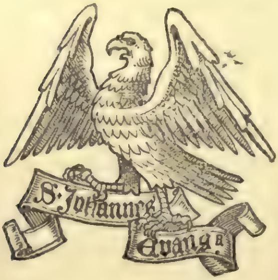
The Foundress.—This college owes its existence to the bounty of the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, of whom we have given a memoir in our account of Christ's college.



The Foundation.—It appears that as early as 1505 the countess of Richmond had it in contemplation to convert S. John's hospital into a college of secular scholars. With a view to this essential change in the character of the house, William Tomlyn was prevailed upon in that year to resign the mastership. This resignation not being in form he soon afterwards retracted it, and from this and other causes nothing effectual was done in the countess's life time.

A codicil to her will contains the following clause:

> Be it remembred, That it was also the last will of the saide Princesse to dissolve th' ospitall of Seynt Joh'nis in Cambrigge, and to alter and to founde therof a college of seculer persones;

that is to say, a maister and fifty scolers, with divers servants; and newe to bielde the said college, and sufficiently to endowe the same with londs and tenements, after the maner and forme of other colleges in Cambridge; and to furnysshe the same, as well in the chapell, library, pantre, and kechen, with books and all other things necessary for the same. And to the performans whereof the saide Princesse willed, among other things, that hir executors should take the yssues, revenues, and profitts of her londs and tenements put in feoffament in the counties of Devonshire, Somersettshire, and Northamptonshire, &c. Also the saide Princesse willed, that with the revenues comyng of the said londs putt in feoffament that the said hospitall shulde be made clere of all olde detts dewly provid, and also that the londs and tenements to the same late hospitall belonging, shuld be sufficiently repayred and maynteyned.

By the same codicil she willed that all her plate, jewels, vestments, altar cloths, books, hangings, and other necessaries belonging to her chapel at the time of her decease and not otherwise bequeathed, should be divided between her colleges of Christ and S. John's by the discretion of her executors.

Her executors were Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester; John Fisher, bishop of Rochester; Charles Somerset; lord Herbert, afterwards earl of Worcester; sir Thomas Lovell, knight; sir Henry Marney, knight, afterwards lord Marney; sir John Saintjohn, knight; Henry Horneby, clerk, and Hugh Ashton, clerk. The bishop of Winchester and Henry Horneby were appointed overseers, with full authority and power by their sadness and good discretions, to alter, add to, or diminish such articles in the will as they should think most convenient.

Henry VIII., by letters patent dated at Otford, 7th August, 1509, after setting forth the desolate condition of the house or priory of S. John, in compliance with the prayer of the countess of Richmond, his deceased grandmother, and of her executors, empowered such executors with the consent of the prior and brethren and the bishop of Ely to acquire the said house and priory, and all the lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, pensions, portions, and other possessions and hereditaments thereunto pertaining, and to convert the same house or priory to the honour of almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and S. John the evangelist, into a college of one master and fellows and scholars to the number of fifty persons or thereabouts studying the liberal sciences, the civil and canon law, and divinity, to perform divine offices daily for ever within such college for the souls of his grandmother, and of king Henry VII., Edmund earl of Richmond, the founders of the house or priory aforesaid, and of all the faithful deceased, and to do there other works of mercy and piety according to ordinances to be made by the executors. The college was duly incorporated and empowered to hold the house or priory and all its possessions, and also to hold other lands in mortmain not exceeding in value £50.(a) per annum.

James Stanley,(b) bishop of Ely, by an instrument dated 7th March, 1509-10, after reserving to himself a power of naming three persons during his life and to his successors a power of naming one, to be elected fellows of the college, granted that the college, when erected, should enjoy the jewels, goods, &c., belonging to the hospital; and obliged himself that, the papal bulls first had, he would give leave and allow the hospital to be incorporated to the college, and he empowered Richard Wyot, D.D., master of Christ's college, John Fotehede, B.D., master of Michaelhouse, and William Thornburgh, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese, to take a full and perfect inventory of all the jewels, muniments, and other moveables of the hospital, and to have them in safe custody until the college should be erected. This grant was confirmed by the prior and convent of Ely on the 12th of the same month.

(a) By a subsequent charter of Henry VIII. this sum was extended to £200.

(b) This prelate, notwithstanding his being son-in-law to the countess of Richmond, after her death much obstructed the foundation of the college.

Pope Julius II., by a decretal bull dated 8 cal. Jul., 1510,(a) dissolved and extinguished the hospital, and erected and instituted a new college for a master and fifty clerks, annexing and uniting to the college so erected all the lands and possessions of the dissolved hospital, "Diocesani loci et cujusvis alterius licentia super hoc minime requisita," and he empowered the bishops of Lincoln and Norwich, or either of them, to execute his decree, and to coerce with censures all who should contradict it, "invocato etiam, si opus fuerit, brachio seculari." He also granted to the new college the same privileges as any other college, reserving a convenient pension to two brethren of the old house.

The bishop of Ely, by a grant dated 31st Dec.,

(a) There had been a previous bull which was found defective.

1510, and confirmed by the prior and convent of Ely on the 5th of January following, conveyed to the executors of the countess of Richmond all the site and mansion, and all the houses, churches, chapels, and edifices, belonging to the hospital, together with all manors, lands, rents, tenements, and other possessions appertaining thereunto, and all his right as founder in the same; which house being suppressed, dissolved, and extinguished, by apostolical authority, by the king's licence, and by his consent devolving to him as founder, being of the foundation of him and his predecessors, he granted to the executors to the end and intent that they might change, found, create, and erect it into a college of secular students to endure for ever, ordinary jurisdiction always reserved to him and his successors; and he appointed and constituted Richard Henrison, clerk, and others, his proctors or attorneys, to enter and take seisin and possession of the house, and being seised, to deliver full, plenary, and peaceable possession thereof to the executors.

By virtue of this grant, on 20th Jan., 1510-11, full and peaceable possession of the house was delivered by Henrison as the bishop's commissary (no man contradicting) to Henry Horneby, D.D., one of the executors, in the name and stead of the rest, in the presence of William Woderowe, D.D., master of Clare hall, and deputy vice-chancellor of the university, William Burgoyne, D.D., John Fotehede, B.D., Oliver Scalis, public notary, and many other students of the university, and burgesses of the town.

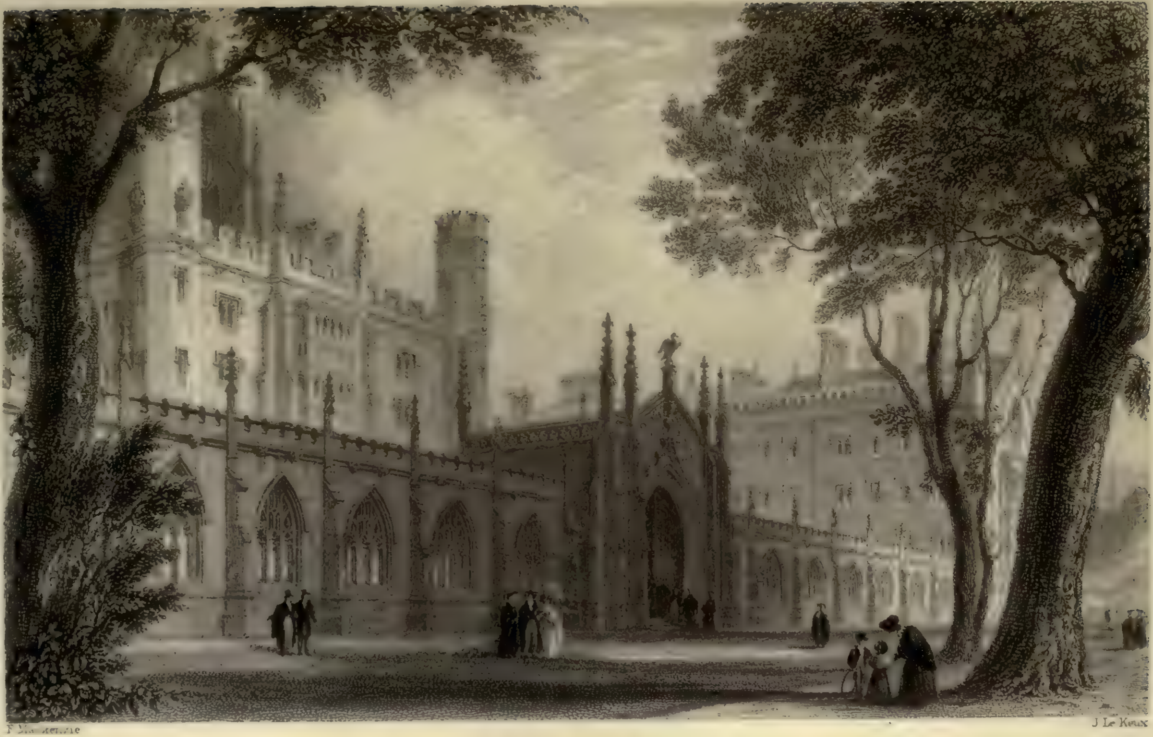
The executors by a charter dated 9th April, 1511, under the authority granted them by the king's letters patent, duly converted the house into a college to be styled the college of S. John the evangelist, and appointed and constituted Robert Shorton first master, and three persons, one of whom was nominated by the bishop of Ely, to be fellows and scholars, together with other persons to be named by them, empowering the master and fellows or the major part of them to fill up the number if not completed during their lives. The executors also gave and ordained statutes for the government of the college, portions whereof are recited in this charter.

There is a third grant from the bishop of Ely, dated 1st Feb., 1513-14, wherein he recites his former grants and the charter of foundation which he confirms, reserving to himself and his successors ordinary jurisdiction and 20*s.* for every visitation, "tam pro procuratione, quam pro esculentis et poculentis." This grant was confirmed by the prior and convent of Ely on the 20th of the same month, and on the 27th William Tomlyn finally resigned the mastership of the hospital, receiving ten marks(a) from Robert Shorton the master of the college for such his resignation.

On the 20th of March, 1515-16, the other executors,

(*a*) This was a poor reward, and yet it does not appear he ever received more; whether his heart was broken, and he might not live much longer, or whether his former obstinacy had not deserved more ample reward, or whether he might be thought to have sufficiently rewarded himself already by pawning and devouring the revenues of his Convent, I will not say.—*Baker.*

by a procuratorial letter empowered bishop Fisher to act in their names in making statutes for the government of the college. By virtue of this letter the bishop framed a code of statutes which in July, 1516, he delivered to Alan Percy the master of the college and to the fellows, binding them by oath to the observance thereof. These statutes greatly resembled those of Christ's college. There were to be twenty-eight fellows of the foundation (whereof seven seniors), and at least half were always to be of the nine northern counties. The like rules were to be observed as to the distribution of counties in the choice of scholars. The allowance in commons was but a shilling a-week for a fellow, and seven-pence a-week for a scholar. The customs, institution, and duties of the old house were to be kept up by these statutes so far as was consistent with the alteration in the foundation. The chantries at S. Sepulchre's and S. Botolph's were to be served and discharged by two of the fellows, and the benefactors of the old house, as well as of Ospringe, were to be prayed for. In pursuance of an ancient custom, the bell was to be rung by one of the scholars at four in the morning to awake such scholars in the university as were willing to leave their beds to follow their studies. In conclusion, the bishop of Ely was to be visitor, but he was limited as far as possible, for the first resolution of doubts was after bishop Fisher's death, to be in the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the university, with the two senior doctors or bachelors of divinity not being fellows of the college. Some of the other provisions are curious. Two fellows or



F Mackenzie

J Le Keux

NEW BUILDINGS OF ST JOHN'S_FROM THE GARDENS.

four scholars were to sleep in each chamber. None but a doctor was to have a chamber to himself. The gates were to be locked at eight P.M. in winter and nine in summer. The master on his election was to give bonds to the provost of King's college and the master of Corpus Christi college. Scholars were to be fined for speaking english within the college. Cardinal Wolsey, and West, bishop of Ely, were to be specially commemorated in all prayers. Some students were to learn greek and hebrew. A fourth part of the fellows were to be engaged in preaching to the people in english. No one was to keep hawks or dogs, or to play at cards or dice, except at Christmas, and then only in the hall. The fellows were to have livery of one colour, to be bought at Sturbridge fair.

The college was opened with due solemnity by two of the executors, bishop Fisher, chancellor of the university, and Dr. Horneby, master of Peterhouse, 29th July, 1516, in the presence of Nicholas Metcalfe, D.D.,(a) archdeacon of Rochester, Marmaduke Waldby, M.A., the bishop's chaplain, and Thomas Stacy, notary public. After reading the king's licence, the charter of foundation, the pope's bull, and the procuratorial letters from the other executors, Alan Percy was constituted master (Robert Shorton having before resigned the office,) and thirty-one other persons were appointed fellows. The master swore to observe the statutes. Twenty-four of the fellows took an oath to obey the master and also the statutes, and the seven absent fellows were enjoined to do the like before the master whenever they should enter upon their fellowships. Three of the fellows[a] being principals of hostels their seniority was reserved.

(a) Afterwards master of the college.

The executors had taken due care to prove the countess's will, both in the prerogative court[b] and the court of chancery. After a long and expensive process it was approved and allowed as good. The profits of her lands were received for some years first by bishop Fisher and afterwards by Dr. Horneby. Ultimately however, by the clamours of the countess's officers and servants, the advice of potent courtiers, and the exertions of the king's auditors and council, the king obtained the whole of her estates, except that at Fordham, as her heir-at-law.[c] Bishop Fisher, as some compensation, obtained from the king grants of the hospital of Ospringe[d]

(*a*) William Paye, Clement Eryngton, and Nicholas Daryngton.

(*b*) The probate is dated Lambeth, 17 October, 1512.

(*c*) Her lands put in feoffment for the performance of her will, lay in the Counties of Devon, Somerset, and Northampton; and though I should be very glad to meet with Lands of the Foundation in any of these three Counties, yet I despair much of such a discovery. But whoever now enjoys the Manors of Maxey and Torpell in the County of Northampton, or the Manors of Martock, Currey-Ryvell, Kynsbury, and Queen-Camel, with the Hundreds of Bulston, Abdike, and Horethorne in the County of Somerset; or the Manor of Sandford-Peverell with the Hundred of Alberton in the County of Devon; though they may have a very good title to them, which I will not question, yet whenever they shall be piously and charitably disposed, they cannot bestow them more equitably than by leaving them to St. John's.—*Baker*.

(*d*) Ospringe, near Faversham, was a hospital or Maison Dieu, founded by Henry III. about 1235, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. The foundation was for a master and three regular brethren of the order of the Holy cross and two secular clerks. It fell into decay about the end of the reign of Edw. IV., and was granted by Henry VIII. to S. John's college in the 7th year of his reign.—*Dugdale's* Monast., ed. Caley, &c., vi. 764.

in Kent, and of the nunneries of Bromehall[(a)] in Berkshire, and Higham[(b)] in Kent.

It is not too much to say, that but for the perseverance and indomitable energy of bishop Fisher, the college could not have surmounted the various formidable difficulties which arose. The following paper, which appears to have been drawn up by him, fully explains the nature of these difficulties:

Many suites and greate troubles which the Bishop of Rochester did undergoe in the behalfe of the Colledge.

The Bishop off Ely.

The Licence of the Pope.

The Licence of Mortmayne.

The provyng off my Lady's will in the Chancery.

The besones of my Lady servaunts which wolde have hadde all hir goods among them.

The taking awaie of mych off Lande.

The agreament with my Lady of Devonshire.

The stoppyng of that paiment.

(a) Bromehall in the parish of Sunninghill, a small Benedictine nunnery dedicated to S. Margaret, was founded before 1 John. Joan Rawlings the last prioress surrendered it to Henry VIII. 9th August, 1521. By an inquisition taken 3rd March, 1521-2, the resignation of the prioress was found, also that the only two nuns who remained had abandoned the house which had consequently escheated to the crown. The grant by Henry VIII. to S. John's college is dated 21st Oct., 1522.—*Dugdale's* Monast., ed. Caley, &c., iv. 506.

(b) Higham, Heigham, or Heyham, anciently called Lillechurch, a nunnery of the Benedictine order dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded by king Stephen before 1151. His daughter the princess Mary, who afterwards became abbess of Rumsey, was first a nun here. The number of nuns was once sixteen. In 1522 there were but three nuns and those scandalous. It was accordingly suppressed by bishop Fisher as diocesan 21st Oct. in that year. The appropriation to S. John's college is dated 19th May, 1523. A bull sanctioning the appropriation was granted by Clement VII., 4 cal. Oct., 1524, and after this bull the appropriation was confirmed by the dean and chapter of Rochester and the archdeacon.—*Dugdale's* Monast., ed. Caley, &c., iv. 378.

The service for Ospring.
The service for Higham.
The service for Brommehall.

Ffirst, my Lorde of Ely wiche thene was, albeit that he hadde promysede my lady his assent for the dissolvyng of Saynte Johns housse, wiche then was a religious housse, into a College of students, yett because he hadde not sealide, he wolde not performe his promyse; and so delaide the mattere a long seasone, till at the last we were fayne to agree with hyme by the advyce of my Lord of Winchestre to our grete charge. This was the first sore brounte that we hadde, and like to have quailede all the mattere, if it hadde not ben wiselie handelide; for upon this hong all the reste. Yff this hadde ben clerelie revoikede by hyme, we cudde not have done any thing for that College, according to my Ladys entente and wyll. And surelie this was a long tyme or that we cudde have the writyngis surelie maide, and sealide with his seale and his convent seale upon the same; for he purposlie delayde yt for causes wiche I will not here reherse.

Seconde, where we hadde sente for the pope's licence to extincte the religiouse housse, and to change it into a college of Students. When the graunte came home, it was found of no vailew; and all by the negligence off our counsell wiche devisede it. For the wiche we weare fayne to make anew writinge, and to have better counsell, and to sende agayne to the courte off Rome; wiche was a grete hinderance, and a greate tracte of tyme.

Thirde, where my lady in hir tyme hadde opteynede the kyngs licence for this change to be mayde; but she dyede or ever that it was sealyd; so that we were fayne to make anew suyte. And where allso she optenyde by the kyngs licence for mortassing off fyfty pounde lounde only and no more. Heare I hadde nott a littyll besones to opteyne a new graunte for licence of CC^{li} to be put in mortmayne; and coste me grete suyte and labor, both by myself, and by my frends, or that I cudde opteyne it. And iff this hadde not ben optenyde, heare wolde have beyne butt a poure college. Heare we ware so sore ploungide in amaner in a dispayre to have brought the college in that condicione that, lovide be our lorde, it is now in.

Fforthe, it was thought expediente by the juges that for a suyrtye off the lands wiche my lady hadde putt in ffeoffament for the performance of hir will, and hadde thereof licence so to do by king Edwarde under his brode seale, and by the kyng hir son under his seale; likewise unto than all hir will and testament war performyde; I say, it was thought necessarie by the juges that my ladys will shulde be provyde in the Chauncery, over and beside the profe off ytt in my lorde of Canterbury's courte. And her was myche tyme and labore taken, more then I can tell in a few words, of attendance and ofte resortyng to the Chanceler of Englonde, often having our lernyde counsell together, often having the chef juges advises, so many writs, so many dedimus potestatem to them that war absente that shulde beare witnes in this mattere. So herde it was to gett them to bere this witnes, and to be sworne that were then present. So many suyts to the king Solicitor, the kings attorney, the king's sergeants, withouten whose assents my lorde chauncelore wolde nothing do; oonlie as thei war all presant at every act to beare recorde. This mattere, or it cudde be concludede, was a yere and a half in doyng; forsoth it was sore laboreos and paynfull unto me that many tymes I was right sory that ever I toke that besones upone me.

Ffyft, after this rose a grete storme, the wiche was sturryde by my lady servaunts; the occasion was this. When my lady was at the poynte to departe out off this worlde unto the mercy off God, I hadde pety off hir poure servaunts, and movide hir that suche as hadde done hir goode service, and was but littill recompenside, that it wolde please hir thei might furst be consideride after the wisdome and descrecion of my lorde of Winchestre and me: and she was well contentyde. Upon this occasion thei mayde unto the king greate surewyses that thei shulde have my lady goods dividede amogst them. Wiche putt us to a grete trobill. Ffor all that thei cudde ymagen off evyll agaynst me, thaie gave informaccion unto the kyng, and made him werray hevy lorde agaynst me; for the wiche was moche attendance gyvyn, and moche suyte I made for my self or ever that I might be declarede.

Sixt, after this I was movide by the king to prepayre myself to go unto the generall cownsaill for the Realme, with my lorde of Saynt Johns and others; and because I shulde thene departe, y^e recevor of those lands wiche was in feoffment made grete besones for his discharge, because that I hadde recevide parte off that money; so was I fayne to delyvre out off my hands all suche obligacions as I hadde in keping unto Mr Asheton and Mr Hornby, and to declare my self of all rekenings concerning the receyts of the money off that lands or any other. And Mr Hornby receevyde after that as myche as was recevede off the sayde moneye.

Seventh, when I was disapointyde of that jorney, my Lady servants made anew besones; thai saw that thus thai couthe not prevail, therefore thei causide us to be callide to accompts off all my ladys goods, and to shew a cause whi we shulde keape the kings inheritance frome hyme to the valow off $cccc^{li}$ yerly. And here we brought in our accompts, ffirst before Mr Sothewell wiche was the kings cheaf auditor. And ther I was compellide along tyme to gif attendance upon hym a sundrie places and many tymes, and there straitly our accompts war examynede, and he well pleaside with them, and thought it reasonable that tyll all things were performyde, the profets of the sayde lands shulde remane unto the College. Butt he diede or ever he myght gyff sufficiently informacione herof unto the Kyng, and sett us at a rest, as, after long examinacion of the compte and triall therof made, he thoughtt to bring aboute.

Eyghtt, after this his deathe, by the importune clamor and crye off my sayde Lady servants we were callede off a fresshe before Mr Belknape wiche then succedide in the rowme of Mr Southewell; and ther we warre more straitelie handelide; and so long delaide, and weriede, and fatigate, that we must neds lett the londe go; notwithstanding all the right that we hadde thereunto, by the graunts off King Edwarde and off King Henry the vii, and the declaracione off my ladys wyll, and the putting off the sayme londs in feoffemente, and also the profe of the sayde will in the chancery as strong as cowthe be mayde by any lernyde counsell; butt all this wolde not serve us; there was no remedy, butt the kyng's counsell wolde take the profects of these londs for the kyng. Nevertheless with greate and long suyte we optenyde at the last, that some recompense might be hadde unto the College for the performing off it; and so finallie my lady Katyrine, wiche bowght for hir soone the yong lady Lyell, for certayne summys of money was bounden as stronglie as lernyde counsell cowthe dyvise the bonds, to paie for the behave of the same College.

Nynght, considering that this londe thus was taken from us, we made farther suyt to have some hospitall, or some religious housse, or benefice, to be approperde by the kyngs graunte unto the College; and when after long suyte that was grauntide, we divisede a byll to be signede of the king for the hospitall of Ospringe, and so finally gatt that same. Butt what labor then I hadde with hyme that was encombent, and how long or we cudde establishe and make it sure both by temporall counsell and spirituall, and how often for this matter ther I roode both to Ospryng, and to London, and to my lorde of Canterbury, or that I cowthe performe all things for the suyrty thereof, it war to long to reherse.

Tenethe, after all this, the lady Lyell dyede; and so my Lady of Devonshire and hir sone lost the profits of hir lands; for the wiche he and she bothe was comfortide and counselide to paie unto us no more money, according to their obligacione. Thei maide it a materie of conscience because of the deathe of that young lady. After many resonyngs and many metyngs, our cownsell avisede us to make suyte to gett some religious housse; and so finallie, with much labore and payne, we optenyde too Nonryes where was dissolute lyving, and never coude by their ordynaries be brought to goode order; and for the assuring off the same, moche payne and labor was taken bothe by my self, and allso by the Mr. of the College Mr. Metcalf, who I sent aboute that besones; specially for the Nunrey off Bromehall, wiche was far frome me. He made many jorneys theder, and allso to my Lorde of Salsebury, wiche was ordinary off a benefice to them approperde; wiche things he dyde with much lease charge that I cowde have done; and therefor I dide commyt it unto his wisdome.

On the 24th of July, 1524, bishop Fisher gave a new code of statutes. These are based upon those of Corpus Christi college Oxford, given by bishop Fox the founder of that society. Provision is made for celebration for the souls of the benefactors of Bromehall and Higham.

A third code of statutes was given by bishop Fisher 11th of July, 1530. These are in the main grounded on those of Corpus Christi college Oxford, and those given by cardinal Wolsey for his foundation in that university. The number of scholars was fixed at twenty-two, so that with the twenty-eight fellows here was the full number of fifty fellows and scholars originally intended. This was exclusive of private foundations. The fellows were to give bonds not to obtain from the pope or court of Rome any licence or dispensation contrary to their oaths, or to accept or use any so obtained.

Besides founding and endowing four fellowships and two scholarships, bishop Fisher made a deed of gift to the college of jewels, books, and furniture. The following is an account of the plate given by him:

Ffyrst a chales wyth a paten, gylte, ponderyng 27 unc.

Item ii Chalessys, percell gylte, weying together 26 unc.

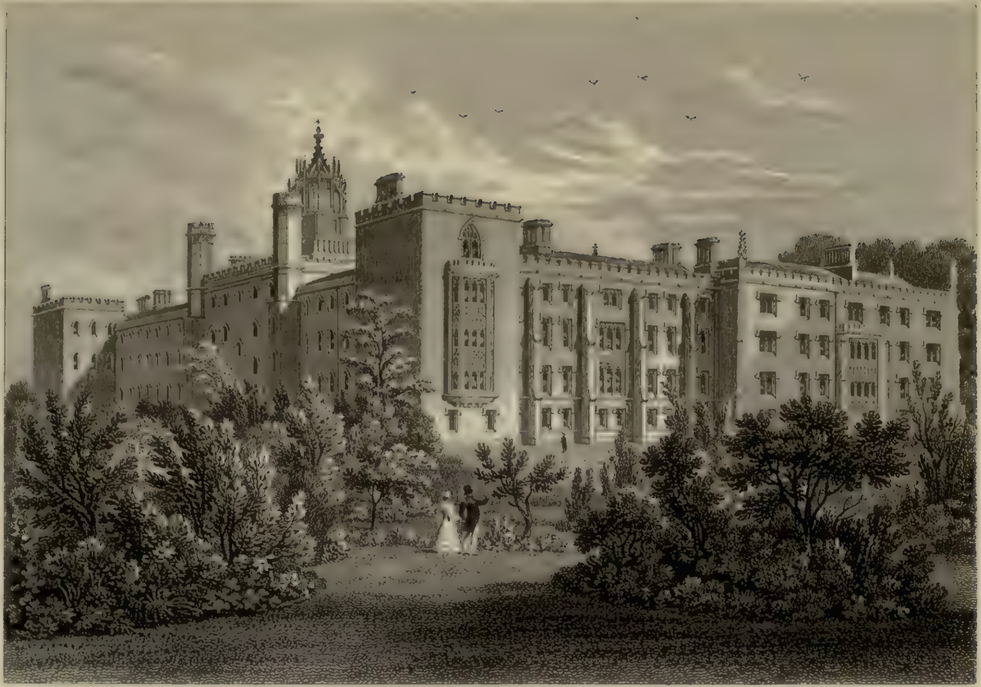
Item a pix of sylver and gylte, gravyn wythe roseys with a lydd pertenyng to the same havying in the toppe a crosse and crusyfyx ponderyng 28 unc.

Item a standyng Cuppe, gylt, with a Couer ponderyng 14 unc.

Item iij Rector stavys twayn of thame cappyd wythe sylver ponderyng 16 unc.

Item ij grett Saltts wythe a couer all gylte ponderyng 52 unc.

In toto, 163 unc: whereof 147 were gilt.



NEW BUILDINGS ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

N.W view

We also subjoin a list of the vestments and altar-cloths which he gave:

	li.	s.	d.
Ffyrst a swett of Vestyments of rede clothe of gold wythe spangs and crossys in the myddyst enbrotherd wythe Ihūs Xryste and portcolis to the value of	26	0	0
Item y^{e} copys of the same clothe of gold wyth lyke velvett and enbrothered to the value of......	34	6	8
Item a vestment of clene clothe of golde wythe y$_{e}$ bake of enbrothered warke of y^{e} value of	7	13	4
Item a vestment of Grene velvett enbrothered with rede rosys with a crose of gold of stole warke wroght with daysys to the value of..................	13	6	8
Item two pawlys for the hye Alter paned with greyn velvett and blewe wroght with rede rosys of golde and rosys of sylver to the value of...............	15	0	0
Item two other pawlys for the hye Alter paned with clothe of golde and cremesyn velvett to the value of........	6	13	4
Item four casys of clothe of golde with fynne corporalls pertenyng to the same to the value of ...	1	6	8
Item two Spanyshe napkyns wroght with sylke and gold			
Money payd for thes by y^{e} sayd Reuerende Ffather in God	128	10	0

On his attainder all his goods were seized to the king's use and were lost to the college.(a)

In the valuation for first-fruits and tenths, made in or soon after 1534, the annual value of the possessions of this college is returned at £507.12*s.* 11$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* a sum far exceeding every other house in the university except King's college.

(a) It is very remarkable that in the account of the college presented to queen Elizabeth on her visit to the university in August, 1564, no mention whatever is made of bishop Fisher's benefactions.

In 1545, another code of statutes was given by Henry VIII. The preamble states that the ambiguities and injustice of the former statutes made a revised code necessary. These statutes are supposed to have been framed or revised by Mr. (afterwards sir John) Cheke. By these statutes the master's stipend was almost doubled, and the number of seniors was increased from seven to twelve. The privileges of the northern counties were curtailed, and bishop Fisher's fellowships and scholarships were merged in the lady Margaret's foundation. Each fellow in his turn was to be lord at Christmas. The lord was to draw up statutes in greek or latin verse, and to prepare six dialogues or other literary entertainments. Plays to be composed by the lecturers and examiners were to be acted between Epiphany and Lent.

It appears from the survey of the college made under the authority of a royal commission by Mathew Parker, D.D., John Redman, D.D., and William Mey, LL.D., in February 1545-6, that the master had an annual stipend of £12; that his commons were 2*s.* a week; and that his allowance for livery was 20*s.* per annum. He had also a garden and orchard, and two little closes beyond the bridge for the sustentation of his horses.

The number of fellows was forty-four, whereof twenty-seven were on the foundation of the lady Margaret. This number was exclusive of one of the fellowships on Mr. Gregson's foundation, which was not to be filled up till after the death of two persons who were then living. Four fellowships were then vacant, but were about to be filled up. The stipends of the fellows varied. Four of the lady Margaret's fellows had £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. each. The rest only 13*s*. 4*d*. The fellows on the foundations of Hugh Ashton, James Beresford and Ann Rokeby had £2. 13*s* 4*d*. each. Those on Dr. Keyton's foundation had £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. each. The other fellows on private foundations had 13*s*. 4*d*. each.

The allowance for commons to each fellow was £2. 12*s*. per annum. The annual allowance for livery was 16*s*. 4*d*. for each of the lady Margaret's fellows, and 13*s*. 4*d*. for each of the others. Two of the fellows had each an allowance of £2. 14*s*. 4*d*. per annum from the benefaction of Dr. Thompson.

The scholars were sixty in number, twenty-seven being on the lady Margaret's foundation. Archdeacon Fell's scholars were allowed £1. 11*s*. 4*d*. per annum for commons. All the other scholars had but £1. 10*s*. 4*d*. each. None of the scholars had any stipends except the eight on the foundation of Roger Lupton, who had £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. each. There were also nine poor scholars called sizars, on the foundation of Dr. Dowman. Each of them had threepence a week, and the fragments from the fellows' table were distributed amongst them.

The stipends of the officers were as follows: manciple, principal cook and barber, each £1. 6*s*. 8*d*; under-cook 13*s*. 4*d*; laundress £4; president £2; two bursars each £2; two deans each £2; sacrist £2; lord at Christmas £1; eleven preachers £1. 10*s*. 4*d*. each; Mr. Pylkyngton principal lecturer £2. 13*s*. 4*d*.; four examiners each £2; four sub-lecturers each

£2; the greek lecturer £4; the hebrew lecturer £4; John Smyth, general receiver of all the manors and rents, £5. 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Pyckerell, auditor £2; William Ruscat, scrivener, £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*; the keeper of the library 13*s.* 4*d.* Dr. Lynacre's physic lecturer £12. The annual allowance for the commons of the manciple, cook, under cook, and of the two servants of the master was £1. 10*s.* 4*d.* each.

The sums annually expended for exequies were: for the foundress £11. 1*s.* 4*d.*; for Hugh Ashton £3. 18*s.*; for Dr. Shorton £2. 16*s.* 8*d.*; and for Mr. Dokett £1.

£16. 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid for annuities to certain persons whose names are given.

Other charges were as follows: refections to tenants and bailiffs of the college, and at the time of the general account of the auditor and receiver and their servants, and 3*s.* 4*d.* per week divided amongst the fellows in relief of their detriments, the whole being communibus annis £20; refections at the two feasts of S. John, in augmentation of the victuals of the fellows, £2 per annum; expenses of the church communibus annis £4; purchase and repair of utensils communibus annis £4; repair of all the possessions communibus annis £60; expenses of causes, controversies, and suits at law respecting the lands and business of the college communibus annis £14. 6*s.* 8*d*; expenses of the master riding to London in the term-time for the suits of the college, and at other times to keep the courts at the college manors, communibus annis

£13. 6*s*. 8*d*.; expenses of the bursars and others riding on the college business to survey tenements, oversee repairs and in similar cases, communibus annis £10; extraordinary expenses, communibus annis £20.

The college estates consisted of lands and tenements in Cambridge, Newnham, Coton, Cottenham, Willingham, Chesterton, Barway, Melbourn, Meldreth, Milton, Histon, Weston, Ditton, Waterbeach, Babraham, West Wickham, Steeple Morden, Thriplow, Fordham, Horningsey, Toft, Hardwick, Caxton, Comberton, Bourn, Madingley, Upper Papworth, Eltisley, Drydrayton, Fendrayton, Ely, Leverington, Bottisham, and Trumpington in Cambridgeshire; Great Bradley in Suffolk; Clavering, Ridgewell, Thorington, and a moiety of the manor of Rawreth in Essex; lands at Ashwell, and the manor of Ramerick in Hertfordshire; lands at Stukeley, Paxton, and Hilton in Huntingdonshire; Blunham in Bedfordshire; a pension from the vicarage of Rockland in Norfolk; the manor of Chawridge with the members, lands at Bromhall, and the rectory of Aldworth in Berkshire and Surrey; the rectory of North Stoke in Oxfordshire; lands in Holbeach, Moulton, and Cranwell in Lincolnshire; Staveley in Derbyshire; Millington, Marflete, Kenethorpe, Levyngton, Easington, Atwyk, Preston, and Uppaul in Yorkshire; the manor of Markham in Nottinghamshire; the manor and rectory of Higham, the manor and rectory of Hedcorne, the rectory of Ospringe, the manors of Everlond, Downe, and Triamston with the members, in Kent; and tenements in Knightrider street, London.

The total annual value of all the possessions of the college above reprises was £536. 17*s.* 4½*d.* and the yearly expenses exceeded the revenues by £71. 1*s.* 7½*d.*

In 1549, the statutes of the college were revised by the commissioners for the visitation of the university.

A further licence to purchase lands was granted to the college by king Edward VI. in the sixth year of his reign. That monarch designed a considerable benefaction to the college. Amongst the minutes for his will, taken from his own mouth by secretary Petre, is the following:—"The college of St. John's in Cambridge to have of our gift in land £100 by year towards maintenance of their charges."(a)

Bishop Fisher's statutes were revived in the reign of queen Mary, but laid aside on the accession of Elizabeth.

When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in August, 1564, she rode into the hall of this college where an oration was made to her by Humphrey Bohun, M.A., one of the fellows.

In consequence of the disputes respecting religion which had prevailed in this college for many years, and from the insufficiency of the visitatorial power of the bishop of Ely, queen Elizabeth, on the 13th of July, 1576, issued a commission empowering William lord Burghley, chancellor of the university,

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(a) From the same document it appears that the king intended that another college in Cambridge should be erected by his executors within seven years, and that the same should be endowed with lands to the double yearly value of S. John's.

Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, John Whitgift, Andrew Perne, and Edward Hawford, doctors of divinity, Henry Harvey, Thomas Ithell, and Thomas Byng, doctors of the civil law, or any four of them, of whom lord Burghley, the bishop of Ely, or Dr. Ithell should be one, to visit the college, reform abuses, punish delinquents, and revise the statutes. The commissioners in 1580 gave a code of statutes, which with some slight alterations continued in force for nearly two hundred and seventy years.

In 26 Elizabeth the college obtained another licence to purchase lands in mortmain.

This college long enjoyed a high reputation for the excellence of its dramatic performances. One play in english entitled, The Return from Parnassus or the Scourge of Simony, deserves especial notice. It was probably acted here at Christmas 1602, although the earliest dated edition of it was not published till 1606. It is a production of considerable merit.

Prince Charles (afterwards king Charles I.) and Frederick prince elector palatine of the Rhine, accompanied by many nobles and gentry, were entertained at this college in March, 1612-13, the master's gallery was furnished out with great magnificence, trumpets sounded on the tower, and verses were composed and presented on the occasion. The expenses of the college amounted to £130. 6*s*. 2*d*.

King James I. during his first visit to the university in March, 1614-15, was entertained at this college at a cost of £500. His majesty it is said, declared on this occasion that there was no more difference between S. John's and Trinity, than between two sixpences and a shilling.(a) During the king's stay, Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, lord high treasurer of England, and chancellor of the university, lodged in this college, where he kept a great and magnificent table, his expenses being estimated at no less than £5000.

King Charles I. on the 2nd of November, 1620, granted letters patent empowering the society to acquire additional lands to the extent of £500 per annum, and on the 19th of June, 1635, by other letters patent altered the statutes so as to allow two of the fellows to study the civil law without the necessity of taking holy orders.

In March 1641-2, king Charles I. with the prince of Wales came to this college, viewed the chapel and library, and took a travelling banquet in the further court. They were saluted by a speech from Mr. Molle the public orator. John Cleveland the poet, a fellow of this house, also made a congratulatory oration in latin. After the king had eaten a little, he gave the prince (who was not quite twelve years of age) good store to put in his pocket.

In August 1642, when the several colleges in the university sent their plate to king Charles I., this college delivered to Mr. Poley, for his majesty's use, no less than 2065½ ounces; £150 was also sent. Dr. Beale the master was seized by Cromwell and sent up to the parliament as a prisoner. Soon

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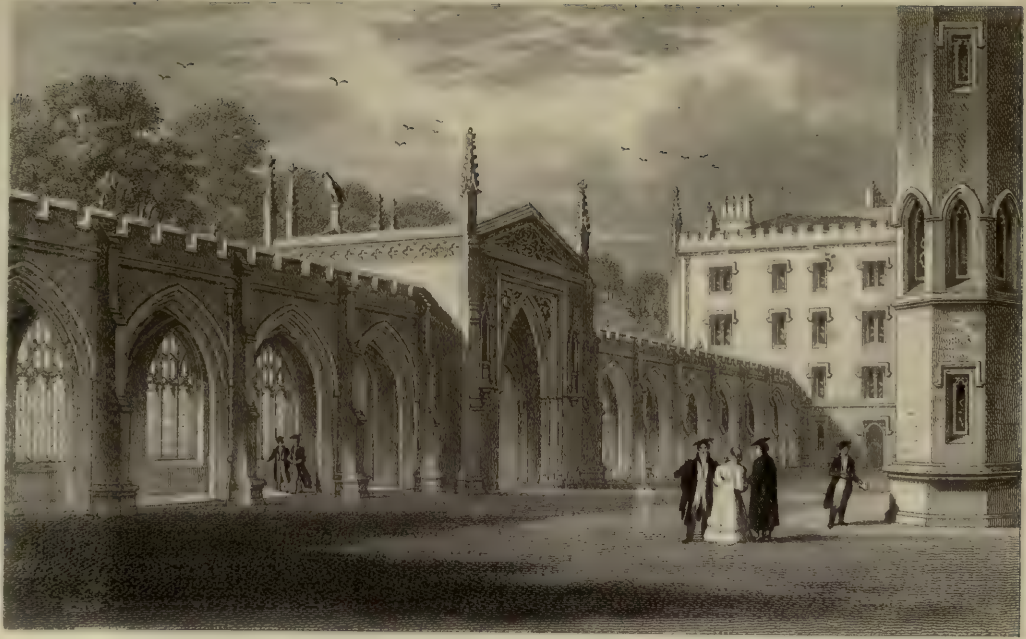
(a) It must be recollected, that at this period Trinity college consisted of one court only, and S. John's of two.



CLOISTER, ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

afterwards twenty-nine of the fellows were ejected for their loyalty. In July, 1643, the college was turned into a prison, nineteen of the king's officers taken at Burghley house being confined therein.

In or about 1650 it was proposed to grant £100 a-year as an augmentation of the mastership. Its value at that period does not appear.

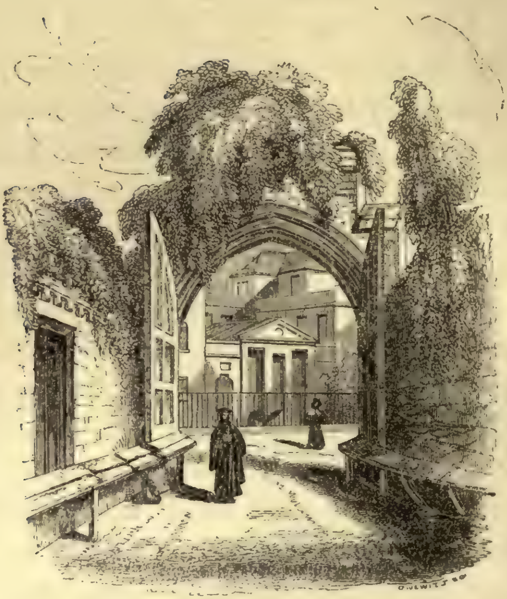
On the 27th of September, 1681, Charles II. and his queen visited this college, and after speeches had been made and presents given to them, viewed the library, and afterwards dined in the long gallery with Dr. Gower the master, who then held the office of vice-chancellor of the university.

On the 23rd of May, 1691, king William and queen Mary granted the college a licence to purchase the manor of Wotton Rivers in Wiltshire,(a) as also any other manors, messuages, or hereditaments not exceeding the clear yearly value of £1000.

A considerable number of the fellows of this college were nonjurors. In 1694 an unsuccessful attempt was made to dispossess twenty of them who had neglected to take the oaths to king William's government. On the 20th of January, 1716-17, twenty-two of the fellows were ejected for refusing to take the oaths to the then government. Amongst them was Thomas Baker, B.D., the pious and worthy historian of the college. Ever afterwards he styled himself socius ejectus.

King George III. in the 9th year of his reign, granted to the college a licence to purchase additional lands not exceeding the yearly value of £600.

(a) Given to the college by Sarah, duchess dowager of Somerset.



OLD GATEWAY BETWEEN S. JOHN'S AND TRINITY.

King George IV. granted letters patent altering so much of the statutes as restricted the fellowships on the lady Margaret's foundation to natives of particular counties.

Queen Victoria by letters patent dated 28th April, 1849, gave a new code of statutes for the government of the college.

The Cambridge University Commissioners, on the 1st of July, 1859, made statutes for the future regulation of this college and for making further provision for maintaining and improving the discipline, studies, and good government thereof. These statutes which were subsequently confirmed by Her Majesty in council, do not however entirely supersede the former code, for as respects the visitatorial power it is provided that the bishop of Ely shall continue to possess all the powers and authorities given to him by any former statutes.

BENEFACTORS.—Henry Edial, archdeacon of Rochester, and John Ryse the executors of John Morton, cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, founded four scholarships; John Riplingham, D.D., chantor of the church of Beverley and sometime fellow of Queens' college in this university, by deed dated 10th September, 1516, founded two scholarships; James Beresford, prebendary of Lichfield and vicar of Chesterfield and Wirksworth in Derbyshire, 12th February 1519-20, founded two fellowships and two scholarships; sir Marmaduke Constable, of Flamborough in Yorkshire, knight, who died in or about 1520, founded a fellowship and four scholarships(a); John Bailey, of Syrescote in the county of Stafford, yeoman, in 1521 gave £115 to found a fellowship, and in 1549 his executor, Nicholas Agard, of Dunstal in the same county, gave £17 by way of augmentation; Robert Ducket, B.D., rector of Chevening in Kent, who died in or about 1521, founded two scholarships; Hugh Ashton, archdeacon of York, one of the executors of the foundress, and who died in 1522, founded four fellowships and two scholarships, and gave money and plate; Thomas Linacre, M.D., who died 20th October 1524, established a medical lecture in this college; Joan Rokeby, relict of sir Richard Rokeby, knight, founded a fellowship in 1525; Robert Halitreholme, clerk, in 1525 gave £120, with which a fellowship was founded; Edward Gregson, rector of Fladbury in Worcestershire, founded in 1527 two fellowships and a scholarship; William Fell, D.D., archdeacon of Nottingham, who died in 1528, founded a fellowship, two scholarships and two sub-lectureships; Robert Simpson, rector of Layer Marney in Essex, in 1529 gave £120 for the foundation of a fellowship; John Dowman, LL.D., archdeacon of Suffolk, and canon residentiary of S. Paul's, who died about 1526, founded five scholarships and nine sizarships, and gave to the college the patronage of the free grammar school at Pocklington in Yorkshire; Robert Fale, by will 21 Hen. VIII. devised lands of the annual value of £3 for a scholar to be sent to this college by the abbat and vicar of Faversham in Kent; John Keyton, D.D., prebendary of Sarum,(a) founded in 1533 two fellowships and as many scholarships; Thomas Thimbleby, doctor of decrees, gave in 1534 to the value of £180 in plate, jewels, and money for the foundation of a fellowship and a scholarship; John Fisher, cardinal, bishop of Rochester, and one of the executors of the foundress, gave land, money, plate, vestments, books and ornaments to the value of above £1,110 for founding four fellowships, two scholarships, four examinerships, and two lectureships, and for other purposes; Robert Shorton, D.D., the first master of

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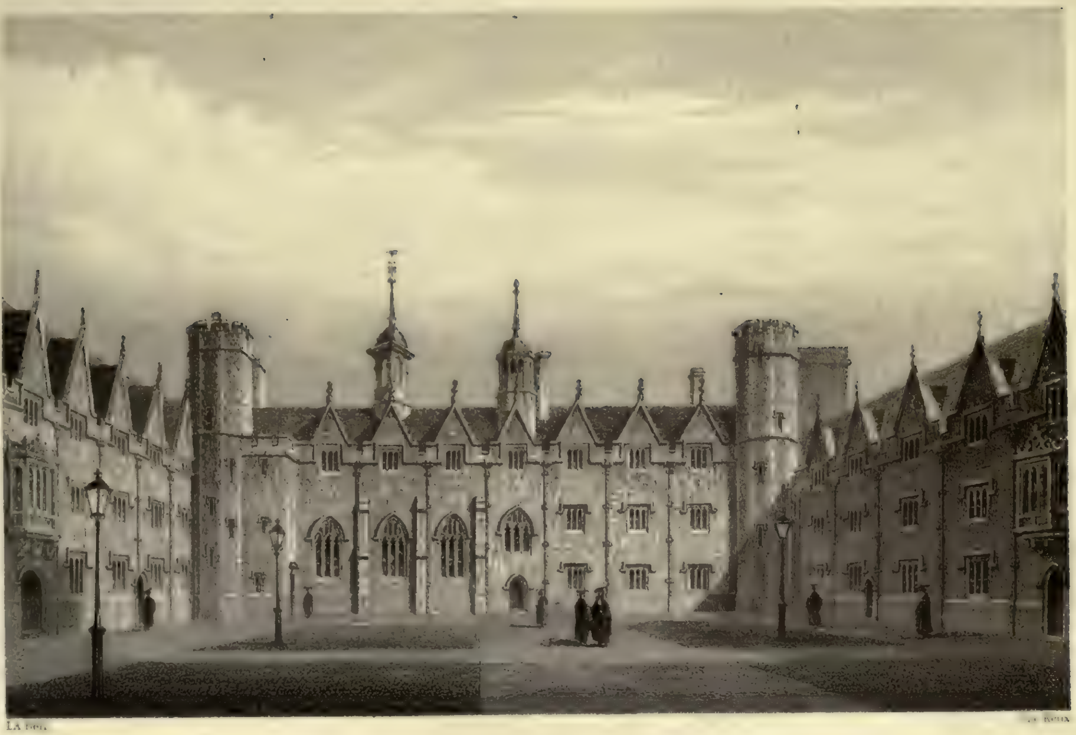
(a) The foundation of these scholarships has been erroneously attributed to his brother and executor, John Constable, LL.D., dean of Lincoln. It was probably however through the dean, that sir Marmaduke's bounty was directed to this college.

(a) He is said to have been also archdeacon of Leicester. This however appears to be a mistake.



THE SECOND COURT — ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

EAST SIDE.

this college and afterwards master of Pembroke hall, gave 100 marks in 1535 to found a commemorative dirge in this college; Roger Lupton, doctor of decrees, provost of Eton college, and prebendary of Lincoln, who died 25th Feb., 1539-40, founded in his lifetime two fellowships and eight scholarships, moreover he gave the patronage of the free grammar school of Sedbergh; Thomas Thompson, D.D., master of Christ's college, who died about 1540, settled eight marks per annum on two fellows of this college, being preachers; William Chambre of Royston, who died 1546, granted 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for a sermon at Royston, on every Rogation Monday, by a fellow of this house; Catharine, duchess dowager of Suffolk, and only daughter of William lord Willoughby of Eresby, gave in 1552 an annual rent of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* for the exhibition of four poor scholars;(a) Robert Carter in 1563 devised an estate in London to the company of Fishmongers, directing that out of the rent the annual sum of £4 should be paid to a poor scholar of this college; sir Ambrose Cave, K.B., chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, who died 1568, gave £10 per annum to divinity students of this house; William Littlebury, esq., in 1571 bequeathed £200 for an exhibition in this or Christ's college; John Thurleston, M.A., master of the hospital and grammar school at

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(*a*) This benefaction was in commemoration of her sons Henry and Charles Brandon, successively dukes of Suffolk, who were students of this college. They were youths of extraordinary promise, and died on the same day (16th July, 1551) at Buckden in Huntingdonshire, being victims to the epidemic termed the sweating sickness.

Hemsworth in Yorkshire, on 20th August, 1572, founded a scholarship; John Gwynne, LL.D., sometime fellow, gave in 1574 £40 per annum, with which scholarships were established; John Parkhurst, bishop of Norwich, gave 100 marks; James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, sometime master, gave about fifty volumes to the library; Mildred Cecil lady Burghley, one of the learned daughters of sir Anthony Cooke, in 1578 founded two scholarships,(a) and subsequently gave £20, and presented a polyglot bible to the library; Thomas Ashton, M.A., master of Shrewsbury school and sometime fellow of Trinity college, who died in 1578, founded two scholarships and two exhibitions here; Robert Horne, bishop of Winchester, sometime fellow, gave MSS. and printed books to the library; William Cecil lord Burghley, K.G., lord high treasurer of England and chancellor of the university, gave to the college in 1581 the annual sum of £30 for augmenting the commons of the scholars on the lady Margaret's foundation, and for other purposes;(b) Frances Jermyn (sister of sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrooke in Suffolk), by will 10th Sept, 1581, founded a scholarship; Henry Heblethwaite, citizen and draper of London, by will 1587 bequeathed £500 to found a fellowship and two scholarships; Henry Billingsley, alderman of London (afterwards a knight), in Feb. 1590-1, founded three scholarships; William Cardinal, esq., in 1595 founded exhibitions for two poor scholars at this college; William Spalding, of Tamworth, in 1599 founded a scholarship, which was augmented by his brother John Spalding, of Barton in Suffolk; Richard Platt, esq., by deed dated 28th November, 1600, gave the college a right of nomination to the mastership of the free school founded by him at Aldenham in Hertfordshire; Walter Sawkins, citizen of London, gave, in or about 1600, the annual sum of 40*s.* as an exhibition to a student in divinity in this college; Mary, daughter of sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, knight, and wife of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, contributed £2,760 towards the erection of the second court; George Palyn, citizen and girdler of London, in 1608 gave £300 to purchase lands for exhibitions to four of the poorer scholars of the foundation; Jane Walton, widow of John Walton, B.D., archdeacon of Derby, founded a scholarship in 1609; John Hopper, of Colchester, gent., in 1616 gave £100, which was invested for the increase of the allowance to two of the sizars; John Buck, citizen and cutler of London, gave £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for an exhibition; Robert Hungate, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, sometime a pensioner of this college, who died 25th July, 1619, gave 40 marks per annum to be distributed to four scholars; William Maynard, lord Maynard of Wicklow, founded a logic lecture in pursuance of a licence from the crown given in 1620; Mary, widow of Robert Lewis of Colchester, clerk, bequeathed in 1620 £100 to found a scholarship in the name of her deceased husband; Robert Booth, B.D., fellow, superintended the building of the second court, erected at his own charge a wooden bridge across the river at the back of the college, and bequeathed valuable plate; George White, gent., left £8 per annum for the relief of poor scholars; sir Ralph Hare, of Stow Bardolph, K.B., gave, 30th April, 1623, the impropriate rectory of Cherry Marham in Norfolk, the profits to be bestowed for three years on the erection of the library and thereafter for the maintenance of thirty of the poorest and best disposed scholars of the foundation; Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, gave many valuable books to the library; John Knewstubs, rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, and sometime fellow, who died 29th May, 1624, gave £10 per annum for the relief of two subsizars; Anthony Higgins, D.D., dean of Ripon, by will dated 12th November, 1624, bequeathed £130, to improve certain scholarships, and for an annual sermon; Robert Johnson, B.D., archdeacon of Leicester and rector of North Luffenham in Rutland, founded four exhibitions in 1625; John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper of the great seal, ultimately archbishop of York, and sometime fellow, founded two fellowships and four scholarships, gave four advowsons,(a) contributed above £2000 towards the erection of the library, furnished the same with a noble collection of books, and gave lands at Coton for the use of the library for ever; Thomas Cecil, B.D., sometime

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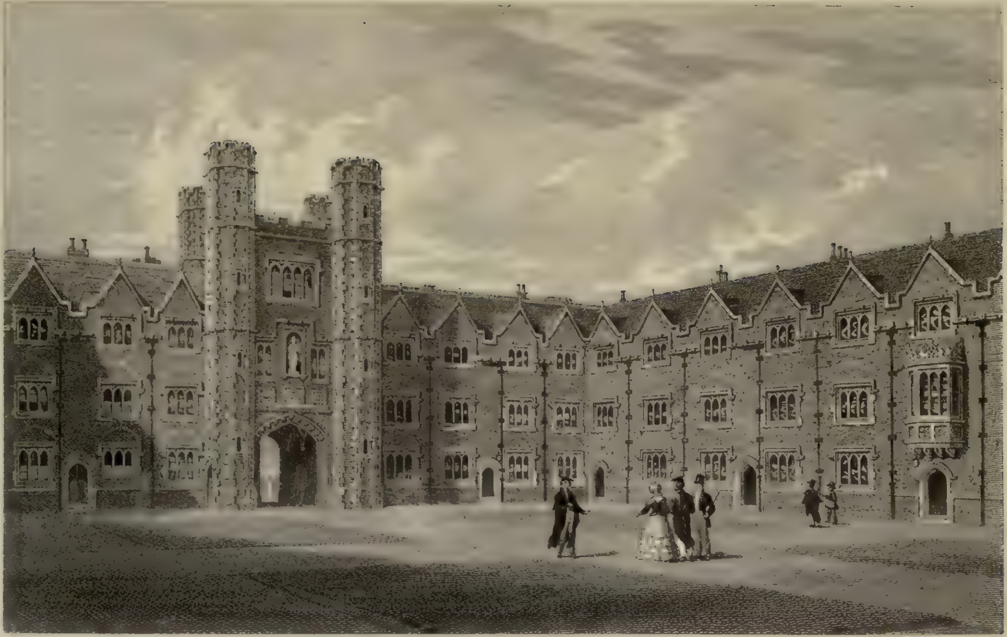
(a) The college engaged to furnish able preachers yearly at S. Martins Stamford Baron, and Cheshunt. At the request of the then earl of Salisbury, an arrangement was made in 1625, that the sermons theretofore preached at Cheshunt, should be preached at Hatfield and Quixwood.

(b) Gabriel Goodman, D.D., dean of Westminster, her chaplain and almoner, was the nominal founder of these scholarships.

(a) Two of these advowsons were purchased by the bishop with his own money, the others were given him by king James I. for the good of this society.—*Hacket's* Life of abp. Williams, ii. 25.



SECOND COURT, ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

WEST SIDE.

fellow, gave all his books to the library; Valentine Carey, bishop of Exeter, sometime fellow, gave to the library law books to the value of £50; Henry Alvey, B.D., president, who died 25th January, 1626-7, gave 100 marks to the library, and £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum to a scholar, he also built at his own cost a bridge leading to the fields; Mrs. Margaret Darcy, in 1628 founded a small exhibition at this college; John Thompson, esq., M.P. for the town of Cambridge, secretary to Dr. Williams, bishop of Lincoln and sometime fellow, gave many books to the library; Hilkiah Crooke, M.D., in 1631, gave valuable MSS. and printed books to the library; Edward Bendlowes, esq., sometime fellow-commoner, gave to the library, in 1631, books of the value of £50, he also gave globes and ornaments; Richard Whittington, rector of Wheldrake in Yorkshire, gave money, with which was purchased the vicarage and impropriate rectory of Holme on Spalding moor; Abdias Ashton, B.D., sometime fellow, gave 100 marks to the library; John Nevison, rector of Tankersley in Yorkshire, sometime fellow, gave by will, in or about 1633, 100 marks to augment certain scholarships; William Robson, citizen and salter of London, about 1633, gave £10 per annum for exhibitions to two poor scholars; John Collins, M.D., Regius professor of physic, sometime fellow, bequeathed all his medical books to the library and £100 to purchase others; John Litherland, rector of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, gave, in or about 1634, lands in Stonham Parva, in that county, for the maintenance of four poor scholars; Edmund Mountstephen, esq., of Paston in Northamptonshire, sometime a student in this college, who died 4th March, 1635-6, bequeathed £1000 with which scholarships were founded; Edward Allot, M.B., gave £50 to be expended at the discretion of the master and seniors, which sum was applied in adorning the chapel; William Platt, esq., of Highgate in Middlesex, sometime fellow-commoner, who died in 1637, devised considerable estates in and near London, for increasing the number of fellows and scholars; Francis Dee, bishop of Peterborough, sometime scholar, bequeathed a valuable collection of books to the library, and gave the impropriate rectory of Pagham in Sussex, and other lands, with which a fellowship and two scholarships were founded; Susannah Hill of London, widow, by will dated 11th August, 1638, left £600 for relief of four clergymen's widows and two scholars of this college, being sons of clergymen; John Highlord, alderman of London, by will 2nd November, 1640, gave £500 for the maintenance of poor scholars; Ambrose Gilbert, rector of Orset in Essex, who died 1640, bequeathed valuable books to the library and £18 per annum for two scholarships; Thomas Spell, B.D., fellow, bequeathed in or about 1640, £50 to purchase books for the library; Lord William Howard of Naworth, gave to the library books of the value of £100; Joseph Thurston, B.D., rector of Beckingham in Lincolnshire, gave £50 to the library; Robert Allot, M.D., senior fellow, by will dated 18th December, 1641, gave £6 a year for the relief of one or two scholars; William Beale, D.D., master, gave MSS. and printed books to the library;

Richard Holdsworth, D.D., dean of Worcester, sometime fellow of this college, and afterwards master of Emmanuel college, gave £50 to the library; Robert Metcalfe, D.D., Regius professor of Hebrew, sometime fellow of this college, and afterwards vice-master of Trinity college, bequeathed £100; Henry Robinson, of Monkton in the isle of Thanet, gent., by will 1652, left lands with which four scholarships were established; Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, gave books of the value of £500, and various large sums of money to the library; sir Robert Wood, of Islington, knight, 9th February, 1659-60, gave lands for founding three scholarships; Robert Mason, LL.D., master of the requests to Charles II., sometime fellow, gave a valuable collection of books to the library; John Barwick, D.D., dean of S. Paul's, sometime fellow, bequeathed £300 by will in 1664; sir John Otway, temporal chancellor of Durham, contributed £100 to the erection of the third court; Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, purchased for the library the large and valuable collection of books which had belonged to William Crashaw, a noted divine; Mathew Hewytt, of Yorkshire, clerk, gave £50 a year for exhibitions to four scholars; John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield, gave £50 to the library; William Lacey, D.D., rector of Thornhill, Yorkshire, gave £5 to the fabric, and by will £16 a year for exhibitions; Thomas Brown, esq., of Arlesey, Bedfordshire, contributed £50 to the erection of the third court; Isaac Worrall, B.D., senior fellow, who died 1670-1, gave by will an annuity of £16 to two scholars; Thomas Fairfax, lord Fairfax, contributed £50 to the erection of the third court; Clement Barling, M.A., of Horton in Kent, clerk, by will 1671 founded two scholarships; Thomas Turner, D.D., dean of Canterbury, contributed £50 to the erection of the third court; sir George Viner, bart., contributed the like sum for the same purpose; Thomas Brathwait, esq., of Ambleside in Westmoreland, gave £30 towards the erection of the third court, and by will 9th November, 1674, bequeathed £250 for the maintenance of two scholars; Robert Clarke, B.D., senior fellow, bequeathed £200 to found a scholarship; John Carey, earl of Dover, gave £100 to the library; Thomas Fothergill, B.D., president, left £50 to the library; Samuel Howlett, M.A., sometime fellow, contributed £50 to the erection of the third court, and about 80 volumes in french, italian, and the teutonic tongues, to the library; John Symonds, B.D., of Gislingham in Suffolk, gave £100 for the relief of a poor scholar, £10 for the erection of the third court, and £5 to the library; Samuel Newton, vicar of Great Samford in Essex, in 1681 gave £60 to augment the commons of the proper sizars; Sarah, duchess dowager of Somerset, daughter of sir Edward Alston, M.D., 12th July, 1682, founded five scholarships, and afterwards by will gave the manor of Wotton Rivers in Wiltshire, to found additional scholarships, she also gave the alternate presentation to the rectory of Wotton Rivers; Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely, sometime master, gave £600 and bequeathed his library valued at £500; James Chamberlaine, B.D., senior fellow, in 1684 left £100; John Boughton, B.D., senior fellow, by will 23rd July, 1689, gave the advowson of Barrow in Suffolk; Joshua Ireland, B.D., sometime fellow, gave £100 and all his books to the library; William Gould, B.D., senior fellow, bequeathed £500 for purchase of advowsons; Peirce Brackenbury, M.D., senior fellow, gave the impropriate rectory of Marston Grafton in Yorkshire, with the advowson of the vicarage, also lands in Deeping S. James in Lincolnshire, the rents to be applied in purchase of advowsons; Henry Paman, M.D., contributed to the erection of a stone bridge across the Cam at the back of the college, and by will gave £500 and all his books not specifically bequeathed, adding by a codicil £50 to purchase other books; Samuel Fuller, D.D., dean of Lincoln, sometime fellow, bequeathed £500 to purchase an advowson; Francis Turner, bishop of Ely, sometime master, contributed £250 to the erection of the third court; Thomas Smoult, D.D., senior fellow, and professor of moral philosophy, gave £600, whereof £100 to purchase books for the library; William Beveridge, bishop of S. Asaph, sometime fellow, devised the advowson of Barrow on Soar in Leicestershire, and gave books to the library; Thomas Thurlin, B.D., president, gave £6 a year to a poor scholar, £500 to purchase advowsons, and £300 to buy books for the library; George Baker,(a) esq., of Crook in the county of Durham, gave £130 to purchase lands to maintain six scholars; Humphrey Gower, D.D., master, gave an estate at Triplow to the mastership, and founded two exhibitions for the sons of clergymen; Thomas Naden, of Hothersall in Lancashire, clerk, left a good legacy for three students in divinity; Humphrey Sanford, esq., of the isle of Upper Rossall in S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, sometime fellow, who died 1712, left £100; Thomas Watson, bishop of S. David's, sometime fellow, gave the advowsons of Fulbourn S. Vigors and Brinkley in Cambridgeshire, and Brandsburton in Yorkshire; Francis Roper, B.D., sometime fellow, and canon of Ely, bequeathed all his property to the college; Thomas Wentworth, esq., M.A., (ultimately marquess of Rockingham,) gave books, pictures, and plate; Matthew Prior, fellow, the celebrated poet, gave to the library books to the value of £200 including some choice french and italian historical works; Francis Robins, B.D., senior fellow, and rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, gave an estate for the purchase of advowsons, also £600 and more than 1000 volumes to the library; Richard Hill, LL.D, fellow of Eton, and sometime fellow of this college, in 1723 obliged his heirs to present fellows of this college to five livings in Norfolk; Richard Holmes, of Lowther, clerk, gave in 1735 £100, the interest to be paid to a poor scholar; Felicia Jones, in 1738 founded an exhibition of £16 per annum; Thomas Baker, B.D., sometime fellow, who died 1740, bequeathed a valuable collection of books to the library; John Newcome, D.D., dean of Rochester, and master of this college, who died 1763, founded two scholarships, and an annual prize, and gave the advowson of Minting in Lincolnshire, and to the library above 60 rare books; William Samuel Powell, D.D., master, archdeacon of Colchester, in 1774, gave £500 to restore the south side of the first court; George Osbaldiston, esq., M.A., gave £300 for the same purpose; John Green, bishop of Lincoln, sometime fellow, founded an exhibition at this or Corpus Christi college; John Taylor, D.D., rector of Staplehurst in Kent, and sometime senior bursar, at his death in 1784, bequeathed £700; John Hulse, B.A., of Cheshire, who died 1790, gave stipends to two scholars of this college; William Wilson, B.D., rector of Moreton in Essex, sometime fellow, gave £200, the interest to be paid for a prize to the best reader in chapel; Thomas Gisborne, M.D., president of the college of physicians, and a senior fellow of this college, who died 1806, gave many books to the library; John Mainwaring, B.D., Margaret professor of divinity, sometime fellow, who died 1807, bequeathed £120 to purchase theological books; John Wright, esq., of the Inner Temple, sometime a student of this college, in 1814, gave £3000; sir Souldern Lawrence, justice of the King's Bench, sometime fellow, who died 1814, bequeathed to the library all his law books, and £100 to purchase more; William Craven, D.D., master, and professor of Arabic, on his death, in 1815, bequeathed £3100 for additional buildings; sir Isaac Pennington, M.D., regius professor of physic, and senior fellow, who died 1816, gave considerable real and personal estate to augment the mastership, and for exhibitions to scholars; Edmund Stanger,

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(a) By his will he gave a large sum to charitable uses. The above amount was obtained for this college by his nephew Thomas Baker, B.D., then fellow.

B.D., fellow, in his lifetime gave £100 and by will bequeathed the like sum; William Winthrop, B.D., fellow, left £5000 for the purchase of advowsons; James Webster, B.D., rector of Mepershall, sometime fellow, bequeathed in 1833 £3500 to increase the number of fellowships and scholarships; Joseph Taylor, B.D., fellow, in 1836 left nearly 300 volumes to the library; Thomas Catton, B.D., senior fellow, bequeathed £300 in 1838; James Wood, D.D., master, dean of Ely, in his lifetime contributed to the erection of the fourth court, and at his death in 1839, bequeathed a large legacy for exhibitions to students most in want of pecuniary assistance, and distinguished for regularity of conduct, industry, and learning; Herbert Marsh, bishop of Peterborough, sometime fellow, contributed to the cost of erecting the fourth court; John Palmer, B.D., senior fellow, and professor of Arabic, in 1840 bequeathed £1000 to purchase advowsons; sir Joseph Littledale, justice of the King's Bench, sometime fellow, in 1842 bequeathed £1000, whereof £200 to be applied in the purchase of books for the library; Thomas Whytehead, B.D., fellow, in his lifetime gave a lectern to the chapel, and at his death in 1843, bequeathed all his books to the library; Henry Walter, B.D., sometime fellow, bequeathed to the library in 1859, nearly 70 volumes of hebrew, syriac, and spanish books; Thomas Fry, M.A., of Lincoln college, Oxford, and rector of Emberton in Buckinghamshire, has settled £32 per annum on this college to promote the study of hebrew.

EMINENT MEN.—Thomas Arthur,(a) an active promoter of the reformation and author of various works, died 1532. Henry Gold,(a) fellow, a strenuous roman catholic, executed 1534. Robert Shorton,(a) D.D., first master of this college, afterwards master of Pembroke hall, archdeacon of Bath and dean of Stoke by Clare, died 1535. Nicholas Metcalfe,(a) D.D., master, archdeacon of Rochester, died 1537. Thomas Greenwood, D.D.,(a) fellow, a great sufferer for his attachment to the roman catholic religion, died 1537. Sir Thomas Wyat,(a) statesman, diplomatist, and poet, died 1542. John Edmunds,(a) D.D., fellow of this college, and afterwards master of Peterhouse, died 1544. William Grindal,(a) fellow, an admirable greek scholar, tutor to the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen, died 1584. Nicholas Wilson,(a) D.D., master of Michaelhouse, master elect of this college, archdeacon of Oxford and dean of Wimborne Minster, a learned roman catholic divine, died 1548. Roger Tonge,(a) D.D., fellow, chaplain to Edward VI., an able preacher, flourished 1549. Sir Anthony Denny,(a) privy councellor to Henry VIII., died 1549. John Reston,(a) D.D., fellow of this house, and master of Jesus college, died 1551. John Redman,(a) D.D., fellow of this college, and afterwards the last master of King's hall, first master of Trinity college, Margaret professor, and one of the compilers of the liturgy, died 1551. Henry and Charles Brandon,(a) successively dukes of Suffolk, youths of great promise, died 1551. John Taylor, master, bishop of Lincoln, died 1554. John Maden,(a) D.D., fellow of this college, afterwards master of Clare hall, and Regius professor of divinity, died 1555. Roger Hutchinson,(a) fellow of this college, and afterwards of Eton, a learned theological author, died 1555. Leonard Pollard,(a) fellow, canon of Worcester and Peterborough, author of homilies, died about 1555. George Day,(a) master, bishop of Chichester, died 1556. Robert Holgate,(a) archbishop of York, died 1556. Sir John Cheke,(a) fellow, public orator, secretary of state, an admirable scholar, died 1557. Richard Croke,(a) D.D., fellow, public orator, famed for his profound knowledge of greek, died 1558. John Christopherson,(a) fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1558. Ralph Baynes,(a) fellow, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1559. Robert Pember,(a) fellow, an excellent greek scholar, died 1560. William Bill,(a) D.D., successively master of this and Trinity college, and also dean of Westminster, and provost of Eton college, died 1560. John Seton,(a) D.D., fellow, a noted writer on logic, flourished 1561. Sir Thomas Chaloner,(a) an able diplomatist, and learned author, died 1565. John Lakyn,(a) fellow of this college, and afterwards master of Jesus college, died about 1565. Sir Thomas Hoby,(a) ambassador to France, a man of great learning, died 1566. Thomas Becon,(a) D.D., canon of Canterbury, an able and voluminous theological writer, died 1567. Sir Ambrose Cave,(a) chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, died 1568. Roger Ascham,(a) fellow, public orator, latin secretary to queens Mary and Elizabeth, an elegant and much admired writer, died 1568. Francis Babington,(a) D.D., fellow of this college, and afterwards successively master of Balliol college, and rector of Lincoln college, Oxford, and Margaret professor there, died about 1569. Thomas Davies,(a) bishop of S. Asaph, died 1573. Sir Thomas Wroth,(a) who was engaged in many public employments under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, died 1573. Roger Kelke,(a) D.D., fellow of this college, afterwards master of Magdalen college, and archdeacon of Stow, died 1575-6. James Pilkington,(a) master, bishop of Durham, died 1575-6. Thomas Lever,(a) master, archdeacon of Coventry, an able preacher, and author of sermons and theological treatises, died 1577. Peter Carter,(a) fellow, author of Annotations on Seton's Dialectics, flourished 1577. Thomas Drant,(a) fellow, prebendary of S. Paul's, archdeacon of Lewes, and author of sermons and poems original and translated, died 1578. Richard Longworth,(a) D.D., master, dean of Chester, died 1579. Robert Horne,(a) fellow, bishop of Winchester, died 1579. John Young,(a) D.D., fellow of this college, afterwards master of Pembroke hall, and canon of Ely, a learned roman catholic writer, died 1580. George Bullock,(a) D.D., master, Margaret professor, and canon of Durham, author of a latin concordance of the Bible, died about 1580. Christopher Watson,(a) translator of Polybius, died about 1581. John Bourchier,(a) abbat of Leicester, and bishop designate of Gloucester, died about 1581. Richard Curteys,(a) fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1582. Thomas Peacock,(a) fellow of this college, afterwards president of Queens' college, and canon successively of Norwich and Ely, died about 1582. Thomas Wentworth, lord Wentworth,(a) the last lord deputy of Calais, died 1583-4.

(a) Those thus marked are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. 1.

Richard Alvey,(a) fellow, master of the Temple, and canon of Westminster, an able and famous preacher, died 1584. Thomas Watson,(a) master, bishop of Lincoln, died 1584. William Bendlowes,(a) serjeant-at-law, famed for great professional knowledge, and author of law reports, died 1584. Alban Langdale,(a) D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Chichester, a learned roman catholic writer, flourished 1584. Ralph Lever,(a) D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Northumberland, canon of Durham, and author of several curious works, died 1584-5. Thomas Wilson, D.D., fellow, dean of Worcester, died 1586. John Hatcher, M.D., fellow, Regius professor of physic, died 1586-7. Peter Bizarri, fellow, author of various historical works of merit, flourished 1587. Nicholas Shepherd, D.D., master, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1587. John Becon, LL.D., fellow, public orator, and chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, died 1587. Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, died 1588. Francis Rodes, justice of the common-pleas, died 1588. Andrew Perne, D.D., fellow of this college, afterwards master of Peterhouse, and dean of Ely, died 1589. William Fulke, D.D., fellow of this college, and master of Pembroke hall, author of learned works in defence of protestantism, died 1589. Walter Marsh, archdeacon of Derby, 1586-90. John Bell, D.D., dean of Ely, and master of Jesus college, died 1591. Abraham Fraunce, fellow, poet, flourished 1591. Robert Greene, dramatist, died 1592. Robert Cooke, Norroy king-at-arms, died 1592. Everard Digby, fellow, author of Theoria Analytica, De Arte Natandi, and other works, flourished 1592. Oliver

Pigg, author of various theological works, flourished 1592. Richard Becon, attorney for the province of Munster, author of Solon his follie, flourished 1592. Robert Harrison, a famous puritan, author of various works, died about 1595. Bartholomew Dodington, fellow, regius professor of greek, died 1595. William Whitaker, D.D., master, regius professor of divinity, a consummate theologian, died 1595. John Coldwell, fellow, bishop of Salisbury, died 1596. James Howland, fellow, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1597. William Cecil, lord Burghley, K.G., lord treasurer of England, and chancellor of the university, died 1598. Leonard Pilkington, D.D., master, regius professor of divinity, died 1599. Richard Smith, M.D., physician to queen Elizabeth, died 1599. Robert Swift, fellow, spiritual chancellor of Durham, died 1599. Samuel Norton, an alchemical writer, flourished 1599. John Allenson, fellow, editor of Dr. Whitaker's Prælectiones, flourished 1599.

Richard Howland, master, bishop of Peterborough, died 1600. Michael Heneage, fellow, an able antiquary, died 1600. Thomas Nash, dramatist, died about 1600. Gabriel Goodman, D.D., dean of Westminster, died 1601. Thomas Smith, fellow, registrary of the university, 1599-1601. Sir John Rogers, LL.D., ambassador to Flanders, flourished 1603. John Walton, archdeacon of Derby, died 1603. Thomas Cartwright,(a) leader of the puritans and author of many learned theological works, died 1603. William Gilbert, M.D., fellow, physician to queen Elizabeth

(a) He was originally of Clare hall, a circumstance with which we were not acquainted until after our account of that college was printed.

and James I., author of De Magnete, died 1603. John Pilkington, archdeacon of Durham, died 1603. Arthur Hall, translator of Homer, flourished 1604. William Bayley, fellow, archdeacon of Northampton, 1598-1604. Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, famed for his accomplishments and poetical talents, died 1604. William Morgan, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1604. Sir Hugh Platt, author of many curious works, died 1605. Lancelot Browne, M.D., president of the college of Physicians, died 1605. Percival Wyburne, D.D., fellow, a celebrated puritan, died 1606. Sir Henry Billingsley, sometime lord mayor of London, editor of Euclid, died 1606. Robert Spalding, fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, 1605-7, one of the translators of the Bible. John Still, master, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1607. Richard Vaughan, bishop of London, died 1607. John Palmer, D.D., fellow, dean of Peterborough and master of Magdalen college, died 1607. John Sterne, suffragan bishop of Colchester, died 1607. Nicholas Bond, D.D., president of Magdalen college, Oxford, died 1607-8. John Dee, fellow, a famous mathematician, died 1608. Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, K.G., lord high treasurer of England, chancellor of the university of Oxford and a poet, died 1608. William Baronsdale, M.D., fellow, president of the college of Physicians, died 1608. Thomas Playfere, D.D., fellow, Margaret professor of divinity, died 1608-9. John Stockwood, head master of Tunbridge school, author of numerous works, died 1610. William Lee, inventor of the stocking-frame, died about 1610. Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of Charterhouse, died 1611. Hugh Broughton, fellow, a famous hebrew scholar, died 1612. Richard Clayton, D.D., master, dean of Peterborough, died 1612. Sir William Dethick, Garter-king-at-arms, died 1612. Richard Butler, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1612. Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, K.G., lord high treasurer of England and chancellor of the university, died 1612. John Ludham, vicar of Wethersfield in Essex, author of various theological works, died about 1612. William Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, died 1613. John Maplesden, archdeacon of Suffolk, died 1613. Laurence Stanton, D.D., fellow, dean of Lincoln, died 1613. John Longworth, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Wells, died 1613-4. Alexander Neville, an admirable classical scholar, died 1614. Henry Constable,(a) poet, died 1614. John Cooke, dramatist, flourished 1614. Richard Remington, archdeacon of Cleveland, died 1615. Henry Hickman, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery and chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, died about 1616. Ottiwell Hill, LL.D., fellow, commissary of the university and chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, died 1616. William Worship, D.D., fellow, a noted preacher, flourished 1616. Edward Doughty, dean of Hereford, died 1616. John Jegon, bishop of Norwich, died 1617. Simon Robson, D.D., fellow, dean of Bristol, died 1617. John Overall, bishop of Norwich, died 1619. Cuthbert Bellot, archdeacon of Chester, died 1620. Edward Bulkeley, D.D., fellow, rector of Odell,

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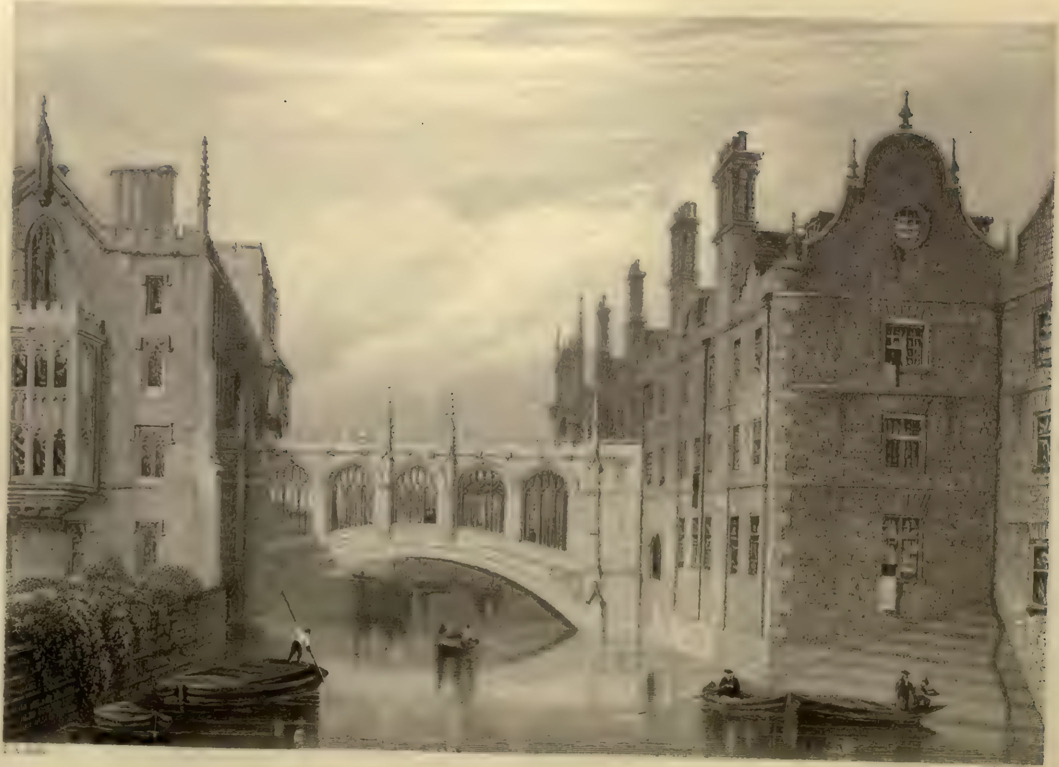
(a) See a collection of his poems, with some account of the author by William Carew Hazlitt, of the Inner Temple, esq. London, 8vo. 1859.

Bedfordshire, an able writer in defence of the church, died 1620-1. George Ruggles, author of the latin comedy of Ignoramus, died 1621. Henry Copinger, fellow of this college and afterwards master of Magdalen college, died 1622. Edmund Price, fellow, archdeacon of Merioneth, an admired welsh poet, died 1623. Robert Hill, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Gloucester, died 1623. John Knewstubs, fellow, rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, a noted puritan, died 1624. George Meriton, D.D., dean of York, died 1624. Anthony Higgins, D.D., fellow, dean of Ripon, died 1624. James Wriothesley, lord Wriothesley, a military commander in the Netherlands, died 1624. Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, K.G., died 1624. Stephen Jerom, author of Ireland's Jubilee and other works, flourished 1624. Robert Redmayne, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, died 1625. Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, K.G., lord high treasurer of England and chancellor of the university, died 1626. Valentine Carey, fellow, bishop of Exeter, died 1626. Richard Stock, a pious divine, author of a commentary on Malachi and other works, died 1626. Richard Senhouse, fellow, bishop of Carlisle, died 1626. Samuel Purchas, the noted geographical writer, died 1626. William Crashaw, canon of Ripon, author of numerous theological works, died 1626. Henry Alvey, fellow of this college and afterwards provost of Trinity college, Dublin, died 1626-7. Andrew Downes, fellow, regius professor of greek, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1627-8. Thomas Walkington, D.D., fellow, vicar of Fulham, author of the Optick



J. Le Keux.

THE NEW BRIDGE, ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Glasse of Humors and other curious works, died 1628. Abraham Gibson, D.D., rector of Kedington, Suffolk, and lecturer at the Temple, a preacher of great ability, died 1629. Francis Higginson, a celebrated preacher at Leicester and in New England, died 1630. Thomas Bonham, M.D., author of medical works, flourished 1630. Francis Rollenson, fellow, a celebrated preacher and founder of the grammar school at Caistor, Lincolnshire, died 1630. Henry Briggs, fellow, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, a mathematician of high repute, died 1630. Edward Denny, earl of Norwich, died 1630. Richard Pilkington, D.D., archdeacon of Carlisle, died 1631. Owen Gwynne, D.D., master, archdeacon of Huntingdon, died 1632-3. Abdias Ashton, fellow, rector of Middleton, Lancashire, a famous preacher, died 1633. David Dolben, bishop of Bangor, died 1633. John Collins, M.D., fellow, Regius professor of physic, died 1634. Hilkiah Crooke, M.D., author of treatises on anatomy and surgery, flourished 1634. Randle Cotgrave, author of a french and english dictionary, flourished 1634. Richard Sibbs, D.D., fellow of this college and afterwards master of Catharine hall, author of many excellent devotional works, died 1635. John Burgess, M.D., rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, author of various controversial works, died 1635. Michael Wandesford, dean of Derry, died 1637. Benjamin Jonson, dramatist, died 1637. Francis Dee, bishop of Chichester, died 1638. Richard Neile, fellow, archbishop of York, died 1640. Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, prime minister to Charles I., executed 1641. Robert

Allot, M.D., fellow, compiler of England's Parnassus, died about 1641. Robert Newell, D.D., archdeacon of Buckingham, died 1643. Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, an estimable man of wonderful abilities, killed in fighting for king Charles I., 1643. Samuel Ward, D.D., master of Sidney college and Margaret professor of divinity, died 1643. Robert Dawson, bishop of Clonfert, died 1643. John Bois, fellow, canon of Ely, one of the translators of the Bible and author of learned notes on the Gospels and Acts, died 1643-4. John Farmery, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, died 1647. Herbert Palmer, D.D., president of Queens' college, author of various works, died 1647. Henry Burton, rector of S. Matthew Friday street, London, a noted and much persecuted puritan, author of numerous controversial and other works, died 1647-8. Thomas Harding, fellow, second master of Westminster school, afterwards rector of Soulderne, Oxfordshire, a great greek scholar, and author of a valuable history of the English church,(a) died 1648. Sir Robert Heath, chief justice of the king's bench, died 1649. Richard Holdsworth, D.D., fellow, dean of Worcester, Margaret professor of divinity, and master of Emmanuel college, died 1649. John Williams, fellow, archbishop of York, and lord keeper of the great seal, died 1650. Sir Symonds D'Ewes,(b) a celebrated antiquary, died

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(a) On this was founded bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation. In MS. Tanner 89. f. 4. is the judgment of archbishop Usher, Thomas Gataker, and others, commending Mr. Harding's history of the church.

(b) See College Life in the time of James the first, as illustrated by an unpublished diary of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, baronet and M.P. for some time a fellow-commoner of S. John's college, Cambridge. Lond. 12mo. 1841.

1650. George Walker, fellow, rector of S. John Watling street, London, author of sermons and controversial works, died 1651. Henry Herdson, author of Ars Mnemoniaca, 1651. William Beale, D.D., successively master of Jesus college and this college, a great sufferer for his loyalty, died 1651. Sir Edward Peyton, author of the Divine Catastrophe of the house of Stuart, died 1652. Robert Metcalfe, D.D., Regius professor of hebrew, died about 1652. Robert Jenison, D.D., fellow, rector of S. Nicholas Newcastle, a famous puritan, died 1652. Thomas Gataker, a renowned critic, died 1654. Roger Dodsworth, the great antiquary, died 1654. George Snell, fellow, archdeacon of Chester, died 1655-60. John Hall, (of Durham,) poet, died 1656. John Frost, fellow, rector of S. Olave's Hart street, London, author of select sermons, died 1657. Cave Beck, author of a treatise on the universal character, flourished 1657. Peter Bulkeley, fellow, a noted preacher in New England, author of the Gospel Covenant opened, died 1658. John Cleveland, fellow, poet, died 1658. George Marshall, warden of New college, Oxford, died 1658. Thomas Goodwin, fellow, vicar of South Weald, Essex, an admirable preacher, died 1658. John Arrowsmith, D.D., master successively of this and Trinity college, Regius professor of divinity, author of sermons and other theological works, died 1658-9. Thomas Morton, fellow, bishop of Durham, died 1659. Huntingdon Plumptre, M.D., an elegant latin poet, died 1660. Robert Mason,

This interesting work was written by the rev. John Howard Marsden, B.D., late fellow of this college, now rector of Great Oakley, Essex, and Disney professor of archæology.

LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, died 1662. John Gauden, bishop of Worcester, died 1662. Henry Jessie, ejected minister of S. George's Southwark, a noted and learned preacher, and author of numerous works, died 1663. Henry Lucas, M.P. for the university, founder of the Lucasian professorship, died 1663. Henry Robinson, vicar of Leeds, author of Catechetical Exercises, died 1663. John Barwick, D.D., fellow, dean of S. Paul's, died 1664. Anthony Burgess, ejected rector of Sutton Coldfield, one of the assembly of divines, author of a commentary on the Corinthians, and other works, died 1664. Thomas Newcomen, D.D., prebendary of Lincoln, a great sufferer for his loyalty, died 1666. Dudley North, lord North, author of essays, characters, and poems, died 1666. Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, K.G., lord high treasurer of England, and high steward of the university, died 1667. Lewis West, archdeacon of Carlisle, died 1667. Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland, K.G., lord high admiral, died 1668. Mathew Newcomen, ejected vicar of Dedham, Essex, one of the assembly of divines, and an able controversialist, died 1668. William Cecil, earl of Salisbury, K.G., died 1668. William Gery, D.D., archdeacon of Norwich, author of Spiritual Gleanings, died 1668. John Austen, an able roman catholic writer, died 1669. Henry Downhall, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Huntingdon, died 1669. Sir Edward Alston, M.D., president of the college of physicians, died 1669. Edmund Porter, D.D., fellow, canon of Norwich, a learned theological writer, died 1670. Anthony

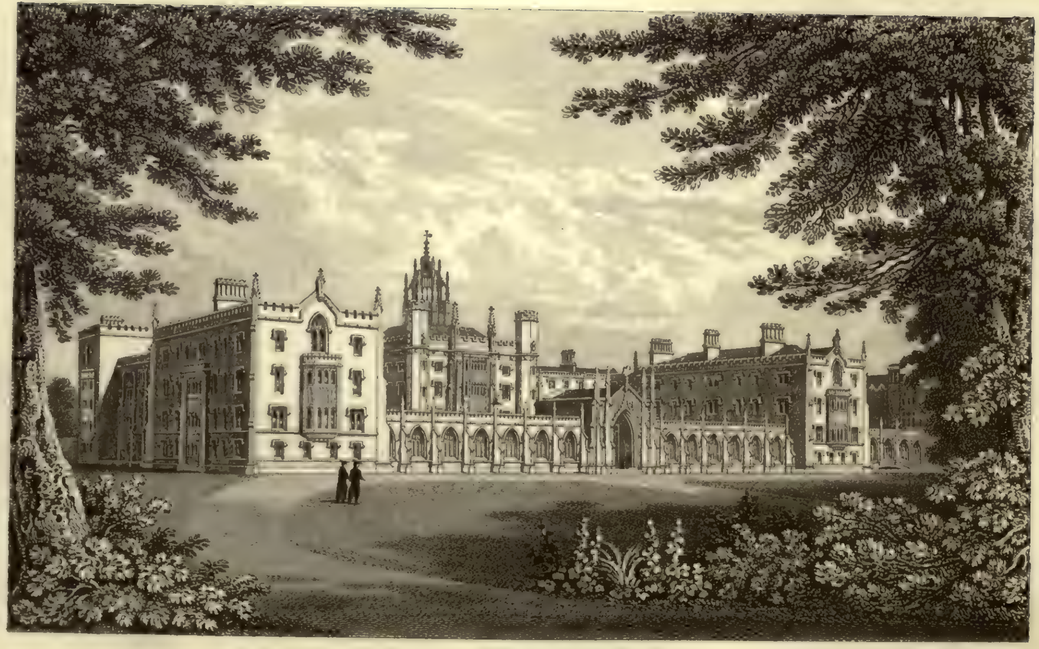
Tuckney, D.D., master of this college, and previously of Emmanuel college, Regius professor of divinity, author of numerous sermons and other works, died 1670-1. Thomas Fairfax, lord Fairfax, commander-in-chief of the parliament forces, died 1671. William Lacey, D.D., fellow, rector of Thornhill, Yorkshire, author of Disquisitions respecting the solemn league and covenant, died 1671. Christopher Terne, M.D., a London physician of great repute, died 1673. Nicholas Greaves, dean of Dromore, died 1673. Robert Morgan, bishop of Bangor, died 1673. Samuel Drake, D.D., fellow, prebendary of Southwell, and vicar of Pontefract, a learned and loyal divine, died 1673. Robert Herrick, poet, died 1674. Edward Bendlowes, poet, died 1676. Isaac Basire, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Northumberland, author of learned theological works, died 1676. William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, K.G., commander-in-chief of the forces of king Charles I., died 1676. Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, died 1677. Dudley North, lord North, author of essays, political and other works, died 1677. Robert Wilde, D.D., rector of Aynho, Northamptonshire, author of several humorous works, died 1679. Andrew Wood, D.D., fellow, rector of Warmincham, Cheshire, an able latin poet, died 1680. Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, died 1683. James Cecil, earl of Salisbury, K.G., died 1683. Matthew Whinn, registrary of the university, died 1683. Edward Wolley, bishop of Clonfert, died 1684. William Gulston, bishop of Bristol, died 1684. Peter Gunning, master, bishop of Ely, died 1684. Zachary Cawdrey, fellow, rector of Barthomley, Cheshire, author of a Discourse of Patronage and other works, died 1684. Sir Norton Knatchbull, author of Annotations on the New Testament, died 1684-5. William Jenkin, an able presbyterian preacher, author of an exposition on Jude, and of sermons and other works, died 1684-5. Thomas Otway, poet, died 1685. Thomas Short, M.D., an able London physician, and author of several works, died 1685. Francis North, earl of Guildford, lord keeper of the great seal, died 1685. Edmund Castell, D.D., arabic professor, author of Lexicon Heptaglotton, died 1685. John Nalson, LL.D., compiler of valuable historical collections, died 1685-6. Thomas Jacomb, D.D., ejected rector of S. Martin's Ludgate, a learned and pious divine, author of sermons and other works, died 1687. John Stillingfleet, D.D., fellow, rector of Beckingham, Lincolnshire, author of a treatise on the divine presence in places of worship, and advice concerning quakerism, died 1687. Robert Dixon, a sadly persecuted royalist, afterwards canon of Rochester, author of the nature of the two Testaments and other works, died 1688. Thomas Godden, alias Tilden, alias Browne, D.D., a writer in defence of the church of Rome, died 1688. Thomas Hodges, fellow, ejected rector of Soulderne, author of a treatise on prayer, sermons, and other works, died 1688. John Lake, fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1689. John Billers, fellow, public orator, 1681-89. Richard Steel, author of the Husbandman's calling, the Tradesman's calling, and other works, died 1692. Anthony Walker, D.D., rector of Fifield, Essex, author of numerous sermons and other works, died 1692. Sir John Otway, fellow, temporal chancellor of Durham, died 1693. Matthew Robinson,(a) fellow, vicar of Burneston, Yorkshire, a pious and charitable divine, author of annotations on the Bible, Cassander Reformatus, and a treatise of Faith by a dying divine, died 1694. Philip Thomas Howard, cardinal, died 1694. Capel Wiseman, bishop of Dromore, died 1694. Peter Barwick, M.D., fellow, physician to Charles II., and a learned author, died 1694. James Cecil, earl of Salisbury, died 1694. Henry Paman, LL.D., fellow, public orator, Gresham professor of physic, and master of the faculties, died 1695. Henry Newcome,(b) sometime rector of Gausworth, Cheshire, and afterwards preacher at Manchester, a man of worth and learning, died 1695. Henry Felton, LL.D., public orator, died about 1695. Samuel Shaw, ejected rector of Long Whatton, Leicestershire, and afterwards master of Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, author of sermons and other works, died 1696. Robert Grove, fellow, bishop of Chichester, died 1696. Bryan Turner, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Hereford, died 1697-8. Thomas White, fellow, bishop of Peterborough, died 1698. Edward Stillingfleet, fellow, bishop of Worcester, died 1699. Samuel Fuller, D.D., fellow, dean of Lincoln, died 1699-1700.

Francis Turner, master, bishop of Ely, died

(a) See his autobiography edited with illustrations by the rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., fellow of this college, Camb. 12mo. 1856.

(b) See his Diary 1661-63, edited for the Chetham society by Thomas Heywood esq., F.S.A., 4to. 1849; and his Autobiography edited for the same society by Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A., principal of S. Bees college and canon of Manchester, 2 vols. 4to. 1852.

1700. John Nicholson, M.D., physician at York, a celebrated botanist, died 1700. Samuel Croborow, D.D., sometime archdeacon of Nottingham, a nonjuror, died about 1700. William Saywell, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Ely, and master of Jesus college, died 1701. Christopher Marsden, archdeacon of Man, died 1701. William Russel, M.D., baptist minister, author of various controversial works, died 1701-2. John Milner, vicar of Leeds, author of the Church History of Palestine, and critical and controversial works, died 1702. Vincent Alsop, author of numerous works in favour of the protestant nonconformists, died 1703. Thomas Lane, LL.D., a distinguished advocate, flourished 1704. Abraham de la Pryme, antiquary and natural philosopher, died 1704. Robert Cory, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Middlesex, died 1704-5. Christopher Nesse, author of a valuable commentary on the scriptures and numerous other works, died 1705. Titus Oates, the concoctor of the popish plot, died 1705. John Sergeant, alias Smith, a learned roman catholic writer, died 1707. Joseph Hill, minister at Middleburgh and Rotterdam, antiquary and lexicographer, died 1707. Thomas Wolsey, fellow, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1707. Thomas Smoult, D.D., fellow, professor of moral philosophy, died 1707. William Beveridge, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1707-8. Matthew Sylvester, author of the life of Baxter, died 1707-8. Edward Stillingfleet, M.D., fellow, Gresham professor of physic, died 1708. Edmund Hickeringill, rector of All Saints', Colchester, author of various works, and remarkable for his extravagant notions and



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FROM THE GROUNDS.

behaviour, died 1708. William Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, died 1709-10. Sir Richard Raines, LL.D., fellow, judge of the admiralty, died 1710. Edward Villiers, earl of Jersey, a celebrated diplomatist, and sometime secretary of state, died 1711. Martin Lister, M.D., fellow, physician to queen Anne, and highly skilled in natural history and antiquities, died 1711-12. William Binckes, D.D., dean of Lichfield, died 1712. Henry Watkinson, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of York, died 1712. William Cave, D.D., canon of Windsor, author of the Lives of the Fathers and other learned works, died 1713. John Shore, archdeacon of Cardigan, died 1713-14. Ambrose Bonwicke, a youth of exemplary piety, died 1714. Humphrey Gower, M.D., master successively of Jesus college and this college, and Margaret professor of divinity, died 1714-15. John Smith, D.D., canon of Durham, and rector of Bishop Wearmouth, a profound antiquary, died 1715. William Pearson, LL.D., archdeacon of Nottingham, died 1715-16. Lancelot Bulkeley, archdeacon of Merioneth, 1712-16. William Paul, a nonjuror executed for treason, 1716. John Edwards, D.D., fellow, a celebrated divine, author of numerous publications, died 1716. Thomas Gibbon, D.D., fellow, dean of Carlisle, died 1716. Thomas Watson, fellow, bishop of S. David's, died 1717. John Inett, D.D., author of Origines Anglicanæ, died 1717-18. Laurence Fogg, D.D., fellow, dean of Chester, died 1717-18. Philip Brooke, university librarian, flourished 1718. Francis Woodmas, fellow, vicar of Bedlington, Northumberland, author of Notes on S. Chrysostom, died 1718. John

Harris, D.D., canon of Rochester, author of Lexicon Technicum a collection of Voyages and Travels, sermons and other works, died 1719. Thomas Browne, fellow, author of various works in defence of the church of England, flourished 1720. Sir Dudley Cullum, an able horticulturist, died 1720. Matthew Prior, fellow, poet, died 1721. Owen Evans, archdeacon of Cardigan, died 1721. Valentine Nalson, canon of Ripon, an able preacher, died 1722. John Billingsley, presbyterian minister, author of an exposition on Jude, sermons, &c., died 1722. William Baxter, antiquary, and philologist, died 1723. Thomas Watson Wentworth, M.P., memorable for his public and private virtues, and munificence to the church, died 1723. Hilkiah Bedford, fellow, one of the leading nonjurors, died 1724. Thomas Bowers, bishop of Chichester, died 1724. John Lowthorp, compiler of an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, died 1724. Robert Grove, fellow, registrary of the university, 1701-26. William Wotton, D.D., fellow, prebendary of Sarum, famed for his erudition and astonishing memory, died 1726-7. Robert Jenkin, D.D., master, Margaret professor of divinity, and author of theological works, died 1727. Richard Hill, LL.D., fellow, an able and experienced diplomatist, died 1727. John Parry, archdeacon of Cardigan, died 1727. Thomas Bennett, D.D., fellow, vicar of S. Giles', Cripplegate, London, author of numerous controversial and other works, died 1728. Edward Gee, D.D., fellow, dean of Lincoln, a controversial writer, died 1729. John Medley, archdeacon of S. David's, died 1731. Peter Needham, D.D., fellow, editor of Theophrastus, died 1731. Brook Taylor, LL.D., a distinguished natural philosopher and mathematician, died 1731. William Stanley, D.D., dean of S. Asaph and master of Corpus Christi college, author of Discourses against the church of Rome and other works, died 1731. Marmaduke Fothergill, a learned, pious, and charitable divine, died 1731. Andrew Glen, rector of Hathern, Leicestershire, an excellent botanist, died 1732. Pawlet Saint John, D.D., fellow, rector of Yelden, Bedfordshire, an eloquent preacher, died 1732. Narcissus Luttrell, a noted book collector, author of an Historical Relation of State Affairs, (1678-1714),(a) died 1732. Robert Price, successively baron of the exchequer and justice of the common pleas, died 1732. Lancelot Newton, LL.D., fellow, registrary of the university, died 1734. Samuel Bold, rector of Steeple, Dorsetshire, author of many sermons and controversial works, died 1737. Anthony Hammond, M.P. for the university, wit, poet, and political writer, died 1738. James Reynolds, fellow, chief baron of the exchequer, died 1738-9. Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, K.G., distinguished as a military commander, diplomatist, and statesman, died 1739. Thomas Baker, fellow, a most excellent antiquary, especially conversant with the history of the university, died 1740. Robert Sanderson, one of the compilers of the Foedera, died 1741. Richard Bentley, D.D., master of Trinity

(a) This work was printed at Oxford, 6 vols. 8vo. 1857. When in MS. it was much quoted by lord Macaulay in his History of England. Sir Walter Scott also made great use of Mr. Luttrell's collection of the fugitive pieces of the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III. and Anne.

college and Regius professor of divinity, the great critic, died 1742. Francis Peck, antiquary, editor of Desiderata Curiosa, and author of other esteemed works, died 1743. James Brydges, duke of Chandos, died 1744. Matthew Postlethwayt, archdeacon of Norfolk, died 1745. William Broome, LL.D., poet, died 1745. John Balguy, vicar of Northallerton, author of sermons, controversial, and other works, died 1748. Sir Tancred Robinson, M.D., physician to George I., and an able natural philosopher, died 1748. John Kirkby, author of various mathematical and miscellaneous works, flourished 1748. Ambrose Phillips, fellow, poet, died 1749. Philip Williams, D.D., fellow, public orator, died 1749. Thomas Watson Wentworth, marquess of Rockingham, K.B., died 1750. Baptist Noel, earl of Gainsborough,(a) died 1750-1. John Bettesworth, LL.D., dean of the Arches and judge of the Prerogative court, died 1751. John Bold, an exemplary parish priest, author of esteemed religious tracts, died 1751. William Powell, D.D., dean of S. Asaph, died 1751. Robert Eyton, archdeacon of Ely, died 1751. Thomas Stackhouse, vicar of Beenham, Berks, author of a History of the Bible, and other works of merit, died 1752. William Young, lexicographer, died 1752. Samuel Croxall, D.D., archdeacon of Salop, author of numerous works, died 1752. George Adams, author of translations from Sophocles, sermons, dissertations, and other works, flourished 1752.

(a) There is a high character of this nobleman in the sermon preached at his funeral, by John Skynner, M.A., fellow of this college, afterwards public orator.

Samuel Drake, D.D., fellow, antiquary, died 1753. John Pilgrim, an able greek scholar, died 1753. Thomas Mangey, D.D., fellow, canon of Durham, editor of Philo Judæus, and author of various works of merit, died 1754-5. George Smith, a bishop amongst the nonjurors, and an able antiquary, died 1756. John Henley, (commonly called orator Henley) a very eccentric man of considerable attainments, died 1756. Timothy Neve, D.D., archdeacon of Huntingdon, died 1757. Christopher Hunter, M.D., physician and antiquary, died 1757. Edmund Sawyer, master in chancery, editor of Winwood's Memorials, died 1759. Egerton Leigh, LL.D., archdeacon of Salop, died 1760. John Lynch, D.D., dean of Canterbury, died 1760. John Kippax, archdeacon of Man, died 1760. William Murdin, editor of a valuable collection of State Papers, died 1761. Charles Talbot Blayney, lord Blayney, dean of Killaloe, died 1761. Robert Smyth,(a) rector of Woodstone, Huntingdonshire, a laborious and correct antiquary, died 1761. William Noel, justice of the common pleas, died 1762. James Tunstall, D.D., fellow, public orator, afterwards vicar of Rochdale, an erudite divine and critic, died 1762. Charles Churchill, poet, died 1764. Richard Widmore, author of the History of Westminster abbey, died 1764. Richard Osbaldeston, bishop of London, died 1764. John Newcome, D.D., master, dean of Rochester, and Margaret professor of divinity, died

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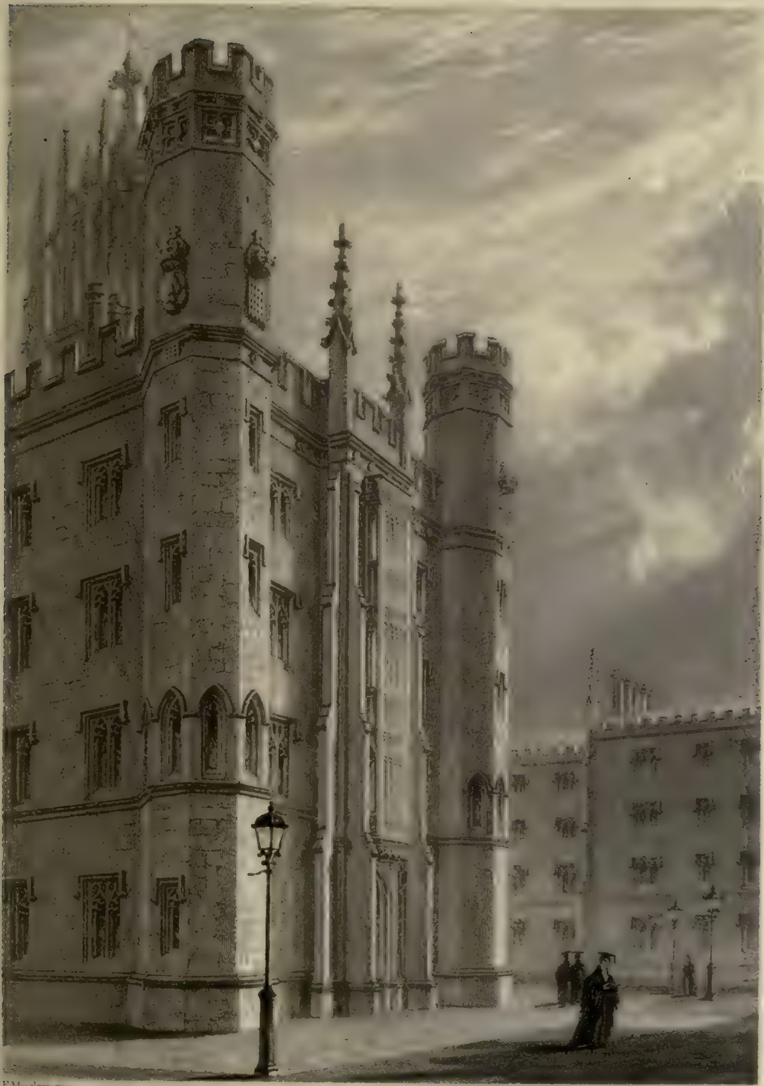
(a) From Mr. Smyth was derived whatever is valuable in Edmund Carter's History of the University, 1753. Unfortunately Mr. Smyth's peculiar handwriting led Carter into not a few preposterous mistakes.

1765. John Taylor, LL.D., fellow, archdeacon of Buckingham, a learned critic and philologist, died 1766. Samuel Squire, fellow, bishop of S. David's, died 1766. Charles Balguy, M.D., physician at Peterborough, translator of Boccacio, died 1767. William Geekie, D.D., archdeacon of Gloucester, died 1767. David Edwards, master in chancery, died about 1767. John Taylor (commonly called chevalier Taylor), a celebrated oculist, died about 1767. Leonard Chappelow, fellow, professor of arabic, died 1768. Sir Richard Wrottesly, dean of Worcester, died 1769. Edward Yardley, fellow, archdeacon of Cardigan, author of numerous sermons, and of valuable collections relating to the church of S. David's, died 1770. Mark Akenside, poet, died 1770. Francis Drake, author of Eboracum, died 1770. John Burton, author of Monasticon Eboracense and other works, died 1771. William Clarke, fellow, chancellor of the church of Chichester, a learned divine and antiquary, died 1771. Thomas Rutherforth, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of divinity, an able writer, died 1771. Adam Askew, M.D., a distinguished physician at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, died 1773. Thomas Bedford, a nonjuring divine, editor of Simeon of Durham, died 1773. William Knowler, LL.D., editor of the Strafford Letters, died 1774. William Samuel Powell, D.D., master, archdeacon of Colchester, died 1775. James Bate, fellow, author of sermons and works against the methodists and quakers, died 1775. Lewis Crusius, D.D., master of Charterhouse school, author of the Lives of the Roman poets, died 1775. Stotherd

Abdy, archdeacon of Essex, died 1775. George Carr, author of 3 vols. of sermons, died 1776. William Gostling, the Canterbury antiquary, died 1777. William Bowyer, a learned London printer, died 1777. Arthur Hele, prebendary of Wells, author of English Harmonies of the Gospel, died 1778. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, chief baron of the exchequer, died 1778. Samuel Ogden, D.D., fellow, Woodwardian professor, author of excellent sermons, died 1778. William Worthington, D.D., prebendary of York and S. Asaph, author of numerous theological works, died 1778. John Cradock, fellow, archbishop of Dublin, died 1778. John Green, fellow, bishop of Lincoln, died 1779. Richard Richmond, bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1780. James King, D.D., dean of Raphoe, died 1780. Edward Barnard, D.D., fellow, provost of Eton, died 1781. Charles Watson Wentworth, K.G., marquis of Rockingham, first lord of the treasury, died 1782. George Mason, bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1783. Richard Croftes, M.P. for the university, died 1783. Thomas Hartley, a leading Swedenborgian writer, died 1784. Thomas Constable, archdeacon of the east riding of York, died 1786. Sir George Edward Wilmot, M.D., fellow, physician to the forces, died 1786. Edward Clarke, fellow, rector of Buxted, author of Letters concerning the Spanish Nation and of other works, died 1786. Soame Jenyns, an able essayist and miscellaneous writer, died 1787. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, died 1787. Zachary Brooke, D.D., fellow, Margaret professor of divinity, died 1788. William Ludlam, fellow, celebrated for his discoveries in mechanics and mathematics, died 1788. Fletcher Norton, lord Grantley, sometime speaker of the house of commons, died 1789. George Holcombe, archdeacon of Caermarthen, died 1789. Thomas Seward, prebendary of Salisbury and Lichfield, author of political and other works, and editor of Beaumont and Fletcher, died 1790. William Dade, a laborious Yorkshire antiquary, died 1790. John Hulse, the founder of the Hulsean lectures, &c. died 1790. Hugh Boyd, a celebrated political writer, died 1791. William Weston, fellow, vicar of Campden, Gloucestershire, author of sermons and controversial works, died 1791. Sir William Fitzherbert, an able miscellaneous writer, died 1791. John Ross, fellow, bishop of Exeter, died 1792. Robert Clive, archdeacon of Salop, died 1792. William Cradock, dean of S. Patrick's, died 1793. Francis Okely, a Moravian, author of mystical works, died 1794. Michael Tyson, fellow, archdeacon of Huntingdon, died 1794. Richard Southgate, rector of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, celebrated as a numismatist and divine, died 1795. Andrew Saint John, dean of Worcester, died 1795. Charles Dodgson, bishop of Elphin, died 1795. Thomas Balguy, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Winchester, an admirable writer, died 1795. Sir William Burrell, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, author of large collections for the History of Sussex, died 1796. Anthony Shepherd, D.D., Plumian professor, died 1796. Thomas Thynne, marquess of Bath, died 1796. Samuel Pegge, LL.D., fellow, prebendary of Lichfield and Lincoln, an indefatigable antiquary, died 1796.



F. Mackenzie [illegible]

PART OF THE NEW BUILDINGS _ S^t JOHN'S COLLEGE.

WITHIN THE CLOISTERS

George Travis, archdeacon of Chester, died 1797. William Mason, poet, died 1797. Egerton Leigh, archdeacon of Salop, died 1798. George Augustus Cowper, earl Cowper, ambassador at Florence, a famous collector of pictures, died 1799. David Simpson, author of a Plea for Religion, and many other works, died 1799.

William Stevens, D.D., fellow, rector of Great Snoring, Norfolk, author of 3 vols. of sermons, and a treatise on human happiness, died 1800. William Wilson, fellow, author of Illustrations of the New Testament, died 1800. Samuel Pegge, antiquary, died 1800. William Heberden, M.D., fellow, distinguished as a physician and author, died 1801. William Drake, D.D., vicar of Isleworth, antiquary and philologist, died 1801. James Chelsum, D.D., essayist, and amateur of the fine arts, died 1801. Erasmus Darwin, poet, died 1802. Charles Peter Layard, D.D., fellow, dean of Bristol, died 1803. Joseph Richardson, author of satirical and dramatic works, died 1803. Charles Nalson Cole, an able legal antiquary, died 1804. John Skynner, fellow, public orator, died 1805. Charles Cornwallis, marquess Cornwallis, K.G., a distinguished military commander, and successively governor general of India, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, died 1805. Thomas Gisborne, M.D., fellow, president of the college of physicians, died 1806. John Hutton, fellow, vicar of Burton in Kendal, antiquary and philologist, died 1806. Henry Kirke White, poet, died 1806. John Symonds, LL.D., professor of modern history, died 1807. George Downing Whittington, author of a survey of the ecclesiastical antiquities of France, died 1807. George Townshend, marquess Townshend, master general of the ordnance, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, died 1807. John Mainwaring, fellow, Margaret professor of divinity, died 1807. Thomas Jones, a learned and highly esteemed tutor of Trinity college, died 1807. William Elliston, D.D., master of Sidney college, died 1807. Theophilus Lindsay, fellow, sometime vicar of Catterick, a noted unitarian writer, died 1808. Philip Yorke, viscount Royston, translator of Lycophron, died 1808. George Ashby, fellow, rector of Barrow, Suffolk, an able classical scholar and antiquary, died 1808. John Kelly, LL.D., a great celtic scholar engaged in translating the Bible into the Manks language, died 1809. Thomas Ludlam, author of essays on moral and theological subjects, died 1811. John Horne Tooke, politician and philologist, died 1812. Henry Martyn, fellow, a zealous and devoted missionary, and an able oriental scholar, died 1812. Francis Annesley, LL.D., first master of Downing college, died 1812. Sir Souldern Lawrence, fellow, justice of the king's bench, died 1814. Samuel Whitbread, a leading member of the house of commons, died 1815. William Craven, D.D., master, professor of Arabic, died 1815. Sir Isaac Pennington, M.D., fellow, Regius professor of physic, died 1817. John Somerville, lord Somerville,(a) a celebrated agriculturist, died 1819. Josiah Thomas, archdeacon of Bath, author of numerous works, died 1820. William Pearce, D.D., fellow, dean

(a) See his character in Sir Walter Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works.

of Ely, and master of Jesus college, died 1820. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., author of the History of Whalley and other excellent topographical works, died 1821. John Henniker, lord Henniker, author of archæological essays, died 1821. Edmund Outram, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Derby, and sometime public orator, died 1821. Thomas Kipling, D.D., fellow, dean of Peterborough, died 1822. William Stuart, archbishop of Armagh, died 1822. Robert Stewart, marquess of Londonderry, K.G., secretary of state, died 1822. Cornelius Neale,(a) fellow, an exemplary and pious divine, died 1823. Edward Christian, fellow, Downing professor of law and editor of Blackstone's Commentaries, died 1823. Thomas Villiers, earl of Clarendon, died 1824. Richard Beadon, fellow, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1824. Samuel Parr, LL.D., a great classical scholar, died 1825. John Fisher, fellow, bishop of Salisbury, died 1825. John Lens, serjeant-at-law, a lawyer of great ability and extensive practice, died 1825. Sir Frederick Henniker, traveller in the East, died 1825. Henry Frederick Thynne Carteret, lord Carteret, died 1826. Hugh Owen, archdeacon of Salop, one of the authors of the History of Shrewsbury, died 1827. Robert Stanser, bishop of Nova Scotia, died 1829. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornewall, fellow, bishop of Worcester, died 1831. James Fawcett, fellow, Norrisian professor of divinity, died 1831. Fearon Fallows, fellow, astronomer royal at the cape of Good Hope, died 1831. Thomas Hyde Villiers, secretary of the board of controul, died 1832. Richard Ryder, secretary of state, died 1832. Lord John Townshend, sometime M.P. for the university, died 1833. Rowland Hill, a popular preacher amongst the dissenters, author of numerous works, died 1833. William Wilberforce, the celebrated opponent of slavery, died 1833. Charles Philip Yorke, successively secretary at war and secretary of state, died 1834. James Stanier Clarke, LL.D., canon of Windsor, historiographer royal, author and editor of numerous works, died 1834. Henry Ryder, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1836. Richard le Poer Trench, earl of Clancarty, G.C.B., sometime ambassador at the Hague, died 1837. John Charles Villiers, earl of Clarendon, died 1838. John Newling, fellow, canon residentiary of Lichfield, famed for extensive knowledge of heraldry and genealogy, died 1838. Sir Gerard Noel Noel, who represented Rutland for fifty years, died 1838. Thomas Catton, fellow, a distinguished astronomer, died 1838. James Wood, D.D., master, dean of Ely, an able writer on algebra, died 1839. Herbert Marsh, fellow, bishop of Peterborough, died 1839. Edward Clive, earl Powis, successively governor of Madras, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, died 1839. Samuel Butler, fellow, head master of Shrewsbury school, and afterwards bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1839. Edward Berens Blackburn, chief justice at the Mauritius, died 1839. Alleyne Fitzherbert, lord Saint Helens, diplomatist, died 1839. Thomas De Grey, lord Walsingham, successively archdeacon of Winchester and Surrey, died 1839. George Peter Holford, sometime secretary of the board of controul, and an active promoter of religious and benevolent objects, died 1839. John Palmer, fellow, professor of Arabic, died 1840. Thomas Calvert, D.D., fellow, warden of Manchester, and sometime Norrisian professor of divinity, died 1840. William Ainger, D.D., fellow, principal of S. Bees college, and canon of Chester, died 1840. Sir John Bayley, successively justice of the king's bench and baron of the exchequer, died 1841. James Walker, bishop of Edinburgh, died 1841. William Harrison, a distinguished parliamentary counsel, died 1841. Sir Joseph Littledale, fellow, justice of the king's bench, died 1842. James Bowstead, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1843. Thomas Whytehead, fellow, missionary in New Zealand, author of poems in english and the language of New Zealand, died 1843. John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, author of dissertations on classical antiquities and translations from and imitations of the greek minor poets, died 1843. John Herman Merivale, commissioner of bankruptcy, a copious contributor to periodical literature, and author of poems original and translated, died 1844. Francis Seymour Larpent,(a) fellow, judge advocate of the army in the peninsula, died 1845. William Heberden, M.D., fellow, royal physician, and author of professional and other works, died 1845. George

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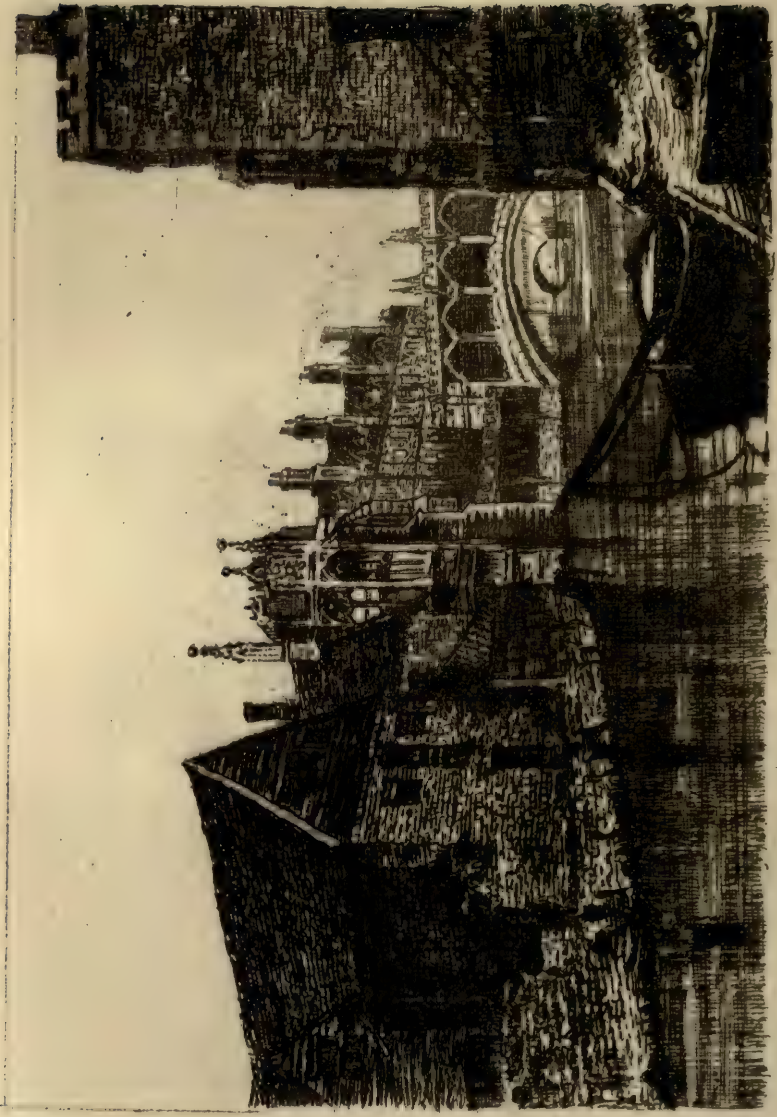
(a) His remains consisting of Sermons, Notes, and various other compositions in prose and verse, with a memoir by William Jowett, M.A., sometime fellow of this college; privately printed, Lond. 8vo. 1833.

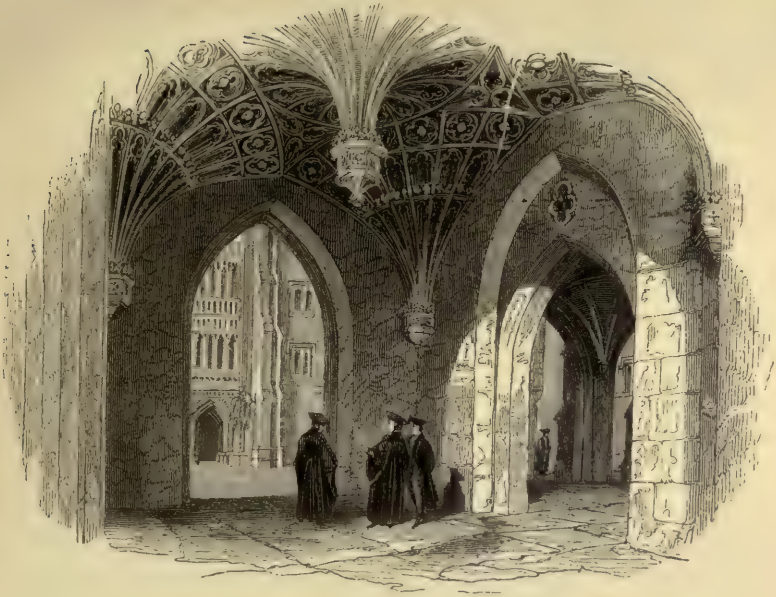
(a) His private Journal, edited by his brother sir George Larpent, was published in 3 vols. 1853, and there was a second edition in 2 vols. the same year.

Gordon, D.D., fellow, dean of Lincoln, died 1845. Thomas Gisborne, canon of Durham, an able and voluminous author, died 1846. Thomas Clarkson, philanthropist, the determined opponent of slavery, died 1846. Dudley Ryder, earl of Harrowby, sometime lord president of the council, died 1847. Hugh Percy, duke of Northumberland, K.G., lord lieutenant of Ireland, and chancellor of the university, died 1847. Thomas Smart Hughes, fellow, author of numerous works, including a History of England in continuation of Hume and Smollet, died 1847. Joseph Holden Pott, successively archdeacon of S. Alban's and of London, and chancellor of the church of Exeter, author of numerous sermons, charges, and pamphlets, died 1847. Samuel Birch, D.D., fellow, prebendary of S. Paul's, and Gresham professor of geometry, died 1848. Edward Herbert, earl Powis, K.G., celebrated as a champion of the established church, died 1848. Thomas Starkie, Downing professor of law, an able writer on legal subjects, died 1849. Edward Stanley, bishop of Norwich, died 1849. William Wordsworth, poet, died 1850. Daniel Guilford Wait, LL.D., a distinguished orientalist, died 1850. Richard Boyle Bernard, D.D., dean of Leighlin, died 1850. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, fellow, vice-chancellor of England, died 1850. Charles Ewan Law, recorder of London, and M.P. for the university, died 1850. George Gough Calthorpe, lord Calthorpe, died 1851. Jelinger Symons, rector of Radnage Bucks, an able botanical writer, died 1851. John Haviland, M.D., fellow, Regius professor of physic, died 1851. Algernon Frampton, M.D., fellow, a distinguished

London physician, died 1851. Anthony Hamilton, archdeacon of Taunton, died 1851. George Millers, author of an admirable description of Ely Cathedral, died 1852. Thomas Spencer, fellow, perpetual curate of Hinton Charterhouse, celebrated for his incessant exertions to elevate the labouring classes, died 1853. Henry Raikes, chancellor of the diocese of Chester, an able and judicious antiquary, died 1854. John William Whittaker, D.D., vicar of Blackburn, author of many controversial works, died 1854. Thomas Denman, lord Denman, chief justice of the queen's bench, died 1854. Charles Scott Luxmoore, dean of S. Asaph, died 1854. Robert Henry Clive, an active member of parliament, and good antiquary, died 1854. Owen Emeric Vidal, bishop of Sierra Leone, died 1854. Sir George Henry Rose, diplomatist, editor of the Marchmont Papers, died 1855. Sir William Molesworth, secretary of state, editor of the works of Thomas Hobbes, died 1855. John Hildyard, commissary of the university, died 1855. William Selwyn, author of an esteemed work on the law of Nisi Prius and of Law Reports, died 1855. John Cowling, fellow, an able lawyer in extensive practice, died 1855. William Jowett, fellow, an active missionary, author of Christian Researches and other works, died 1855. John Charles Snowball, fellow, author of mathematical works of repute, died 1855. William Williams, an extraordinary linguist, and a great encourager of Cambrian literature, died 1855. John James Blunt, fellow, Margaret professor of divinity, an able theological writer, died 1855. Hugh Percy, bishop of Carlisle, died 1856.

Sir William Temple, diplomatist and collector of classical antiquities, died 1856. George Augustus Frederick Percy Sydney Smythe, viscount Strangford, author of Historic Fancies, died 1857. Ralph Tatham, D.D., master, sometime public orator, died 1857. William Yates Peel, M.P. for the university, died 1858. Sir William Cockburn, D.D., fellow, dean of York, author of numerous works, died 1858. John Henry Browne, fellow, archdeacon of Ely, died 1858. George Child Villiers, earl of Jersey, died 1859. Frederick Robinson, earl of Ripon, sometime first lord of the treasury, died 1859. James Inman, D.D., fellow, professor of mathematics at Portsmouth, an able writer on naval architecture, died 1859. Frederick William Hervey, marquess of Bristol, died 1859. Thomas Philip de Grey, earl de Grey, successively first lord of the admiralty, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, an excellent architect, and munificent patron of the fine arts, died 1859. Thomas Carr, bishop of Bombay, died 1859. Charles Butler Clough, dean of S. Asaph, died 1859. Henry Walter, fellow, professor of natural philosophy at Haileybury college, author of a History of England and other works, died 1859. Richard Parkinson, D.D., principal of S. Bees college, canon of Manchester, and author of sermons, poems, and other works, died 1859. Gilbert Elliot, earl of Minto, G.C.B., sometime first lord of the admiralty, died 1859. Francis Cox Paget Reynolds, archdeacon of Bombay, died 1859. George Pearson, fellow, sometime Christian advocate, editor of Coverdale's works, died 1860.





INTERIOR OF THE GATEWAY, FOURTH COURT.

BUILDINGS.—This college which has an imposing front towards the street, consists of four distinct courts erected at various periods, three being on the eastern side of the Cam and the fourth on the western bank of that river. The tower gateway leading to the first court is a lofty and very noble structure of brick ornamented with stone. Over the entrance in an elaborately decorated niche is a good statue of S. John the evangelist, beneath which are the arms and supporters of the foundress carved with great freedom. Her badges, the rose and portcullis crowned, and the daisy, also appear on the exterior and in the vaulting of the gateway.

The first court which is for the most part of brick with stone enrichments, and measures two hundred and twenty-eight by two hundred and sixteen feet, was erected by the executors of the foundress. The clerk of the works was Oliver Scales, and the structure appears to have been completed in 1520. On the south side is the chapel, and on the west the hall. Over a simply elegant doorway, leading to this latter structure and to the second court, is a statue of the foundress. The southern side of this court has a modern facing of stone, erected in or about 1774 to repair injuries occasioned by an accidental fire.

The second court which is also of brick with stone enrichments, measures two hundred and seventy by two hundred and forty feet. The foundation stone was laid on the 2nd of October, 1598. The northern side was completed in 1599 and the whole in 1602. The architect was Ralph Simons.(a) The builder named Wigge seems to have been unfortunate in the undertaking as he was soon afterwards cast into prison for debt. Robert Booth, B.D., one of the fellows, superintended the erection and was of essential service to the society. The total cost was £3655. Mary Cavendish, wife of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, K.G., engaged to pay £3400, which was the amount of the original contract, but

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(*a*) He was the architect of Sidney and Emmanuel colleges, and to his talent we owe the great court of Trinity college. In Emmanuel college is his portrait with this inscription: "Effigies Rodolphi Simons Architecti suæ Ætatis perfectissimi, Qui præter plurima ædificia, ab eo preclare facta, Duo Collegia, Emmanuelis hoc, Sydnij illud, extruxit integre, magnam etiam partem Trinitatis reconcinnavit amplissime."

in consequence of her misfortunes she was only able to contribute £2700, and the residue of the expence was therefore defrayed by the society. The principal feature of this spacious and handsome court is the gateway tower on the western side. Over this gateway is a statue of the countess of Shrewsbury, presented to the college by her nephew William Cavendish, the famous duke of Newcastle.

The third court which abuts westwardly on the river is of brick with stone ornaments. It contains on the north side the library, which, with the rooms under it, was completed in 1624. The southern(a) and western sides were commenced in 1669. The total cost of that portion of the fabric was £5256. 6*s.* 3½*d.*, whereof £2010. 1*s.* 8*d.* was contributed in money and materials by various benefactors,(b) the balance of £3246. 4*s.* 7½*d.* being

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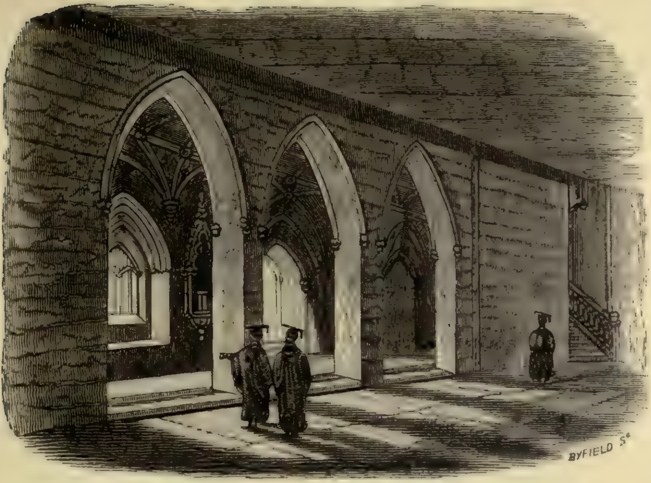
(*a*) Mr. Cole records that Thomas Baker, the historian of the college, "lived up one pair of stairs in the third court on the south side."

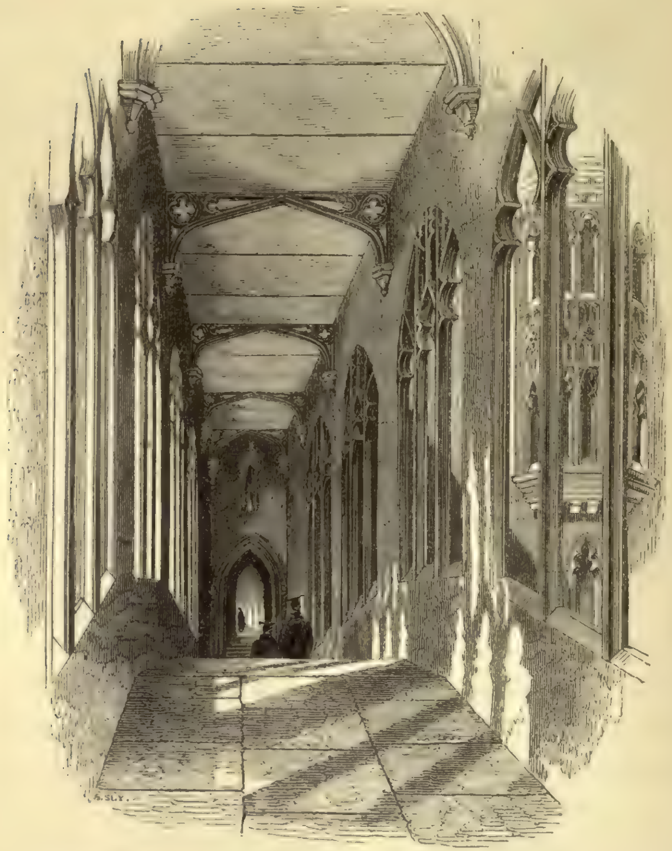
(*b*) We subjoin a list of such contributions as do not occur in our list of benefactors: Michael Adams, B.D., fellow of Manchester, and rector of Treyton, Yorkshire, £10; William Allestry, esq., of Derby, lead worth £3; John Armstrong, B.D., fellow, £15; Thomas Ball, rector of Elton, Huntingdonshire, £20; Godfrey Barton, vicar of Stanton by Dale, near Derby, lead worth £3; Peter Barwick, M.D., a gratuitous loan of £208 for many years; Isaac Basire, D.D., archdeacon of Northumberland, and canon of Durham, £20; Richard Beresford, D.D., rector of North Wingfield, Derbyshire, £20; Walter Bernard, vicar of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, £5; Samuel Bold, vicar of Swarston, lead worth £3; Robert Bonner, vicar of Hartburn, Northumberland, £3; Thomas Brown, archdeacon of Derby, and vicar of Wirksworth, £10; Anthony Burgess, rector of S. Bartholomew the great, London, £10. 10*s.*; John Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bedfordshire, esq., (afterwards bart.,) £5; Richard Carr, of Newcastle upon Tyne, esq., (afterwards knight,) £10; Zachary Cawdrey, rector of Barthomley, Cheshire, £10; Thomas Charlton, esq., of Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, £3; John Cox, rector of Risby, Suffolk, £13; sir William Dalston, of Heath hall Yorkshire, £10; Thomas Davison, vicar of Norton co. Durham, £10; Thomes Davison, esq., alderman of Newcastle upon defrayed by the society. On the western side of this court is a small cloister. This side of the court and the river front may be characterised as extremely quaint and picturesque.

Tyne, £10; Thomas Dowsing, gent. of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, £5; Cresheld Draper, esq., of Crayford, Kent, £20; Richard Edwards, esq., of Arlesey Bedfordshire, £10. 10*s.*; Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Newcastle upon Tyne, £10; Henry Eyre, M.D., of Bramley, Yorkshire, £10; George Fothergill, rector of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, £10; Thomas Gladwyn, esq., of Tupton, Derbyshire, lead to the value of £40; John Goddard, rector of Caistor S. Edmund, Norfolk, £20; George Gregory, esq., Nottingham, £10; Arthur Heron, B.D., rector of Bardwell, Suffolk, £10; Michael Honywood, D.D., dean of Lincoln, £10; Cadwallader Jones, rector of Reresby, Leicestershire, £10; Robert King, esq., of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, £5; John Lake, prebendary of York and rector of Prestwich in Lancashire, (afterwards bishop of Chichester,) £5; William Lewis, LL.D., sometime fellow of Jesus college, £5; John Manners, earl of Rutland, £20; Edward Mawson, rector of Hunsworth, Yorkshire, £5; William lord Maynard of Easton and Wicklow, £20; Henry Miller, esq., of Derby, lead worth £3; John Nicol, esq., alderman of London, £25; Dudley, lord North, of Kirtling, £10; sir Francis North, afterwards lord Guildford, and lord keeper, £10; sir Henry North, bart., of Mildenhall, £5; William Osborn, vicar of S. Peter Derby, lead worth £3; Nicholas Pasmore, rector of Collyweston, Northamptonshire, carriage of stone to the value of £4; George Gilbert Pierce, esq., of Maidstone, £5; John Perne, M.A., fellow of Peterhouse, £5; Francis Plott, lead worth £3; sir Metcalfe Robinson, bart. of Newby, £40; Thomas Rokeby, esq., of Mortham, Yorkshire, £10; Christopher Sanderson, gent. of Newcastle upon Tyne, £10.; sir Thomas Sclater, fellow of Trinity college, a gratuitous loan of £200 for two years; Elizabeth Seckford, widow, of Seckford hall, Suffolk, £5; Thomas Seniour, gent. of Dodsworth, Yorkshire, £3; sir Robert Shafto, of Newcastle upon Tyne, £10 10*s.*; John Sheldon, rector of Alphington, Devon, £10; William Soame, of Little Thurlow, Suffolk, £5; John Stanhope, esq., of Eliaston Derbyshire, lead worth £3; Edward Trotter, esq., of Skelton castle, Yorkshire, £10; Godfrey Watkinson, gent. of Brampton, Derbyshire, lead worth £3; Henry Watkinson, LL.D., chancellor of York, £10; William Watson, LL.D., dean of Battle, £10; John Wentworth, esq., of Wooley, Yorkshire, £20; Thomas White, rector of Allhallows the Great, London, (afterwards bishop of Peterborough), £5. 5*s.*; Thomas Wilson, vicar of Wallsgrave, lead worth £3; Thomas Wolsey, D.D., archdeacon of Northampton, and rector of Thornhaugh, £10; John Wood, gent. of Nabs, Yorkshire, locks, &c. worth £10; Richard Wrench, B.D., canon of Durham, £13 6*s.* 8*d.*



APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE LEADING TO THE FOURTH COURT.

The fourth or new court, on the western side of the Cam, communicates with the other parts of the college by a handsome covered bridge of a single arch. On the southern side of this court is a vaulted cloister, having in the centre an elegant gateway with a rich pendent roof in the interior, and externally a low ornamented gable with lofty pinnacles at the corners. In the centre of the northern side of the court is a massive lantern tower with angular turrets. The southern and western fronts towards the college walks are much admired, and the eastern front which abuts on the Cam, has a massive and striking appearance. This court which is fronted with stone throughout, was commenced in 1827, partially occupied in 1830, and completed in 1831.



INTERIOR OF THE COVERED BRIDGE.

The architects were Thomas Rickman,(a) and Henry Hutchinson(b) of Birmingham.

(a) Thomas Rickman, born at Maidenhead, Berks, 8th June, 1776, died at Birmingham in January, 1841. His Treatise on Gothic Architecture is well known and in high estimation.

(b) Henry Hutchinson, born at Ticknall, Derbyshire, 26th Oct. 1800, died at Leamington Priors, 22nd Nov. 1831. He was buried at Hampton Lucy in Warwickshire, where there is a monument to his memory. The inscription, which records the principal works on which he was engaged, especially notices the buildings at this college.

THE CHAPEL[a] has still some handsome features, although the alterations and repairs made at successive periods have detracted from the appearance it must have originally presented. The bishop of Ely's licence empowering bishop Fisher to consecrate the chapel bears date 26th of July, 1516.[b]

The whole length of the building is one hundred and twenty feet, of which the choir occupies seventy-four. The breadth is twenty-five feet.

There were formerly four chantries attached. Those of bishop Fisher and archdeacon Ashton on the north side will be hereafter noticed. The two on the south side, which have been long demolished,[c] were for Dr. Keyton, and Dr. Thompson, master of Christ's college.

On the north side of the ante-chapel, under a handsomely ornamented arch, is a tomb enclosed with iron rails, on which is the painted recumbent effigy of Hugh Ashton, archdeacon of York, who according to the inscription, died 9 cal. Dec. 1522. Underneath is a cadaver. This monument is adorned with the rebus or device of the deceased, an ash springing from a tun.[d]

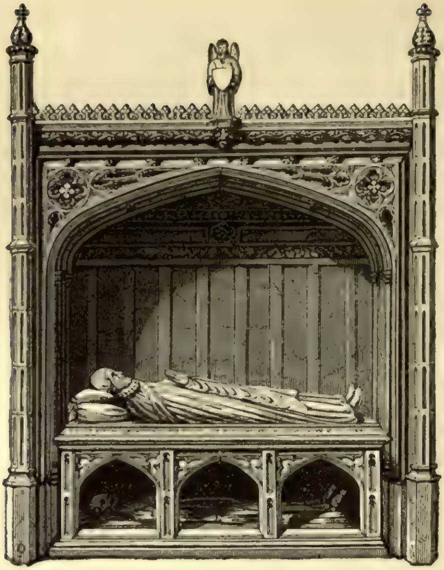
Behind this monument, but separated from it

(*a*) We have been indebted to "Some account of S. John's College chapel, Cambridge, its history and ecclesiology, being a paper read before the Cambridge Architectural Society, February 18th, 1848, by F. C. Woodhouse, S. John's College." Camb. 8vo. 1848.

(*b*) There has been much difference of opinion as to whether the chapel of the college occupies the site of the chapel of the hospital; but the distinct traces of early english work still remaining leaves little doubt that this is the case.

(*c*) They appear in Loggan's view of the college.

(*d*) The archdeacon was buried here, but had a similar tomb in York minster. The inscription is inaccurate as respects the date of his death.

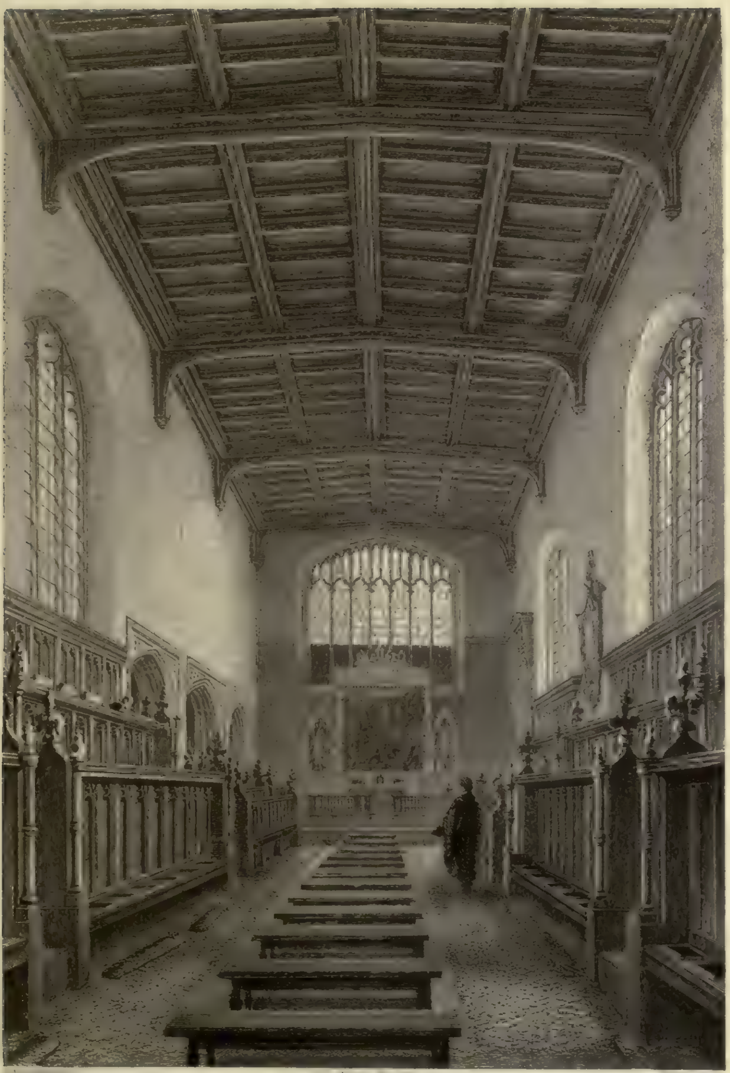


MONUMENT OF HUGH ASHTON.

by a modern partition of wood, is archdeacon Ashton's chantry. It is nineteen feet ten inches by thirteen feet two inches, and is lighted by three small square-headed windows, two toward the north, and one towards the east.

In the ante-chapel, immediately opposite the entrance to the choir, is a fine sitting statue of James Wood, D.D., master and dean of Ely, by E. H. Bailey, R.A.

There are also in the ante-chapel brasses, tablets, and inscribed stones to the memory of Christopher Jackson, M.A., fellow and Linacre lecturer, 3 Jul. 1528; Nicholas Metcalfe, master, 1537; John Smith, D.D., canon of Durham, and rector of Bishop's Wearmouth, born at Lowther in Westmorland, 1659,



THE CHAPEL _ ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

died 30 July, 1715; Thomas Baker,[a] B.D., sometime fellow, 2 July, 1740, æt. 84; William Wilson, B.D., fellow, 1800,[b] æt. 38; G. D. Whittington, 5 cal. Aug. 1807, æt. 27; Gawin Brathwaite, B.D., fellow, 30 Oct. 1814, æt. 40; sir Isaac Pennington, M.D., senior fellow and Regius professor of physic, 3 non. Feb. 1817, æt. 72; Charles Fox Townshend, student, 4 non. Apr. 1817, æt. 22, (with a bust by Chantry); William Jones, B.D., senior fellow, 22 Apr. 1834, æt. 44; William Tatham, B.D., fellow, rector of Great Oakley, Essex, born 6 id. Jun. 1787, died 5 cal. Sept. 1834; John Palmer, B.D., senior fellow, and sometime professor of arabic, 9 Apr. 1840, æt. 71; George Langshaw, B.D., fellow and vicar of S. Andrew the Great, 20 Feb. 1843, æt. 37; William Pakenham Spencer, M.A., sometime fellow, rector of Starston, Norfolk, born 11 Feb. 1800, died 16 Aug. 1845;[c] James Savage, B.A., student, 19 April, 1855, æt. 22; Ralph Tatham, D.D., master, 19 Jan. 1857, æt. 79; and William Windsor Windsor-Clive, student, born 11 Aug. 1837, died at Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, 24 Sept. 1857.

In a part of the ante-chapel which has been separated from the rest to form an entrance to the master's lodge is a brass commemorating William Whitaker, D.D., master and Regius professor of divinity, [4 Dec. 1595].

(*a*) Mr. Cole defrayed the cost of Mr. Baker's monument, which is unfortunately broken.

(*b*) The date which was originally 1799 has been corrected in a very slovenly manner.

(*c*) This monument was placed and the inscription written by William Selwyn, M.A., canon of Ely, now B.D. and Margaret professor of divinity.

The wood-work of the choir is very good both in design and execution. There are carved misereres, and the ends of the book-boards are ornamented with poppy-heads and carved figures. Behind and above the stalls the walls are panelled with oak, neatly worked.

The windows are plain, destitute of mouldings, and almost without internal splay. The east window has seven lights, with plain perpendicular tracery in the head.

In these windows are the arms of Dr. Horneby; Alan Percy, master; dean Wood, master; bishop Gunning; bishop Pilkington; dean Newcome, master; Dr. Craven, master; lord Burghley; Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland; cardinal Morton; archbishop Sandys; Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Catherine Brandon, duchess of Suffolk; Dr. Butler, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham; bishop Stillingfleet; bishop Dee; bishop Marsh; bishop Beveridge; William Platt, esq.; Thomas Sutton, founder of Charterhouse; bishop Beadon; bishop Fisher of Salisbury; sir Marmaduke Constable; sir Isaac Pennington, M.D.; Mary, countess of Shrewsbury; bishop Fisher of Rochester; the foundress; Sarah duchess of Somerset; archbishop Williams; Dr. Bentley; Dr. Linacre; lady Burghley; bishop Overall; sir John Cheke; Roger Ascham; Dr. Lupton; archdeacon Johnson; sir Ralph Hare, K.B.; Henry Hebblethwayte; Dr. Dowman; rev. John Hulse; bishop Lake; rev. Thomas Baker; bishop Turner; William Lloyd, bishop of Norwich;

White, bishop of Peterborough; and Dr. Gower, master.(a)

The roof is modern, of plain oak, resting on corbels charged with a rose and portcullis alternately.

The organ which is a fine instrument, was purchased in 1839 by a subscription of the master, fellows, and other members of the college.

On the north side of the altar is bishop Fisher's chantry. Its dimensions are twenty-seven by ten feet. It is lighted by a single window at the west, and communicates with the chapel by means of three good arches neatly ornamented with panel work and shafts at the corners. This chantry is now fitted up with seats.

On the altar is a Bible and prayer book bound together in crimson velvet with silver bosses and enrichments, the gift of Mary Allott, widow, 1636, also two silver candlesticks of elaborate design. At the celebration of the Holy Communion a magnificent altar cloth of cloth of gold is used. The communion plate consists of a very large alms dish, two patens, four chalices with covers, and two flagons, all of silver gilt. The altar-piece, a fine painting by Anthony Raphael Mengs, representing the reception of the body of our Lord after it had been taken down from the cross, was presented in 1841 by the late Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P.(b)

(a) These coats of arms which cost £5. 5*s.* each, were set up in 1842. The cost was defrayed by individual members of the society. There are also heraldic badges contributed by other members. These cost £2. 2*s.* each.

(b) The previous altar-piece was a painting by sir Robert Ker Porter of S. John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness.

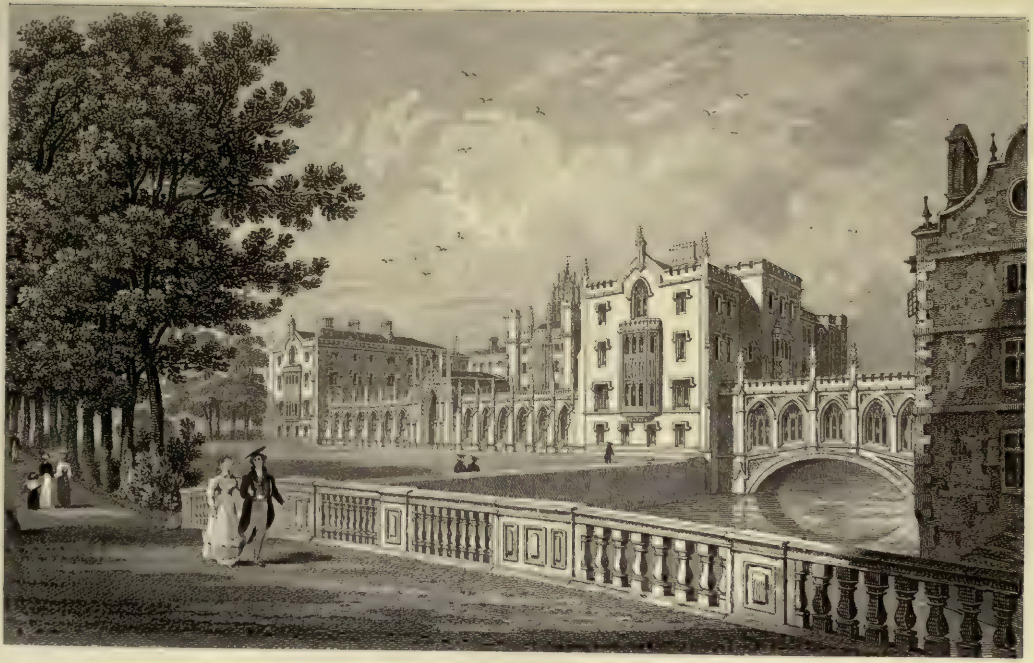
The eagle lectern of brass[a] was given in 1840 by the late rev. Thomas Whytehead, then a fellow of the college.

On the south wall of the choir is a tablet commemorating Richard Worsley, esq., student, (son and heir of sir Richard Worsley, bart., of Appledurcomb, Isle of Wight,) 2 March, 1714-15, æt. 19. On the floor are inscriptions for Humphrey Gower, D.D., master, Margaret professor of divinity and canon of Ely, 27 May, 1711, æt. 74; John Newcome, D.D., master, dean of Rochester, and Margaret professor of divinity, 10 Jan., 1765, æt. 82; William Samuel Powell, D.D., master, archdeacon of Colchester and rector of Freshwater, 19 Jan. 1775, æt. 58; John Chevallier, D.D., elected master, 1 Feb. 1775, died 14 March, 1789, æt. 59; William Craven, D.D., elected master, 29 March, 1789, died 28 Jan. 1815; James Wood, D.D., master and dean of Ely, 9 cal. May, 1839.

There are also on the floor of the choir two ancient brasses. One of large dimensions on which are these arms [Gules] bezantée, a canton [Ermine], and the headless figure of an ecclesiastic richly attired, is supposed to commemorate Guido de la Zouch, chancellor of the university, 1380, 1382, 1396, and 1412. On the other is a small and much worn figure of an ecclesiastic.

Choral service is performed in this chapel on Sundays, and on the evenings of Saturdays, saints' days, and their eves.

(a) The pedestal is copied from that of the lectern in Ramsey church in Huntingdonshire with the finials restored. The work was executed by Sidey, founder, London.



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

FROM THE OLD BRIDGE.

THE HALL which measures sixty feet by thirty, is handsome, lofty, and convenient. The timber roof is good, and at the northern end is a carved and gilt canopy, under which are full length portraits of the foundress, archbishop Williams, and sir Ralph Hare (by Mark Garrard), also a smaller portrait of Dr. Wood, master. In other parts of the hall, are portraits of bishop Fisher; Morton, bishop of Durham; bishop Stillingfleet; Dr. Bentley; Thomas Wentworth, esq., (1708); Thomas Baker, B.D., and Samuel Forster, D.D., of Norwich, (by Opie).

THE COMBINATION ROOM, a spacious apartment on the ground-floor behind the hall, is lined throughout with wainscot. The ancient carved chimney-piece is particularly admired. Around the room are portraits of Samuel Parr, LL.D.; William Wordsworth; James Webster, B.D.; sir Noah Thomas, M.D. (by Reynolds); George Augustus Selwyn, bishop of New Zealand; William Wilberforce; John Couch Adams, Lowndean professor; the Hon. Charles Ewan Law; and sir John Frederick William Herschel.

THE LIBRARY was originally on the first floor of the eastern side of the first court to the south of the entrance gateway. A new library being contemplated in 1616, the books were temporarily deposited in a chamber over the kitchen eastward of the hall. The present library, which is on the northern side of the third court, was erected in 1624 at the cost of £2991. 1s. 10½d., whereof £2011. 13s. 4d. was contributed by John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper of the great seal, and afterwards archbishop of York, and £192 paid out of the rents of the estate given to the college by sir Ralph Hare, K.B. The residue of the expence was defrayed by the society.

It is a noble and spacious apartment with a good but peculiar timber roof. At the western end is a fine bay window.

The books which have been derived from benefactions of members of the society and others(a) are numerous and valuable. There are various early editions of the classics and many works printed by Caxton, De Worde, Pynson, and other early english printers. The collection of bibles and english service books is particularly valuable. We may mention a vellum copy of Cranmer's or the great bible,

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(a) The principal donors to the library are mentioned in our list of benefactors. To these may be added: Bartholomew Barnes, citizen of London; Mr. Bayle of Newington, Middlesex; Robert Billingsley, M.A., rector of Great Bradley, Suffolk; Peter Bindloss, Griffith Bodurda, esq.; lady Booth of Durham; William Brathwait; William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle and Margaret his duchess; James Creswicke, B.D., rector of Freshwater, sometime fellow; William Compton, B.D., sometime fellow, (£10); sir Thomas Dawes, knt., one of the privy chamber of Charles I.; David Dolben, bishop of Bangor, (£20); William Fleetwood; Laurence Fogg, D.D., dean of Chester; John Gauden, bishop of Worcester, sometime fellow; John Gent; John Goodrick M.A.; Thomas Harman, (medals); sir Robert Heath, chief-justice of the king's bench; Allen Henman, fellow, (£10); Jeremy Holt, clerk, (£20 and ten MSS.); Timothy Hutton, B.D., fellow, (£20. 16s.); Cadwallader Jones, rector of Reresby, Leicestershire, (£10); John Laughton, librarian of the university, (£10); Edward Lightfoot, clerk, (his whole library); Thomas Longland, B.D., rector of North Stoke, Oxfordshire, sometime fellow; Martin Lumley; John Marsh; John Oxburgh, rector of Walton, Norfolk, sometime fellow commoner, (gold medals); Leonard Pilkington, master; Tobias Rustat, esq., yeoman of the robes, (£10); Peter Senhouse, sometime fellow; Richard Sibbs, D.D., master of Catharine hall, sometime fellow of this college; Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester; Robert Swift; Lambrochius Thomas, chancellor of the church of Chichester; Edmund Vintnor, M.D., senior fellow of King's college; Thomas Whalley, D.D., vice-master of Trinity college; John Wynne, esq.

1539, which belonged to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex.

The books bequeathed by Matthew Prior, Thomas Baker, and Dr. Newcome are especially interesting.

A descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts and scarce books in this library by the Rev. Morgan Cowie, M.A., fellow, was published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 4to. 1842-3.

There are several portraits in the library. One which represents William Bendlowes, serjeant-at-law, has this inscription: "W. B. solus ad legem serviens æt. suæ 49 et sui gradus anno nono 1564."

Amongst many curiosities deposited here we may specify the engraved lodging-scutcheon of the late duke of Northumberland, which contains eight hundred and ninety-two quarterings, some roman remains(a) found in Lancashire and given by the late Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., and a vast old song book or service (as Evelyn has termed it).

In a smaller room under the western end of the principal library are kept the valuable mathematical books given to the college by Dr. Wood, master, and other works.

THE MASTER'S LODGE which occupies part of the first court and the first floor of the northern side of the second court, contains several good apartments richly wainscoted. Amongst numerous portraits here deposited we may mention those of the foundress;

(a) See Whitaker's Richmondshire, ii. 213, 459, 462. A roman altar also given by Dr. Whitaker is deposited at the foot of the covered bridge leading to the fourth or new court.

William lord Maynard; Henry earl of Southampton; bishop Gunning (two); king James I.; king Charles I. (one when duke of York, one when prince of Wales, and one when king); George Villiers first duke of Buckingham; Anne queen of James I.; lord Burghley; John fourth duke of Somerset; Sarah his duchess; Thomas Edwards, esq., (Tho. Murray, pinx. 1712); rev. Tho. Baker; queen Henrietta Maria; Thomas Thurlin, D.D.; bishop Lake; archbishop Neile; Morton, bishop of Durham; Dr. Heberden; Dr. Beale, master; Dr. Whitaker, master; Dr. Jenkin, master; Dr. Fogg, dean of Chester; bishop Grove; bishop Stillingfleet; bishop Turner; Dr. Balguy; Dr. Playfere, (æt. 35, 1597); William Platt, esq.; Dr. Shorton, master; Abraham Cowley; count Gondomar; Dr. Wood, master; bishop Fisher,(a) (by Holbein); Dr. Gower, master; Dr. Newcome, master; John Garnett, bishop of Clogher; Dr. Lambert, master; John Henry viscount Palmerston; the earl of Jersey (two, one when Mr. Villiers); lord chief-justice Heath; the late duke of Northumberland (two, one when earl Percy); Matthew Prior(b); lord Falkland; the countess of Shrewsbury; the earl of Strafford; James earl of Salisbury; Henry prince of Wales; queen Elizabeth; Robert earl of Salisbury; the Infanta of Spain; and the lord keeper Egerton.

A large richly carved chair which is in one of the apartments is supposed to have been made for the use of king Charles II. when he visited this college.

(a) It is very doubtful whether this portrait really represents bishop Fisher.

(b) In the dress he wore at Versailles by R. Hyacinthe Rigaud.

PLATE.—The college possesses a large and valuable collection of plate. We may specify as deserving especial notice a noble and richly chased gilt cup and cover; another gilt cup and cover of large dimensions with chinese figures thereon, given by James earl of Salisbury; an elegant gilt rose water ewer and dish, presented in 1671 by Edward Villiers, afterwards earl of Jersey; a soup tureen, the gift in 1780 of Dudley Ryder, afterwards earl of Harrowby; a salver, the gift of the earl of Gainsborough, 1738; and a gilt cup presented by Soame Jenyns, fellow-commoner, 1725.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—There are fifty-six fellowships, a divinity studentship, sixty foundation scholarships, eight minor scholarships, and numerous exhibitions both open and appropriated to particular schools. About £910 per annum is paid to deserving students called Wood's and Hare's exhibitioners. There are also forty-one exhibitions of different value, in the appointment to which a preference is given to particular schools. If no candidates from the favoured schools of sufficient merit offer themselves for the exhibitions, the master and seniors may throw the same open to competition. The sizars of the college are elected annually by a competitive examination. Nine of them called proper sizars on Dr. Dowman's foundation have their commons free and usually hold exhibitions. About £6200 per annum is set apart from the revenues of the college for scholarships, exhibitions, and other emoluments tenable by persons in statu pupillari.

The government of the society is vested in the master and the eight senior fellows.

On queen Elizabeth's visit to the university in August, 1564, the college consisted of the master, forty-three fellows, of whom eighteen were bachelors of arts, eleven pensioners in fellows commons, sixty-two scholars, of whom twelve were bachelors of arts, forty-three pensioners, of whom one was a doctor and three were bachelors of arts, nine sizars and fifteen sub-sizars: in all one hundred and eighty-four.

Dr. Caius, referring to 1573, gives the numbers at this college as follows: the master, fifty-one fellows, seventy-eight scholars, six ministers [officers], eighty-nine pensioners, forty-six scholars: in all two hundred and seventy-one.

In 1621 there were the master, fifty-four fellows, and eighty-four scholars, these together with non-foundation students, &c. making a total of three hundred and seventy.

Fuller informs us that in 1634 there were the master, fifty-four fellows, and eighty-eight scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation: in all one hundred and eighty-two.

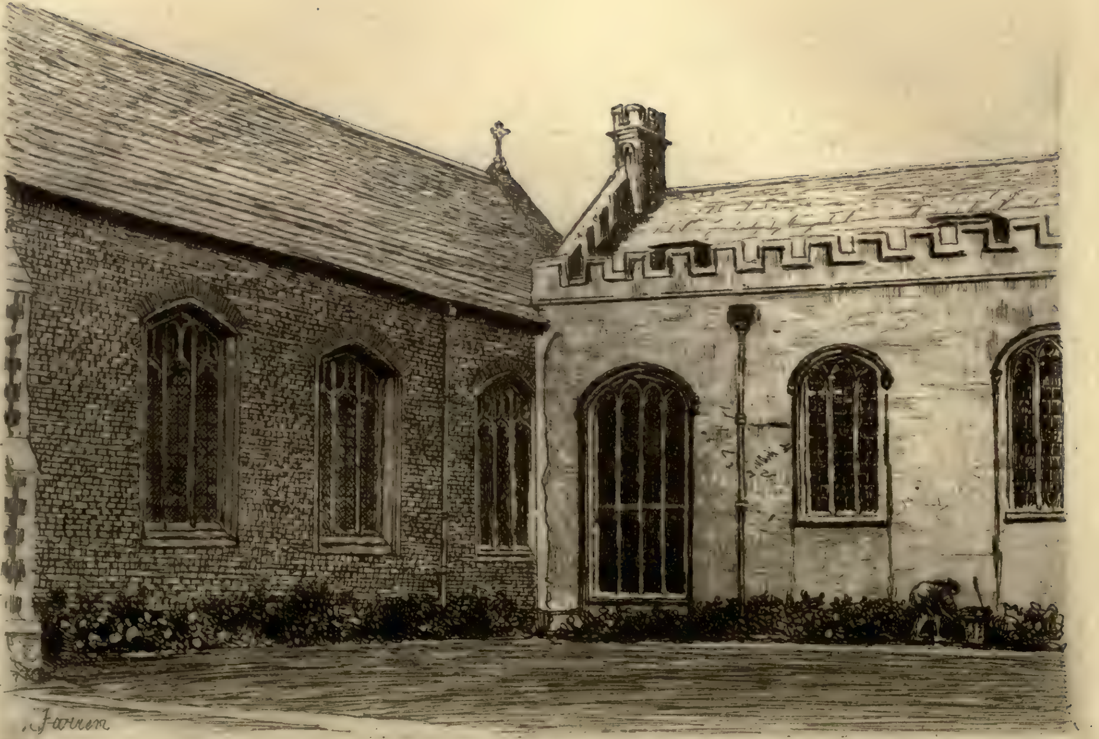
In August, 1641, two hundred and eighty members of this college paid £31. 10*s.* 6*d.* to a poll-tax.

In 1672 the society consisted of the master, fifty-two fellows, and ninety-two scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with many other students: being in all three hundred and seventy-two.

According to Edmund Carter there were, in or about 1753, the master, fifty-nine fellows, and one hundred scholars: the whole number of members being three hundred. The number, he adds, was seldom less but often more.

PATRONAGE.—The college nominates to the masterships of the grammar-schools of Shrewsbury, Pocklington, and Sedbergh, and has limited rights as respects the appointment of the masters of Stamford, Rivington, and Aldenham schools.

The following benefices are in the gift of the college: the rectories of Houghton Conquest cum Houghton Gildaple, Marston Mortaine, and Meppershall in Bedfordshire; the vicarages of Aldworth and Sunninghill in Berkshire; the rectories of Brinkley and Fulbourn S. Vigors, and the chaplaincy of Horningsea, in Cambridgeshire; the rectory of Aberdaron in Caernarvonshire; the rectory of Morton in Derbyshire; the rectory of Marwood in Devonshire; the rectory of Rampisham cum Wraxall in Dorsetshire; the rectories of Black Notley, Frating cum Thorington, Lawford, Moreton, Great Oakley, and Great Warley in Essex; the rectories of Little Hormead and Lilly, and the vicarage of Great Hormead in Hertfordshire; the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight in Hampshire; the rectories of Murston and Staplehurst, and the vicarages of Higham and Ospringe in Kent; the rectory of Medbourne cum Holt, and the vicarage of Barrow on Soar in Leicestershire; the vicarage of Minting in Lincolnshire; the rectories of Thursford cum Snoring, Holt, Ditchingham, Forncet S. Mary, Forncet S. Peter, Starston, South cum North Lopham and Alburgh, and the vicarage of Cherry Marham in Norfolk; the rectory of Ufford cum Bainton in Northamptonshire; the rectory of Soulderne, the vicarage of North Stoke, and the perpetual curacy of Stoke Row in Oxfordshire; the rectory of S. Florence in Pembrokeshire; the rectories of Barrow, Cockfield, and Layham in Suffolk; the rectory of Wootton Rivers in Wiltshire; and the rectories of Brandesburton and Holme on Spalding Moor, and the vicarage of Marton cum Grafton in Yorkshire. It must be observed, that as regards the rectories of Morton in Derbyshire and Wootton Rivers, the college has only alternate presentations, and that five of the Norfolk benefices are in external patronage, although they must be given to fellows of this society.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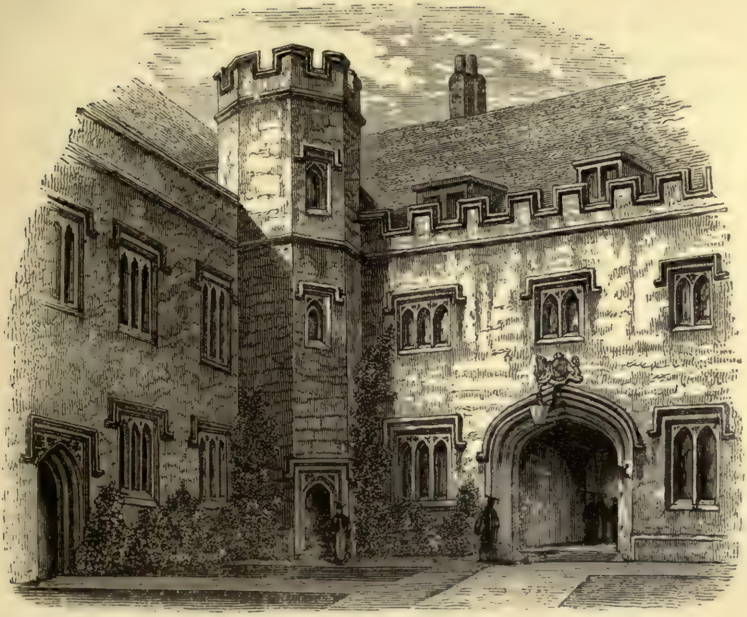


PART OF THE FIRST COURT.

S. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

This college, which is situate entirely on the western side of the river Cam, occupies the site of an older foundation, of which we proceed to give some account.

By regulations made in 1337 by pope Benedict XII. for the observance of the monks of the great Benedictine order, commonly called black monks, it was decreed that for every twenty monks one apt to learn should be sent to the university with a pension from his convent. These pensions were to be as follows: a master of theology sixty small turin pounds,(a) a bachelor or scholar of theology forty, a doctor of canon law fifty, and a bachelor or scholar of that faculty thirty-five.

The english Benedictine monasteries sent monks to both Oxford and Cambridge. In Cambridge the monks of Ely had for some time a separate house, but this was ultimately absorbed in Trinity hall. The monks of Norwich were allowed to study in Gonville hall, but the greater part of the Benedictine monks who were sent to Cambridge lodged in townsmen's houses. All the monks of the order studying in Cambridge were however under the controul of a prior. In a general chapter of the order held at Northampton in July, 1423, John de Bardenay, prior of the students of the order in Cambridge, complained that the abbat of Colchester had without reasonable cause withdrawn a scholar of his monastery from the university and obstinately persisted in so doing. The prior therefore prayed that he might be fined. He also besought the chapter to provide a certain sum with which a house of religion might, with the king's licence, be assigned to the students of the order in Cambridge. His requests were approved by the presidents of the chapter as redounding to the honour and advantage of the order. In another chapter of the order held at Northampton in July, 1426, John Sudbury, prior of the students of the order in Cambridge, represented the detriment which arose from the scholars of the order in Cambridge dwelling in the houses of laymen scattered about the town, and earnestly prayed that the chapter would grant a sum of money to the students, sufficient to enable them to purchase a place for their habitation within the university. The suggestion was favourably received, and on 7th July, 1428, king Henry VI. granted letters patent in the following terms:

(a) A turin pound was the fourth of the english pound.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England and France and lord of Ireland, TO ALL TO WHOM these present letters shall come, greeting. The abbat[(a)] and convent of Croyland, of the order of S. Benedict, have shown to us and our council, how within the greater part of our realm of England the societies of the same country, are accustomed to provide for certain of their fellow monks at the schools of the university of Cambridge, being instructed there in the canon law and the Holy scriptures: which abbat and convent, nor any of the order aforesaid, have not any house or mansion of their own within the said town of Cambridge, ordained for their fellow monks by them to the schools of the said university so appointed, unless they dwell with secular persons in their houses, so that the monks aforesaid cannot be treated or governed so religiously, according to the form and rule of their profession and order, as they ought in case they were inhabitants in a certain place: WE, considering that the abbey aforesaid is of the foundation of our noble progenitors and in our patronage, and that the said abbat and convent and their successors may specially pray for our state whilst we live, and for our souls when we depart this life, and for the souls of our said noble progenitors, by the advice and consent of our counsel, and for twelve marks paid to us in our hanaper, HAVE granted and licence given, to the venerable fathers Thomas bishop of Durham[(b)] and William bishop of Norwich,[(c)] and to John Hore of Childerley, that they two messuages with the appurtenances, in the parish of S. Giles in the said town of Cambridge, which are held of us in burgage, and which do not exceed the value of 46*s.* 8*d.* per annum (as is found by a certain inquisition before William Walker our escheator in the county of Cambridge, taken by our command and returned into our chancery), may give and grant to the aforesaid abbat and convent, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD to them and their successors for ever. AND by the tenor of these presents, we give the like special licence to the same abbat and convent, that they the messuages aforesaid with the appurtenances, may receive of the said bishops and John, and hold them to them and their successors for ever; the statute for lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain, or any statute or ordinance made to the contrary, notwithstanding. PROVIDED ALWAYS that all monks professed of the said order of S. Benedict, within our realm aforesaid or elsewhere within our subjection, exercising in the schools, may dwell together, according to the ordinance in the general chapter of the same order thereupon to be made: BEING UNWILLING that the said bishops and John and their heirs, or the aforesaid abbat and convent or their successors, by reason of the premises should be thereupon disturbed, molested, or grieved by us or our heirs, or the justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or ministers whatsoever of us or our heirs; SAVING, nevertheless, to us and our heirs, the services thereupon due and accustomed. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. WITNESS ourself at Westminster, the seventh day of July, in the sixth year of our reign.

(a) The abbat of Croyland at this time was John Litlyngton, elected 1427, died 16th July, 1469, æt. 85. He was an eminent benefactor to his monastery.

(b) Thomas Longley, bishop of Durham, 1406—1437.

(c) William Alnewyke, bishop of Norwich, 1426, translated to Lincoln 1436, died 5th Dec. 1449.

In or before 1432 the abbat and convent of Croyland obtained from the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Cambridge, a grant of certain lands with fish ponds thereon, commonly called the pondyerds. These lands were annexed to the house of monks students, which was originally as it seems called MONKS HOSTEL, but which in or before 1483 acquired the name of BUCKINGHAM

COLLEGE. It has been said that it acquired the name from Edward Stafford the last duke of Buckingham of that family. This could not have been the case, although it is not unlikely that it was so termed in compliment to his father Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who may have been an eminent benefactor to the Benedictine students.

But little appears to be known respecting Buckingham college. John de Wisbech, abbat of Croyland (1470-1476), built convenient apartments in the college for the scholars sent from his monastery. In 1465, Richard Thylbury, monk of S. Mary's, York, held the office of prior of the Benedictine students at Cambridge. William Peblyngton, a monk of the same house was subsequently collated to the office of prior by Thomas, abbat of S. Alban's and president of the black monks in England. Anthony Overton, B.D.,(a) a monk of Croyland, was afterwards prior. Henry Rands, alias Holbeach, D.D., also a monk of Croyland (who ultimately became bishop of Lincoln) occurs as prior in 1535, and was probably the last occupant of the office. Thomas Cromwell, chancellor of the university and the king's vicegerent in matters ecclesiastical, in or about October, 1535, issued certain injunctions for the reformation of the university. By these Buckingham college was required to found and continue for ever two daily public lectures, the one of greek, the other of latin. It seems that, latterly at least, others besides monastics studied in the house. On the suppression of the greater monasteries Buckingham college, as part of the possessions of the abbey of Croyland, escheated to the crown, but it was soon afterwards refounded as S. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE by Thomas lord Audley, K.G., lord high chancellor of England.

(a) He was created D.D., 1517. His name occurs to the acknowledgment of the king's supremacy by the abbat and convent of Croyland, 29 July, 1534.

THE FOUNDER.—Thomas Audley, born at the Hay-house in Earl's Colne, Essex, in 1488, is believed to have had some education in Buckingham college. He afterwards became a member of the Inner Temple, and was elected town clerk of Colchester about 1516. He was steward or chancellor to the duke of Suffolk, and was in 1523 returned for Essex to the house of commons, where he strongly advocated the measures of the court. In July, 1525, he was constituted a counsellor attendant on the person of the princess Mary, and commissioner in the parts of Wales and marches of the same. He was Autumn reader of the Inner Temple, 1526, and delivered eleven readings on the statute 4 Hen. VII. on Aids. In November, 1529, he was elected speaker of the house of commons, being as it is said, at the same time chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law in Michaelmas term, 1531, and by patent dated 14th November in the same year, was constituted king's serjeant. On 20th May, 1532, he was knighted and made lord-keeper of the great seal, being advanced to the dignity of lord chancellor, 26th January following. He was created lord Audley of Walden, 29th November, 1538, and elected a knight of the garter, 23rd April, 1540. He received extensive grants of monastery lands, including the sites and precincts of the abbey of Walden and the priory of Christ Church, London. On 21st April, 1544, he resigned the great seal on account of ill health. It was committed to the temporary custody of sir Thomas Wriothesley, lord Audley retaining the title of lord chancellor till his death, which occurred at his house in London, on the 30th of the same month. He was buried in the church of Saffron Walden, where there is an altar-tomb of black marble with the following inscription:

The stroke of Deathe's inevitable dart
Hath now Alas of lyfe beraft the hart
Of Syr Thomas Audeley, of the Garter knight
Late Chancellour of England under our Prince of might
Henry Theight wyrthy high renowne
And made by him Lord Audeley of this Town.

Obiit ultimo die Aprilis Anno Domini 1544
Regni Regis Henrici 8. 36. Cancellariatus
sui 13.et suæ ætatis 56.

He is represented to have had much learning and undoubtedly displayed great capacity for business, but he proved himself a submissive tool of his tyrannical master, and is generally regarded as a mean, crafty, sordid, and unprincipled politician. He was instrumental in the judicial murders of sir Thomas More, bishop Fisher, the marquess of Exeter, and lord Montagu; sanctioned the divorce of three queens and the execution of two of them on the scaffold; the dissolution of the monasteries and the dispersion of their possessions; the act of the six articles; and the law giving royal proclamations the force of parliamentary enactments. It does not however appear that any censure of his conduct as an equity judge has been recorded. Lord Audley married first a daughter of sir Thomas Barnadiston of Keddington in Suffolk, and secondly the lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Thomas second marquess of Dorset. She survived him many years and bore him two daughters, Mary who died young, and Margaret who married first, lord Henry Dudley, and secondly, Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk.

The Foundation.—King Henry VIII. by letters patent dated Westminster, 3rd April, 1542, at the request of lord Audley, empowered him, his heirs, executors or assigns, to found, erect, and establish on the site of Buckingham college, a college consisting of a master and eight fellows, which college he willed should for ever be called S. Mary Magdalen college. The master and fellows were incorporated and empowered to hold lands, and to implead and be impleaded. He also granted to them the soil, land, site, and precinct of the college lately called Buckingham college, and all the buildings of the same, as also two gardens or parcels of land with pools called two pondyards to the said late college belonging, empowering them to acquire other lands not exceeding the annual value of £100. He also granted that whenever the office of master of the college should be vacant by death, cession, resignation or other cause, lord Audley, his heirs and assigns, lords of the late monastery of Walden, should nominate another master by letters under seal, and that whensoever any fellowship should be vacant, the master and fellows should elect another person thereto according to statutes, ordinances, and provisions to be made and established by lord Audley, his heirs and executors. The master and fellows were also empowered from time to time to make, according to their sound discretion, as to them should seem expedient, rules, ordinances, and statutes for the good government of the college and of the master, fellows, and others whomsoever dwelling and studying therein.

According to the survey made in February, 1545-6, by Matthew Parker, D.D., John Redman, D.D., and William Mey, LL.D., the king's commissioners, the college consisted of the master, who had for stipend and commons £8 per annum; four fellows who had each £4 annually for stipend and commons; and one scholar who had the annual stipend of £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* It is stated that the revenues did not suffice for the maintenance of the full number of eight fellows, and that two fellowships in the nomination of the king were then vacant. The college estates consisted of the two pondyards in Cambridge; an annual rent of £20 issuing out of certain manors in Essex; messuages and lands in Clynock, Boddelgiffart, and Ruck in Caernarvonshire, and in Llangadwall in Anglesey; the rectory of S. Catharine Creechurch in London, and a garden without Aldgate in that city, called the great garden of Christ church. The clear yearly value of all the college possessions was £43. 18*s.*, which exceeded the annual expences by £10. 7*s.* 4*d.*

Statutes for the government of the college were made by Elizabeth lady Audley, (who is styled foundress), Edward lord North, sir Thomas Pope,(a) knight, Thomas Barber and Edmund Martin, esquires, executors of lord Audley, on the 16th of February, 1553-4, in pursuance of powers given to them for that purpose by lord Audley's will.

By an act of parliament passed in 1571, the colleges in the universities were prohibited from granting their lands except for twenty-one years or for three lives, but on the 13th of December, 1574, the master and fellows of this college granted their estate in the parish of S. Botolph, Aldgate in London, to queen Elizabeth, her heirs, and successors for ever, at the yearly rent of £15, with a proviso for making void the grant if the queen should not, before the 1st of April following, by letters patent under the great seal, convey and assure the premises unto Benedict Spinola, merchant of Genoa, and his heirs. On the 29th of January, 1574-5, the queen by letters patent granted the premises to Spinola (who was then a free denizen) and his heirs. Spinola subsequently conveyed the property to Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, and his heirs, and about 1584 one Broughton and his wife levied a fine with proclamations to the earl, who granted leases of the premises upon which the lessees erected one hundred and thirty houses at a cost of £10,000.

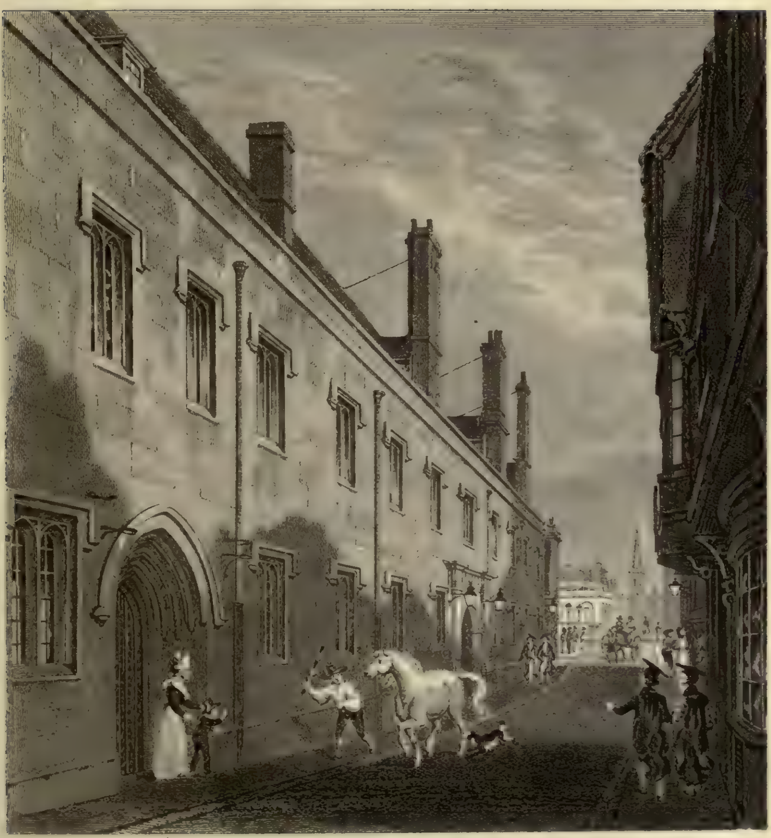
In 1604, Dr. Barnabas Goche became master of the college. He was a skilful lawyer, and a bold and courageous man, and determined to take steps to set aside the grant of 1574 as illegal. In 1607 legal proceedings were taken, but were restrained for some time, in consequence of an information being exhibited in the court of wards and liveries, on the ground that Henry earl of Oxford, who was a ward of the crown, was interested. About 1612 the court of wards ordered a trial at law. It accordingly took place, a special verdict was returned, and the case was fully argued in the court of king's bench by lawyers of high eminence. That court in Easter term 1615 gave judgment for the college. A writ of error was brought, but the judgment of the court of king's bench was affirmed.

(a) The munificent founder of Trinity college, Oxford.

Pending the proceedings at law, a bill in chancery was filed by the earl of Oxford, and Thomas Wood, against the college. Dr. Goche the master, and John Smith one of the fellows, excepted to the jurisdiction of the court. Their demurrer and plea being referred to sir John Tindall and Mr. Woolridge, they reported that they thought it meet that the cause should proceed to a hearing. Dr. Goche and Mr. Smith, however, persisting in their refusal to answer, were committed to the Fleet by lord Ellesmere the lord chancellor, on the 21st of October, 1615. Dr. Goche made an unsuccessful application for his liberation to the court of king's bench in the following Michaelmas term. On 6th of March 1616-17, the lord chancellor, treating the allegations in the bill as confessed, decreed the possession to the plaintiffs. Some doubts appear however to have been entertained with respect to the validity of this decree, as in Easter term 1619, the earl of Oxford presented a petition to the king, which induced him to refer the case to the then lord chancellor Bacon, the two chief justices, and chief baron, who were to call the parties before them and effect a mediation, or otherwise certify their opinions and proceedings. They accordingly cited the parties, but Dr. Goche and his counsel were not informed of the petition till it was read in the lord chancellor's chamber. The petition and bill in chancery being opened by the counsel for the petitioners, Dr. Goche denied the bill and petition to be true in any material point, but the referees, without further hearing or any offer of mediation, certified to the king that it was fit and just that the decree of the late lord chancellor should be confirmed, and that it would be a great security to the earl of Oxford and his assigns, if the king would signify his pleasure by a letter under the privy seal to the then lord chancellor that the decree should stand inviolable. His majesty accordingly sent such a letter, and in obedience thereto, on 10th December, 1619, the former decree was confirmed and ratified, and it was further decreed that no bill or petition to reverse, alter, or review the same, should be admitted in the court of chancery at any time thereafter, nor any other means used to impeach the same.

Dr. Goche and Mr. Smith lay long in prison. Various bills were introduced into parliament to settle the question, but none of them passed.

Dr. Henry Smith who became master on the



MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

from the Street

death of Dr. Goche, was encouraged by the duke of Buckingham to attempt to recover the college property, and presented a petition to Charles I. It was referred to the lord keeper Coventry, but in consequence of the duke of Buckingham's untimely death, and the subsequent distractions, nothing further was done until the reign of Charles II., when a statement of the case of the college was drawn up, printed and circulated. On 4th November, 1669, a petition of the master and fellows was presented to the house of commons, who referred it to a committee. The late sir Samuel Romilly who was consulted upon this important and curious case, did not consider the claim of the college to be entirely hopeless.

BENEFACTORS.—The heir of Hugh Dennis(a) founded two fellowships in 1543; John Hughes, chancellor of Bangor, in 1543 founded a scholarship; Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk, K.G.,(b) contributed largely to the fabric; Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, founded a scholarship; Thomas Parkinson, B.D., successively fellow of Michaelhouse and Trinity college, and rector of Willingham, Cam-

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(*a*) Mr. Dennis gave a yearly allowance to the priory of Shene, where he was buried, to find two priests to pray for his soul. After the dissolution of the priory his heir procured an act vesting the lands in him, on payment of £20 per annum to this college, for the endowment of two fellowships in the gift of the crown.

(*b*) His second wife was Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of lord Audley the founder. When the duke was at Cambridge with queen Elizabeth in August, 1564, he came to this college and gave much money. He also promised to give £40 a year until the quadrangle, then in the course of erection, should be completed, and to endow the college with land for increasing the number of students. In 1569 he was arrested for treason, and executed on the 2nd of June, 1572.

bridgeshire, contributed to the structure and founded a scholarship; sir Christopher Wray, lord chief justice of England, founded three fellowships and several scholarships, and enlarged and adorned the buildings; lady Anne Wray, his wife, also founded two scholarships; William Roberts, esq., of Norfolk, in 1591 founded three scholarships; Thomas Spendluffe, esq., of Leicestershire, in 1594 founded a fellowship and two scholarships; Godfrey Foljambe, esq., of Walton by Chesterfield, gave by will dated 24th February, 1594-5, the annual sum of £13. 6*s.* 8*d.*, payable out of the rectory of Attenborough in Nottinghamshire; Thomas Neville, D.D., master, gave £40 to the library; Thomas Sutton, esq., founder of Charterhouse, in 1615 bequeathed £500 to purchase lands; Mrs. Martha Barrett founded an exhibition; Richard Parry, fellow, in 1622 bequeathed £40 for books; Frances, countess dowager of Warwick (daughter of sir Christopher Wray), was a donor to the library, and in 1625 founded a fellowship; Barnaby Goche, LL.D., master, founded two fellowships, and bequeathed all his law books; Jacob Challoner, fellow, in 1627 bequeathed £20 for communion plate and £20 to the library; John Smith, president, founded in 1638 two fellowships and six scholarships, and bequeathed £100 for a provision of wheat and malt, and £200 to build lodgings for fellows and scholars; William Holmes, of Exeter, upholsterer, in 1656 founded two scholarships; James Duport, D.D., master, and dean of Peterborough, contributed to the fabric, gave £200 to purchase books for the library, and in 1679 founded four scholarships; Edward Rainbow, bishop of Carlisle, master, James Howard, earl of Suffolk, and sir Robert Sawyer, attorney general, were benefactors to the library; the rev. Drue Drury, of Riddlesworth hall, Norfolk, gave in 1698 the impropriate rectory of Steeple Ashton in Wilts., for the foundation of a fellowship; Samuel Pepys, esq., sometime secretary of the admiralty, and president of the royal society, bequeathed a most valuable and curious library; Gabriel Quadring, D.D., master, and Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough, were benefactors to the library; Thomas Milner, vicar of Bexhill in Sussex, in 1722 gave £1,000 to found three scholarships; James Saunderson, earl of Castleton, was a benefactor to the library; John Millington, D.D., vicar of Kensington and sometime fellow, in 1724 founded a fellowship(a) and four exhibitions; William North, lord North and Grey, was a benefactor to the library; James Millington, in 1734 founded two scholarships; Mrs. Milner, in 1736 gave £200 to found a scholarship; Arthur Annesley, earl of Anglesea, and Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, were benefactors to the library; John Groome, vicar of Childerditch in Essex, in 1760 founded five scholarships; Margaret Dongworth, of Old Elvet in the county of Durham, spinster, gave in 1775 a considerable legacy to augment certain fellowships; Peter Peckard, D.D., master, and dean of Peterborough, in 1797 increased the incomes of the master and of certain fellows, established two scholarships, and gave a large and valuable collection of books; Richard Aldworth Neville lord Braybrooke, in his lifetime gave £1,000 arising from the sale of the copyright of Pepys's diary. This sum was appropriated towards the liquidation of the college debt, subject to the payment of £50 yearly to deserving poor scholars appointed by the master.

(a) An additional Millington fellowship has recently been established from accumulations of the trust funds.

EMINENT MEN.—Sir Robert Rede, (a) chief justice of the common pleas, died 1518-19. John Reeve alias Melford,(a) abbat of S. Edmunds Bury, died 1540. Henry Rands alias Holbeach,(a) bishop of Lincoln, died 1551. Thomas Cranmer,(a) archbishop of Canterbury, martyred 1555-6.(b) Robert Evans,(a) master, dean of Bangor, died 1570. Roger Kelke,(a) D.D., master, archdeacon of Stow, died, 1575-6. Thomas Ithell,(a) LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Ely, and master of Jesus college, died 1579. Edmund Grindal,(a) archbishop of Canterbury, died 1583. Geoffrey Whitney, author of a Choice of Emblemes, (1586.) Rowland Thomas, LL.D., dean of Bangor, died 1588. Stephen Limbert, master of Norwich school, a good latin poet, died 1589. Sir Christopher Wray, chief justice of the queen's bench, died 1592. Thomas Gataker, rector of Christ church, London, a noted puritan, died 1593.

John Kearney, treasurer of S. Patrick's, Dublin, translator of the New Testament into irish, died 1600. Richard Howland, master, bishop of Peterborough, died 1600. Cyprian de Valera, fellow, translator of the Bible into spanish, flourished 1603. John Palmer, D.D., master, dean of Peterborough, died 1607. William Chaderton, bishop of Lincoln, died 1608. John Albright, fellow, dean of Raphoe, died 1609. Richard Clayton, D.D., master successively of this college and of S. John's, and dean of Peterborough, died 1612. Hugh Broughton, the great rabbinical scholar, died 1612. Murtogh O'Brien-arra, bishop of Killaloe, died 1613. Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, died 1613. George Lloyd, fellow, bishop of Chester, died 1615. Thomas Neville, D.D., successively master of this college and of Trinity college, and dean of Canterbury, died 1615. Barnabas Goche, LL.D., master, chancellor of the dioceses of Exeter and Worcester, and M.P. for the university, died 1625. Rowland Lynch, bishop of Clonfert, died 1625. Sir William Ingram, LL.D., master in chancery, and author of collections relating to the university, died 1625. Thomas Barret, archdeacon of Exeter, died 1633. Henry Thurcross, archdeacon of Cleveland, died about 1635. Theophilus Howard, earl of Suffolk, died 1640. John Bois, a learned greek scholar, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1643. William Hellier, D.D., archdeacon of Barnstaple, died 1645. John Saltmarsh, author of numerous theological works, principally controversial, died 1647. John Bridgman, bishop of Chester, died 1652. John Merryweather, fellow, translator of sir Thomas Browne's Religio Medici into latin, flourished 1653.

(a) These are noticed in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. I.

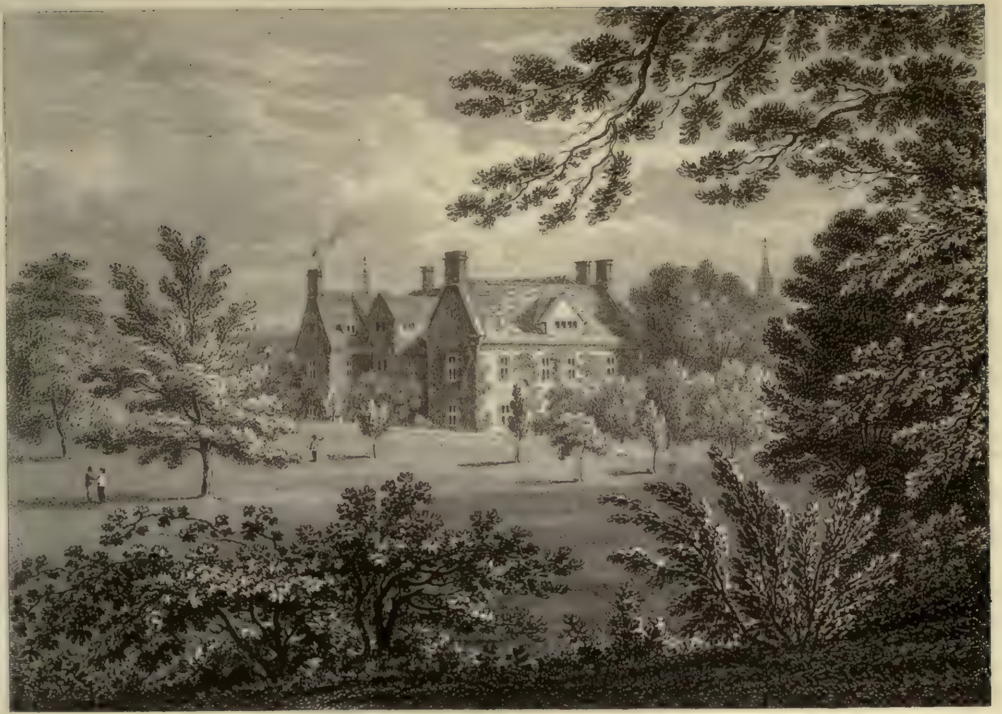
(b) All the preceding were of Buckingham college, as was Dr. Rowland Thomas. Cranmer after his first marriage lived with his wife at the Dolphin inn, in Cambridge, and became a common reader in Buckingham college. His wife died in childbed within a year of his marriage, and he was immediately afterwards re-elected a fellow of Jesus college.

Richard Vines, master of Pembroke hall, and one of the assembly of divines, died 1655-6. Thomas Bailey, D.D., author of various works in support of Roman catholic doctrines, died about 1657. Henry Dunster, president of Harvard college, New England, died 1659. Thomas Palmer, B.D., fellow, sequestred vicar of S. Bride's, London, famed as a preacher and for his charities, died 1659. Adrian Scroop, executed as a regicide, 1660. Brian Walton, bishop of Chester, died 1661. Isaac Ambrose, ejected vicar of Garstang in Lancashire, author of various theological works, died 1664. Samuel Eaton, a famous presbyterian minister in New England and in Cheshire, died 1664-5. Samuel Hammond, fellow, preacher successively at S. Giles', Cambridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Stockholm, author of various works, died 1666. Stephen Ludington, D.D., archdeacon of Stow, died 1667. Thomas Bayly, bishop of Killala, died 1670. John Pullen, fellow, chancellor of the church of Lincoln, and chaplain to bishop Sanderson, died 1670. Timothy Thurcross, D.D., archdeacon of Cleveland, died 1671. Richard Perinchiefe, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Huntingdon, editor of the works of Charles I., died 1673. John Sadler, master of this college, master in chancery, and author of curious works, died 1674. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper of the great seal, died 1674. Simon Gunton, canon of Peterborough, the learned historian of that church, died 1676. Arthur Dacres, M.D., fellow, Geometry professor at Gresham college, died 1678. Robert Mossom, bishop of Derry, died 1679. James Duport, D.D., master, dean of Peterborough, a famous greek scholar, died 1679. Hezekiah Burton, D.D., fellow, canon of Norwich, a celebrated preacher, died 1681. Herbert Astley, LL.D., dean of Norwich, died 1681. William Howell, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, author of elaborate historical works, died 1683. William Bell, a learned nonconformist, author of various religious treatises, died 1683. Edward Rainbow, master, bishop of Carlisle, died 1684. John Knowles, a celebrated preacher both in America and England, died 1685. Richard Thompson, D.D., dean of Bristol, died 1685. William Erskine, D.D., master of Charterhouse, died 1685. John Peachel, D.D., master, archdeacon of Colchester, died 1690. Sir Robert Sawyer, fellow, attorney general and M.P. for the university, died 1692. Payne Fisher, a noted latin poet, died 1693. William Payne, D.D., fellow, author of sermons and theological tracts, died 1694. Sir Samuel Morland, fellow, author of the History of the churches of Piedmont, and an admirable mathematician, died 1695. Sir Robert Howard, author of poems, plays, and political tracts, died 1698. James Torre, the celebrated Yorkshire antiquary, died 1699.

John Burton, D.D., archdeacon of Cleveland, died 1700. Walter Leightonhouse, prebendary of Lincoln, a celebrated preacher, author of several printed sermons, died 1701. Samuel Pepys, sometime secretary of the admiralty and president of the royal society, celebrated for his extraordinary collection of books and curious diary,(a) died 1703.

(a) An account of Mr. Pepys's library with some particulars respecting the publication of his diary will be found in a subsequent page.

John Northleigh, M.D., physician at Exeter, author of Exercitationes Philologicæ and other works, died 1704. Anthony Radcliffe, D.D., canon of Christ church, Oxford, a munificent benefactor to that college, died 1705. John Spademan, a learned presbyterian divine, sometime pastor of the english church at Rotterdam, died 1708. Francis Tallents, fellow, ejected vicar of S. Mary's, Shrewsbury, author of chronological and theological works, died 1708. Henry James, D.D., president of Queens' college and Regius professor of divinity, died 1715-16. Richard Cumberland, fellow, bishop of Peterborough, died 1718. Samuel Grascome, a noted nonjuror, author of numerous works, died 1718. James Saunderson, earl of Castleton, died 1723. John Johnson, author of the Unbloody Sacrifice, died 1725. Robert Comyn, archdeacon of Salop, died 1725. John Slater, sometime vicar of Chatteris, a learned nonjuror, died 1726-7. John Disney, vicar of S. Mary's, Nottingham, author of numerous publications in support of morality, and of meditations, and poems, died 1729-30. William North, lord North and Grey, died 1734. Arthur Annesley, fellow, earl of Anglesea, high steward of the university, an excellent classical scholar, died 1737. Thomas Johnson, fellow, editor of Puffendorf, died 1737. Richard Cumberland, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1737. Peter Newcome, vicar of Hackney, author of a catechetical course of sermons, died 1738. John Hollings, M.D., royal physician, died 1739. Daniel Waterland, D.D., master, a profound theologian, died 1740. Robert



MAGDALENE COLLEGE,

from the Close.

Tyrwhitt, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of London, died 1742. John Browne, rector of S. John's, Southwark, author of controversial tracts, died 1744. George Boulton, M.D., fellow, a distinguished physician at Bolton, died 1747. Squier Payne, fellow, archdeacon of Stow, died 1750. Joseph Clarke, fellow, an able controversial writer, died 1750. Henry Coventry, fellow, one of the authors of the Athenian letters, died 1752. Francis Coventry, author of Pompey the Little, and other works of ability, died 1759. Thomas Chapman, D.D., master, author of a Dissertation on the Roman Senate, died 1760. John Groome, vicar of Childerditch in Essex, author of the Dignity and Honour of the Clergy represented, died 1760. William Bassett, archdeacon of Stow, died 1765. Peniston Booth, D.D., fellow, dean of Windsor, died 1765. John Fitzgerald Villiers, earl of Grandison, died 1766. John Rowning, fellow, rector of Anderby, Lincolnshire, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, died 1771. John Hutchins, author of the History and Antiquities of Dorsetshire, died 1773. John Fulham, archdeacon of Llandaff, died 1777. Henry Hinckley, M.D., physician to Guy's hospital, and treasurer of the college of physicians, died 1779. George Harvest, fellow, author of various sermons and tracts, died 1780. Peter Peckard, D.D., master, dean of Peterborough, author of numerous publications, died 1797. Edward Waring, M.D., fellow, Lucasian professor, author of profound mathematical works, died 1798.

Samuel Cooper, D.D., fellow, minister of Great

Yarmouth, author of numerous sermons, addresses, and other works, died 1800. Amos Simon Cottle, translator into english verse of the Edda of Sæmund, died 1800. George Sandby, D.D., master, chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, died 1807. David Brown, provost of the college at Calcutta, died 1812. John Delap, D.D., fellow, author of dramas and poems, died about 1812. William Gretton, D.D., master, archdeacon of Essex, died 1813. William Jesse, minister of West Bromwich, author of sermons and dissertations, died 1814. William Bell, D.D., fellow, canon of Westminster, a munificent benefactor to the university, and for other educational purposes, died 1816. Richard Hey, LL.D., fellow, an able essayist and mathematician, died about 1820. William Batley Cocker, vicar of Bunny, a celebrated preacher, died 1823. Thomas Kerrich, fellow, university librarian, an admirable artist and able antiquary, died 1828. Thomas Truebody Thomason, chaplain at Calcutta, translator of the Old Testament into hindostanee, died 1829. John Scott, vicar of S. Mary's, Hull, author of sermons and other works, died 1834. Richard Lloyd, fellow, vicar of S. Dunstan's in the west, London, a preacher of great ability, died about 1834. William Farish, fellow, Jacksonian professor, died 1837. Philip Allwood, fellow, author of the Literary Antiquities of Greece, and Lectures on the Prophecies, died 1838. Sir Robert Grant, fellow, G.C.H., governor of Bombay, and author of various publications on the affairs of India, died 1838. Thomas Busby, Mus.D., an able composer, and translator of Lucretius, died 1838. Robert Smith, lord Carrington, died 1838.

Richard Grenville Nugent Temple Brydges Chandos, duke of Buckingham, K.G., died 1839. Francis Wrangham, archdeacon of Cleveland, a celebrated classical scholar, author of numerous works, died 1842. John Hewlett, rector of Hilgay, Norfolk, author of Commentaries and Disquisitions on the Holy Scriptures, died 1844. Charles Januarius Edward Acton, cardinal, died 1847. Thomas Dikes, minister of S. John's Hull, an exemplary and public spirited clergyman, died 1847. Thomas Steele, a celebrated irish patriot, died 1848. John Lodge, fellow, university librarian, died 1850. Philip Stanhope Dodd, fellow, rector of Penshurst, and for many years a popular preacher in London, died 1852. George Neville Grenville, master, dean of Windsor, died 1854. Richard Aldworth Neville, lord Braybrooke, author of the History of Audley end, and editor of Pepys's Diary and other historical works, died 1858.

THE BUILDINGS.—Traces of the ancient Buckingham college are yet discernible in some portions of the structure.

The front towards the street does not present an imposing appearance.

Internally the college consists of two courts. The first which adjoins the street is a hundred and ten feet long by seventy-eight feet in breadth. The second court has on the east, what is even yet commonly denominated the new building. It is of stone, and was erected in or about 1688. Its general appearance is pleasing, although the rules of architecture have not been rigidly followed. Over the windows are the arms of Samuel Pepys, esq., sir

Christopher Wray, and Dr. Peckard, properly emblazoned. On a scroll is written in gilt letters Mr. Pepys's motto:

Mens cujusque is est quisque.

and underneath is the following inscription also in gilt letters:

BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA 1724.

THE CHAPEL, which stands on the north side of the principal court, is fifty feet in length by eighteen in breadth. It has undergone many changes at successive periods.

William Dowsing thus notes his proceedings here:

MADLIN COLLEDGE, Dec. 30, 1643.

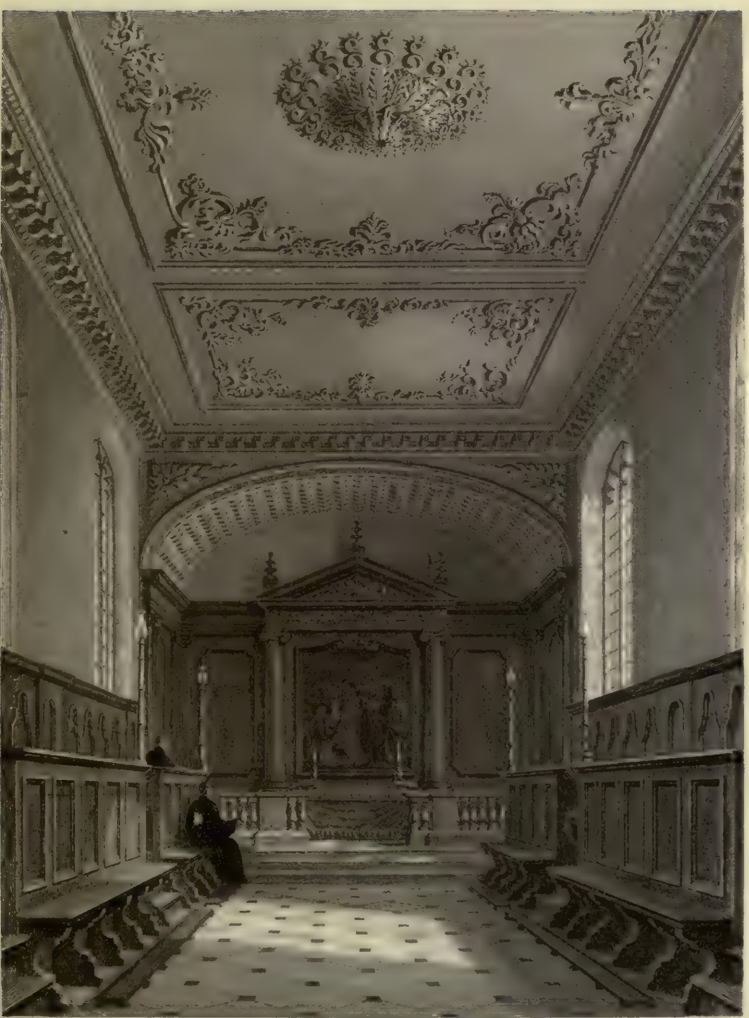
We break downe about 40 Superstitious Pictures, Joseph & Mary stood to be espoused in the Windowes.

Mr. Blomefield records that in his time one of the windows contained the arms of Neville impaling those of Corbett, and that in another window was inscribed:

Praye to the Lorde and Praye with the Hearte and Minde.

In 1847, an entire restoration of the structure was effected. The ceiling and three sets of rooms over it were removed, and the original roof exposed to view. The east window which had been bricked up since 1752 was opened, and woodwork of ancient design was substituted for that which then existed.(a) In removing the panelling at the east end were discovered the remains of four richly decorated niches with canopies. These have been restored.

(a) Our engraving represents the chapel as it appeared before the restoration.



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THE CHAPEL, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

The interior of the chapel now presents a striking appearance. The plain ancient highly-pitched timber roof, which is said to be of the time of Edw. IV., is of excellent design and construction.

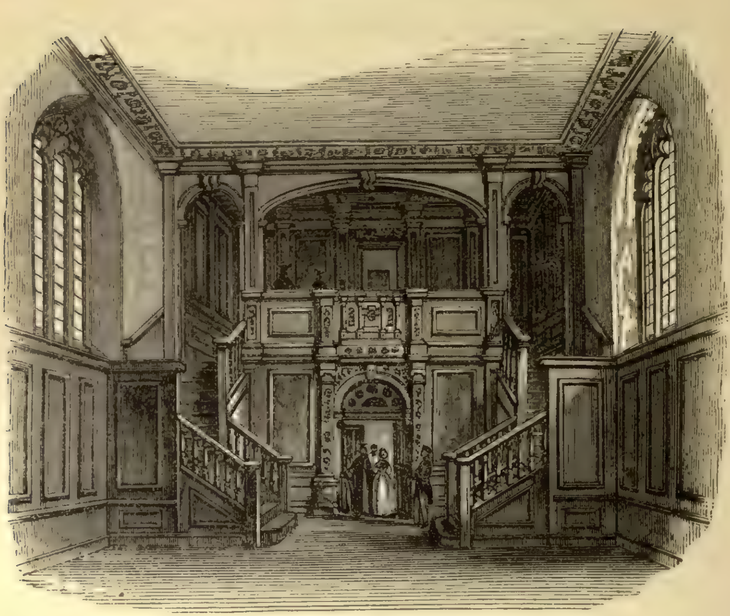
The screen, stalls, and seats are elegant and well carved. Interspersed with the carving of the screen and the master's and president's stalls, are armorial devices properly coloured in the first style of art. Conspicuous amongst them are the arms and badges of Stafford duke of Buckingham.

The richly carved communion table is deserving of especial attention.

The east window and the end windows on either side are filled with stained glass, representing scriptural subjects. The east and north windows were executed by Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham, from designs by Pugin, and the south window by the rev. Vincent Raven, M.A., late fellow, and now rector of Great Fransham, Norfolk, and other amateurs, members of the college, from a design by Miss Cleaver. The north window is in memory of the late hon. and rev. George Neville Grenville, M.A., dean of Windsor, master of the college from 1813 to 1853, who died 10 June, 1854.

The only other memorial is a slab in the antechapel, commemorative of William Gretton, D.D., master, 29 Sept. 1813, æt. 78.(a)

(a) Some weeks before he died his grave was prepared in the antechapel under his own inspection, and he used to be carried in a chair to overlook the workmen. The inscription was prepared in his life time, blanks being left for the date of his death.—*Lord Braybrooke's Hist. of Audley End*, 189.



SOUTH END OF THE HALL.

THE HALL, a good apartment neatly ornamented, on the eastern side of the principal court, is forty-five feet long, eighteen broad, and twenty-one high.

It contains portraits of Thomas lord Audley, (a copy by J. Freeman from Holbein's picture at Audley end); Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, (a copy by J. Freeman, presented by Mr. Kerrich); bishop Rainbow (a copy by J. Freeman, presented by Dr. Peckard); sir Christopher Wray (a copy by J. Freeman, presented by William Bywater, M.A., 1788); Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough (a copy by Romney, presented by Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Kilmore); Dr. Peckard (by Ralph); Mrs. Peckard (by Ralph); Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, K.G., lord high treasurer; Henry Howard, earl of Suffolk, born 1706, died 1745 (given by Sarah his wife, and painted by Gibson); Samuel Pepys, esq. (by Lely); John lord Howard and Braybrooke, K.B.; and the hon. and rev. George Neville Grenville, master of this college and dean of Windsor.

In the windows are the arms of the hon. and rev. George Neville Grenville; John Cust, viscount Alford, M.A., 1833; John Lodge, M.A., president, 1829; William Waud, M.A., president, 1836; Stephen Glas Fawcett, M.A., dean, 1837; John Nathaniel Micklethwait, fellow, 1837; Percy Crutchley, 1827; C. B. Wynne, fellow commoner, 1839; Cavendish Hervey Foster, 1841; T. Cunliffe Lister, fellow commoner, 1843; William James Stracey, 1839; W. Lowther, 1839; William Somerset, 1841; Ralph Neville, M.A., 1837; C. Lisle Phillipps, 1831; Francis Hopkinson, fellow commoner, 1841; and William Fulke Lucy, 1843.

On the wall at the upper end are painted the royal arms, the arms of lord Audley; sir Christopher Wray; Howard, earl of Suffolk; and Stafford, duke of Buckingham.

A handsome staircase at the lower end of the Hall leads to the Combination room, over the door of which are carved the coloured arms of Edward Lucas.(a)

(a) Edward Lucas was admitted of Corpus Christi college, in this university, in 1574, but took no degree. He glazed one of the windows in the old hall of that college in 1582. In that window his arms were often repeated, and there were inscriptions wherein he was designated as of London, gentleman. It is not known in what way he was connected with Magdalen college.

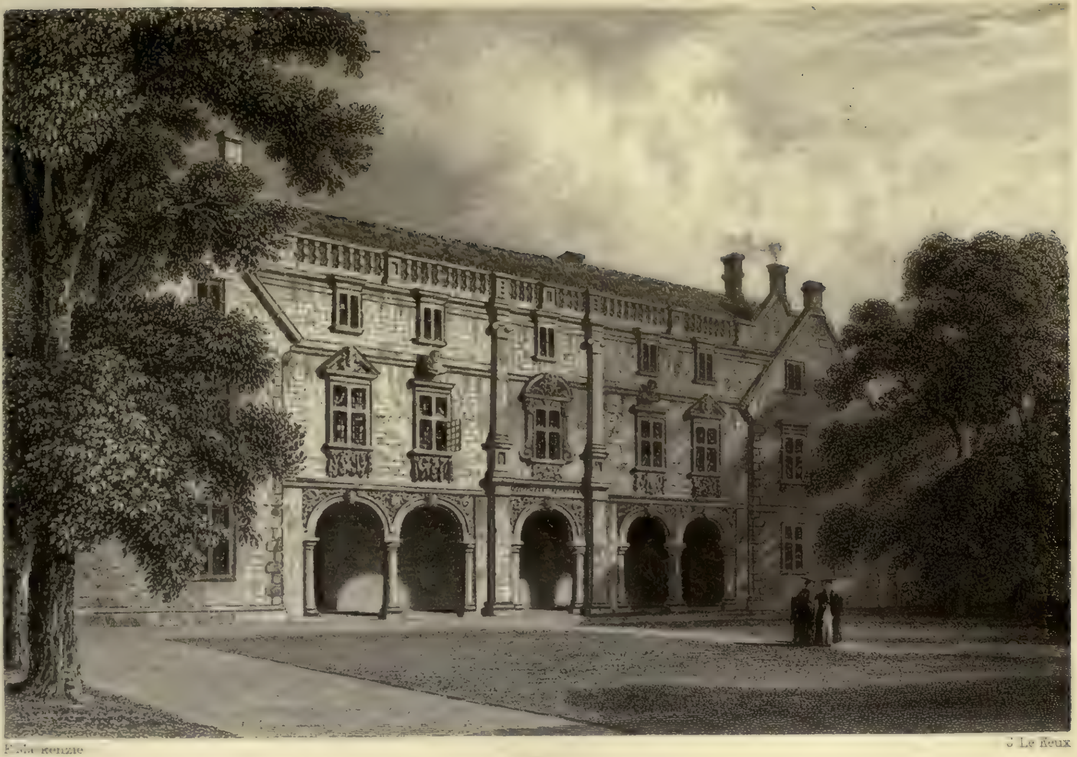
THE COMBINATION ROOM, situate south of the Hall and approached therefrom, is a handsome and comfortable apartment. It contains portraits of Thomas Busby, Mus.D., born Dec. 1755, died May, 1838, (presented by his daughter and painted by Lonsdale); the rev. Thomas Kerrich, M.A.; the rev. professor Farish; and the rev. John Lodge. There are also engravings of the rev. Edward Warter, M.A.; Richard lord Braybrooke, and sir Isaac Newton.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY, which was formerly kept in a chamber over the chapel, now occupies two handsome apartments, communicating with each other on the ground floor westward of the chapel on the north side of the front court.

At the upper end is an altar-piece of plaster of Paris coloured to resemble oak, representing the two Marys at the sepulchre. It was executed by Mr. Collins, and removed from the chapel at the period when that structure was restored and refitted.

THE PEPYSIAN LIBRARY.—Under the will of Samuel Pepys, esq., the college after the death of his nephew John Jackson, which occurred in or about 1724, became entitled to his rare and valuable collection of manuscripts and printed books, prints, and drawings. The following testamentary paper explains the terms on which these literary and pictorial treasures were received:

For the further settlement and preservation of my said library, after the death of my nephew, John Jackson, I do hereby declare, that could I be sure of a constant succession of heirs from my said nephew, qualified like himself for the use of such



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THE PEPYSIAN LIBRARY, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

a library, I should not entertain a thought of its ever being alienated from them: but this uncertainty considered, with the infinite pains and time and cost employed in my collecting, methodising, and reducing the same to the state it now is, I cannot but be greatly solicitous that all possible provision should be made, for its unalterable preservation and perpetual security, against the ordinary fate of such collections, falling into the hands of an incompetent heir; and thereby being sold, dissipated, or imbezzled: and since it has pleased God to visit me in a manner that leaves little appearance of being myself restored to a condition of myself concerting the measures for attaining these ends, I must and do with great confidence rely upon the sincerity and discretion of my executor and said nephew, for putting in execution the powers given them, by my fore-mentioned will, relating hereto, requiring that the same be brought to a determination in twelve months' time after my decease, and that special regard be had therein to the following particulars, which I declare to be my present thoughts and prevailing inclinations in this matter, viz.:

1. That after the death of my said nephew, my said library be placed and for ever settled in one of our Universities, and rather in that of Cambridge than Oxford.

2. And rather in a private college there than in the Public Library.

3. And in the colleges of Trinity or Magdalen preferable to all others.

4. And of these two, ceteris paribus, rather in the latter, for the sake of my own and nephew's education therein.(a)

5. That in whichsoever of the two it is, a fair roome be provided therein on purpose for it, and wholely and solely appropriated thereto.

6. And if in Trinity, that the said roome be contiguous to, and have communication with, the new library there.

7. And if in Magdalen, that it be in the new building there, and any part thereof, at my nephew's election.

(a) John Jackson of Magdalen college has latin verses in the university collection, on the birth of the prince of Wales, 1688. He proceeded B.A. 1689-90.

8. That my said library be continued in its present form, and no other books mixed therein, save what my nephew may add to them, of his own collecting in distinct presses.

9. That the said room and books so placed and adjusted be called by the name of Bibliotheca Pepysiana.

10. That this Bibliotheca Pepysiana be under the sole power and custody of the master of the college for the time being, who shall neither himself convey, nor suffer to be conveyed by others, any of the said books from thence, to any other place, except to his own lodge in the said college, nor there have more than ten of them at a time, and that of those also a strict entry be made, and accompt kept, of the time of their having been taken out and returned, in a book to be provided, and remain in the said library, for that purpose only.

11. That before my said library be put into the possession of either of the said colleges, that college, for which it shall be designed, first enter into covenants, for performance of the foregoing articles.

12. And that, for a yet further security herein, the said two colleges of Trinity and Magdalen have a reciprocal check upon one another, and that college which shall be in present possession of the said library be subject to an annual visitation from the other, and to the forfeiture thereof, to the like possession and use of the other, upon conviction of any breach of their said covenants.

S. Pepys.

The following is an account of some of the more curious and interesting articles which this library contains:

Mr. Pepys's Diary from 1st January, 1659-60 to 31st May, 1669, 6 vols. closely written in short hand. This extraordinary Diary was long hidden under its mysterious characters. It at length attracted the attention of the hon. George Neville, the master, and his brother the late lord Braybrooke, visitor of the college. They proceeded to consult their uncle lord Grenville, the eminent scholar and statesman. He had been much accustomed to reading cypher, and furnished a key which unfolded in the first few pages much interesting matter.

The manuscript was then submitted, together with the key, to the rev. John Smith,(a) by whose industry and perseverance the Diary was at length completely decyphered. Its publication being resolved on, lord Braybrooke undertook the task of editing it, and added much valuable information in the shape of notes. The first edition appeared in 2 vols. 4to. 1825. The work was at once hailed as highly entertaining, and affording important additions to our knowledge of the times to which it relates.(b) A second edition appeared in 5 vols. 8vo. 1828. The third edition published in 5 vols. 12mo. 1848, 9,(c) is more voluminous than either of the former, such parts only being reserved as are entirely unfit for publication. A fourth edition in 4 vols. 8vo. appeared in 1854.

Papers of State, 3 vols. fo. In the first of these volumes are the extraordinary letters between lord Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester, and Thomas Blount, relative to the death of Amy Robsart.(d)

The Maitland Manuscripts, 2 vols. fo. and 4to. Ancient scottish poems collected by sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, who died 1586. John Pinkerton in 1786 published a selection from these poems, 2 vols. 8vo.

The relation of the escape of king Charles II. from Worcester, dictated to Mr. Pepys by the king at Newmarket, 3 and 5 Oct., 1680. This has been printed.

The original Libro de Cargos, as to the provision, ammunition, &c. of the Provedor of the Spanish Armada. 2 vols. fo.

Account of the family of Carew, decorated with numerous and beautifully emblazoned coats of arms.

History of Christ's hospital in London, fo.

History of Milford Haven. 4to.

(a) Mr. Smith who is of S. John's was formerly deputy esquire bedel. He now holds the rectory of Baldock in Hertfordshire. In 1841 he published in 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. Pepys's Correspondence and Voyage to Tangier.

(b) See Francis Jeffrey's notice of the work in the Edinburgh Review for September, 1825, in Jeffrey's Contributions to the Edinburgh Review, ed. 1853, p. 224.

(c) Some copies have the date 1851.

(d) Printed in the Appendix of the first vol. to the third edition of Pepys's Diary, 381—388, and more accurately in Bartlett's Historical and Descriptive account of Cumnor Place, 39—57.

Poetry by Chaucer, unpublished.

Ovid's Metamorphoses: printed by Mr. Hibbert for the Roxburghe club.

Collections of Caligraphy.

Prints and drawings illustrative of the history, antiquities, and topography of London, 2 vols. fo., including considerable additions made by Mr. Jackson.

Engraved portraits and miscellaneous prints, 4 vols. fo.

Books printed by Caxton, De Worde, Pynson, and other early english printers. Many of these books are very rare. The following are supposed to be unique:—Here begyneth a lyttel treatise that sheweth how every man and woman oughte to faste and absteyne them from fleshe on the Wednesday, 4to. n. d. The foundacyon of the chapel of Walsingham, 4to. n. d. (in verse). Donatus pro pueris, 4to. n. d. The epitaffe of the most noble and valyaunt Jaspar, late Duke of Beddeforde, 4to. (in verse). Ordinale Sarum (De Worde), 1503, 4to. The Boke named the Royall, 1507. Here begyneth the Justes of the moneth of May parfurnyshed and done by Charles Brandon, Thomas Kynuet, Willyam Hussy, and Gyles Capell. The xxii yere of the reygne of our Souerayne lorde Kynge Henry the seventh, 4to. (in verse). Here begyneth the Justes and tourney of the moneth of June, parfurnyshed and done by Richard Graye, erle of Kent, by Charles Brandon wyth theyr two aydes agaynst all comers. The xxii yere of the reygne of our Souerayne Lorde Kynge Henry vii, 4to. (in verse). Foedus Matrimonii inter Carolum Maximiliani Imperatoris filiam, et Mariam Henrici VII. Regis Angliæ filiam, 4to. 1508. The Rote or Myrror of Consolatyon and comforte, 4to. 1509. A vellum copy of Pynson's Missale ad usum insignis et preclare ecclesie Sarum, 1520. The worthie hystorie of the most noble and valyaunt Knight Plasidas, otherwise called Eustas, who was martyred for the profession of Jesus Christ. Gathered in English verse by John Partridge, in the yere of our Lord 1566, 12mo. The most famouse and worthie historie of the worthy Lady Panduola, daughter to the mighty Paynim, the great Turke, 1566, 12mo. (in verse). The goodli history of the most noble and beautifull Ladye Lucres of Siene in Tuskan, and of her lover Eurialus, verye plesaunt and delectable unto the reder, 1567, 12mo. The northern mother's blessing. The way of thrift. Written nine years before the death of G. Chaucer, 1597, 12mo. (poetry).

Early english ballads, 5 vols. fo. This collection which was commenced by the illustrious John Selden, was of great use to bishop Percy in the compilation of his Reliques, and to Thomas and R. H. Evans in their collection of old ballads.

A copy of Dr. Davies's Cambrobrytanicæ Cymræcæque linguæ Institutiones, (London, fo. 1592) presented by the celebrated James Howell to Ben Jonson, kal. Jan. 1634. On the fly-leaf is a latin letter Howellus Johnstono, at the foot whereof is written "To THE poett Mr. Benjamin Johnston upon Dr. Davis Welsh Grammar."

Sir Francis Drake's pocket tables neatly drawn on a small folding piece of vellum bearing his autograph.

Tracts on short hand, 4 vols. 4to.

Sea Tracts, 4 vols. 4to.

London Gazette, 1665—1703.

News pamphlets, 1659—1666.

Liturgical Controversies, 5 vols.

Convocation Pamphlets, 12 vols.

Consutilia, 12 vols. Single sermons of the most celebrated presbyterian and independent preachers, 1640—1660.

Tracts on the Popish plot, 6 vols. fo.

Old Plays, 4 vols. 4to.

Vulgaria, 4 vols. 4to. The most noted pieces of chivalry, art, pastime, devotion, and poetry in vogue with the english populace.

Penny Merriments.

Penny Witticisms.

Penny Compliments.

Penny Godlinesses.

This library was for many years kept in the front part of the new building. It was then removed to the rooms in which the college library is now placed, and afterwards to the present Master's Lodge.

It is now deposited in apartments in the rear of the new building.

According to the existing regulations, this library can only be consulted in the presence of the master or one of the four fellows on the old foundation, but the master has the privilege of taking a limited number of volumes to his lodge.

THE MASTER'S LODGE formerly occupied the north-west angle of the principal court.

The present Lodge erected on land which had belonged to the bishop of Ely, as impropriate rector of the parish of S. Giles, is north of the principal court, and is surrounded by spacious gardens and ornamental grounds.

The first stone was laid 8th July, 1835 by his royal highness prince George of Cambridge (now duke of Cambridge.)

The Lodge contains a very fine painting of S. Mary Magdalen (by sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A., and presented to the college by lord de Dunstanville). There are also several portraits of the family of Ferrar and other portraits of historical interest, including one of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, given to the college by that noted antiquary Browne Willis, and engraved by Houbraken.

The northern side of the grounds is occupied by a terrace, said to have been formed from the earth-works which bounded the old roman station at Cambridge.

MASTERSHIP, FELLOWSHIPS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—The mastership is in the patronage of the visitor, the owner of the estate of Audley end (the site of the dissolved abbey of Walden.) The government of the society is vested exclusively in the master and the four fellows of the original foundation. There are thirteen bye-fellowships, and nearly fifty scholarships and exhibitions. Under the new regulations, which will come into operation after the termination of vested rights, the bye-fellowships will be abolished, and the society will consist of the master and eight foundation-fellows.

According to Dr. Caius, there were in 1573 the master, five fellows, three ministers, twenty-three pensioners, and seventeen sizars, in all forty-nine.

In 1621, there were the master, ten fellows and twenty scholars; these with students, &c. making a total of ninety.

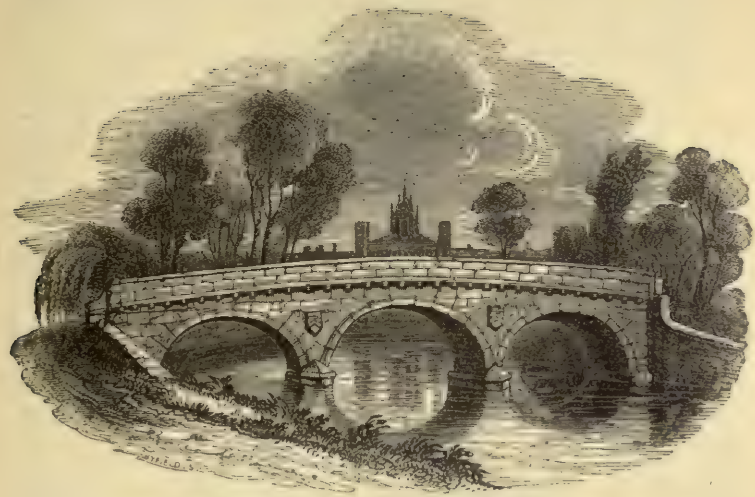
Fuller, referring to 1635, states that there were a master, eleven fellows, twenty-two scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, being in all one hundred and forty.

In August, 1641, ninety-six members of this college contributed £5 to a poll-tax.

In 1672, there were the master, fifteen fellows, and thirty-one scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation with other students, being in all one hundred and eighteen.

Carter in his History of the University, published 1753, says that the members of this college were the master, sixteen fellows, and twenty-five scholars and exhibitioners, and that the total number usually of the college was forty or upwards.

Patronage.—The rectory of Longstanton S. Michael in Cambridgeshire; the rectory of Anderby cum Comberworth, and the perpetual curacy of Grainthorpe, in Lincolnshire; the vicarage of S. Catharine Cree in London; the rectory of Great Fransham in Norfolk; the rectory of Aldrington in Sussex; and the vicarage of Steeple Ashton in Wiltshire.



THE BRIDGE, TRINITY COLLEGE.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THIS college, by far the most important in the university, was formed by the consolidation and extension of the two foundations of King's hall and Michaelhouse, accounts of which are subjoined.

KING'S HALL.(a)—King Edward II. supported at Cambridge certain scholars under the government of a master or warden. We believe that the earliest notice of the matter is to be found in the fragment of a writ to the sheriff of Cambridgeshire, tested at Buckby, 7th of July, 10 Edw. II. [1316]. At that period John de Baggeshote was the master, and the number of the scholars, who were children of the king's chapel, was only twelve. They were however increased during that reign to thirty-two,(a) and John de Baggeshote was succeeded in the mastership by Simon de Bury, to whom the king gave certain books of the laws and canons. These were taken away from him by command of queen Isabella, and in October, 1332, we find Edward III. giving £10 to Simon de Bury as compensation for the loss of these books.

(a) It will be seen by what follows that King's hall was a more ancient institution than Michaelhouse, although probably the latter sooner acquired a complete collegiate form.

During the reign of Edward II., the king's scholars resided in hired houses, and although that monarch did not live to carry out his intention of erecting a hall for their reception he was regarded as the founder of the institution, and is so designated in the ancient university statute, de exequiis annuatium celebrandis, under which his exequies were performed on the fifth of May annually, with a mass of requiem on the morrow.

On 2nd of April, 6 Edw. III. [1332], Ralph de Nevill, Richard de Bury, and others were appointed by the king to remove from the university such of the scholars supported there by him as were sufficiently beneficed, and also those who were unfit to proceed in the university; and on the 4th of February, 7 Edw. III. [1332-3] a writ issued for the payment by the sheriff of Cambridgeshire, to John de Langetoft, warden of the king's eleemosinary scholars in this

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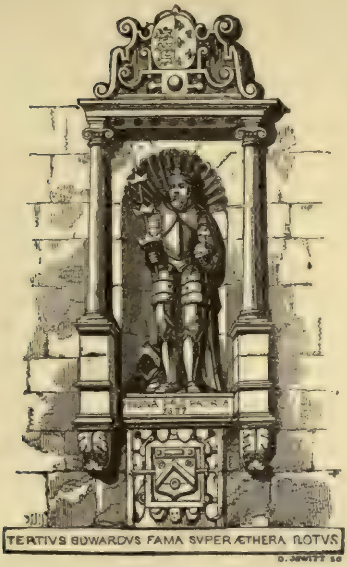
(a) There is a writ to the sheriff of Cambridgeshire for payment of arrears to the king's scholars studying in this university and also of their future allowance, 14 Dec. 20 Edw. II. [1327].


TERTIVS EDWARDVS FAMA SVPER ÆTHERA NOTVS
O. JEWITT SC

STATUE OF EDWARD III. ON NORTH TOWER OF THE GREAT COURT.

university, of the arrears due to him for the rent of the houses which they had inhabited for the last two years.(a) In a writ for payment of the wages of the scholars, issued 26th of January, 9 Edw. III. [1334-5] Thomas Powis is styled master and warden of the thirty-two boys whom the king supported in this university.

By letters patent dated at the Tower of London, 7th of October, in the eleventh year of his reign [1337], Edward III., to the honour of God, of Mary the virgin his mother, and all saints, and for the soul of the Lord Edward his father, late king of

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(a) Like writs, 7th April, and 9th August, 7 Edw. III. [1333], specify the amount then in arrear for the two years as ten marks.

England, of famous memory who, in tender consideration that thirty-two scholars should in the university of Cambridge have leisure for study, provided them with necessaries for that purpose, also for the wealth of his soul, and the souls of Philippa, queen of England, his most dear consort, and of his children and progenitors, ordained, erected, and established, for all time to endure, a certain college of thirty-two scholars, continually studying in the university aforesaid, whom he willed to dwell together in his mansion near the hospital of S. John, in the parish of the church of All Saints', Cambridge, which he had purchased of Master Robert de Croiland,(a) and that mansion to be called the hall of the king's scholars of Cambridge, and he appointed such college to be governed by a warden, and preferred master Thomas Powys to the wardenship, and gave and granted the mansion aforesaid to the warden and scholars of the said college and their successors for ever, in free, pure and perpetual alms; together with the advowson of the church of S. Peter of Northampton, and the chapels to that church annexed, giving licence to appropriate that church with the chapels aforesaid.

The king on 16th of October in the eleventh year of his reign [1337], addressed a letter to the pope to

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(*a*) Robert de Croyland, rector of the church of Undele, on 26th October, 10 Edw. III., [1336], granted to the king, a messuage with its appurtenances in the parish of All Saints', Cambridge, between the tenement of Edmund de Walsingham and William Atte Conduit on the east part, and the place called Cornhyth upon the running water on the west part. In the same year his majesty empowered Thomas Lacy, William the son of John Muschet and John de Coupland to give seizin to Thomas Powys of his (the king's) house late of Robert Crouland.

confirm the foundation, also a letter to P. bishop Penestr. to influence the pope.

By letters patent 24th of February, 12 Edw. III. [1337-8], the king granted to the warden fourpence a day, and to each of the thirty-two scholars twopence a day, till he should make some other order for their support. The warden had also an allowance of eight marks a year for two robes, and the scholars were provided with robes according to their scholastical degrees. These were in the first instance supplied from the royal wardrobe, but ultimately pecuniary allowances were substituted.

On 12th of March, 12 Edw. III. [1337-8], the king granted to the warden and scholars the advowson of Fakenham in Norfolk, in lieu of S. Peter's, Northampton, he having forgotten that he had previously granted the latter church to the hospital of S. Catharine, near the Tower of London.

On 23rd of April, in the thirteenth year of his reign [1339], the king commanded the sheriff of Cambridgeshire to provide the warden with carriage for timber for repairing and building houses for the habitation of the scholars, and on the 10th of May following, the sheriff was commanded to cause to be cut and carried to Cambridge and delivered to Thomas Powys, master of the scholars, six oaks which queen Philippa had given from her forest of Sappele, and four oaks which Elizabeth de Burgh had given from her park of Hundone.

The prior of the chapel of S. Edmund in Cambridge, of the order of Sempringham, on 1st of November, 13 Edw. III. [1339], demised to the warden and scholars for five years, a garden in the parish of All Saints', between the garden formerly of Edmund de Walsingham on the one part, and the lane near the garden of the hospital of S. John on the other part, abutting against the west on the king's ditch and against the east upon the messuage of Amabilia Pyke.(a)

Edward III., by letters patent dated at the Tower of London the 17th of January, in the fourteenth year of his reign [1340-1], reciting that he had lately acquired in fee of divers men of the town of Cambridge, one messuage and certain places, with the appurtenances,(b) to wit, one messuage with the appurtenances, in the parish of the church of All Saints' of Cambridge, of Master Edward de Walsingham,(c) and one garden of Henry de Gretford, which was formerly of the prior of the chapel of

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(a) On 6th September, 5 Hen. V. [1417], this garden was leased by the then prior of S. Edmund's to King's hall for 99 years at the annual rent of 12*d.*, and on 5th April, 23 Hen. VII. [1508], Roger Felton, prior of S. Edmund's, demised this garden to Geoffrey, bishop of Chester, [Lichfield and Coventry] master, and the scholars of King's hall for 99 years at 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, with a clause of renewal. In this lease the garden is stated to abut on the tenement of Michaelhouse, called Grammer hostel, in the tenure of Thomas Ayer, clerk, then part of King's hall.

(b) The king on 20th March, 1338-9, commissioned the mayor of the town of Cambridge and Thomas Powys, jointly and severally to purchase all such houses and places in the said town, which they should deem necessary and fit for the enlargement of the mansion of the warden and clerks in his hall of Cambridge, by his alms sustained.

(c) On 30th November, 12 Edw. III. [1338], the king by writ empowered Richard Twylet, mayor of the town of Cambridge, to take seizin on his behalf of a messuage, with the appurtenances, in Cambridge, contiguous to the mansion of the warden and scholars of the King's hall, which messuage the king had purchased of master Edmund de Walsingham.

S. Edmund of Cambridge,[a] and one place of land at Damenicolesheth in the same town, of Bartholomew Peryn, and one place of land with the appurtenances in the same town, of Robert de Syggesford, and one place of land with the appurtenances, at Damenicolesheth in the said town of Cambridge, of John the son of William de Comberton of Cambridge, and one place with the appurtenances, at Damenicolesheth in the same town, of William de Glacton, and one place of land with the appurtenances, at Damenicolesheth in the same town, of Stephen the son of Bartholomew Morys of Cambridge, as by the charters thereupon to him made would more fully appear; he gave and granted to the warden and scholars of his hall in the said town of Cambridge, the aforesaid messuage and places with the appurtenances, to have and to hold to them and their successors for the enlargement of their mansion there, of him and his heirs, quit of that which to him pertained, and of the other lords of those fees by the services thence due and accustomed for ever. Also he pardoned to the same warden and scholars the trespasses which they had committed in acquiring to them and their successors, and entering (his licence not obtained) upon a certain part of a certain lane, between the garden of the hospital of S. John the evangelist and the tenement

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(a) Henry de Gretford, 3rd January, 14 Edw. III. [1340-1], granted to the king a garden in the parish of All Saints', Cambridge, between the garden of Edmund de Walsingham on the one part, and the lane formerly near the garden of the hospital of S. John on the other part, abutting on the garden of Amabilia Pyke towards the east, and the other upon the river.

formerly of the prior of S. Edmund of Cambridge, which part of a lane extended itself from the house of the aforesaid prior, opposite the church of All Saints' of Trumpington ward unto the end of the same,(a) also one waste place at the Cornheth with the appurtenances in the same town of Cambridge, called the king's ditch, containing in itself two hundred feet in length and fourteen feet in breadth.

On 24th of May, in the sixteenth year of his reign [1342], the king empowered his chancellor, his treasurer, the keeper of the privy seal, the steward of the royal chamber, the master of the rolls, and the royal confessor and almoner, to order, dispose, and appoint the foundation of this hall, and to assign to the warden and scholars at the king's expense, the church of Fakenham and other churches, sufficient for their food, clothing, and the support of their house; also to ordain a rule for the conduct of the scholars, and the use and advantage of the college, and to grant them by letters patent such liberties as the king had granted to the college of chaplains, founded at Stratford-upon-Avon, by John archbishop of Canterbury. Certain grants of money theretofore made were to cease. On 25th of July following he granted to the warden and scholars the advowson of the church of Felmersham, with the chapel of Pavenham annexed in the county of

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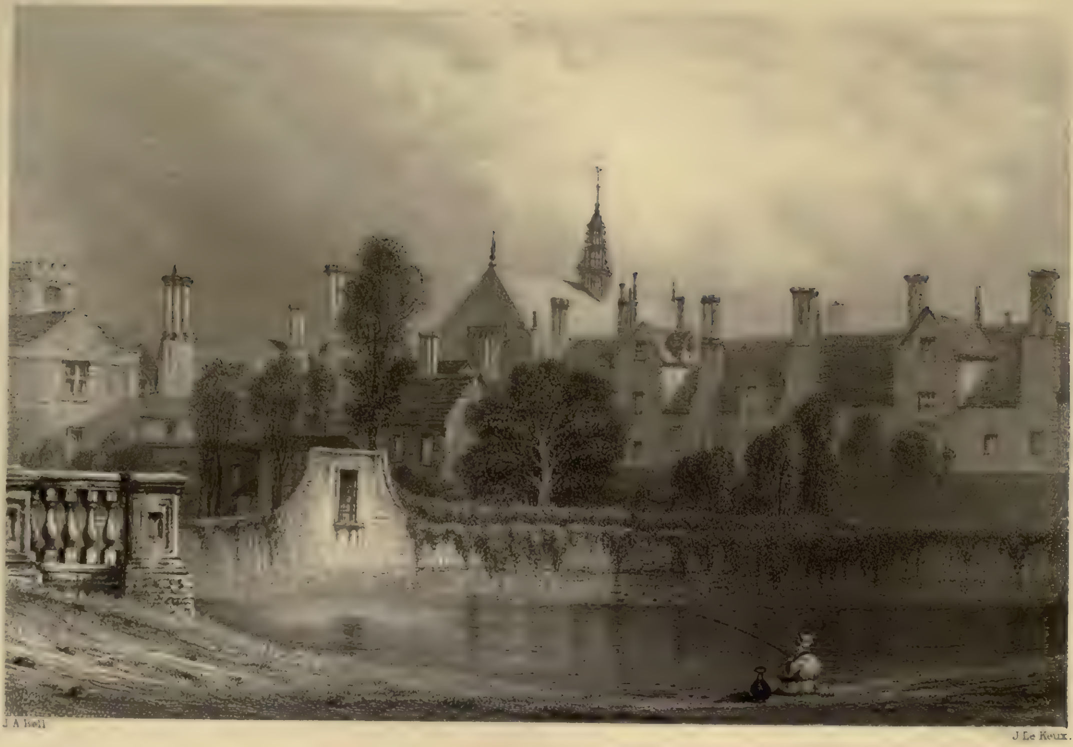
(a) In 13 Edw. III. the prior of the chapel of S. Edmund remised and released to the warden and scholars of King's hall, all his right in a certain lane near the garden of the hospital of S. John, he having before the right of going and returning by the same lane from his messuage in the parish of All Saints', between the messuage of Amabilia Pyke on the one part and the messuage of John Godyn on the other to the river.



J A Bell

J Le Keux.

TRINITY COLLEGE,

VIEW FROM St JOHNS COLLEGE, OLD BRIDGE.

Bedford, and the advowsons of the churches of Hyntlesham in Suffolk, Grendon in Northamptonshire, and S. Mary in Cambridge.(a)

On 28th of January, 20 Edw. III. [1345-6], the sheriff of Cambridgeshire was required to pay wages to six additional scholars in this hall, besides the thirty-four whom the king already supported there.(b)

On 30th of July and 9th of November, 21 Edw. III. [1347], the king granted to the warden and scholars in aid of building their house £20 per annum, which the preceptor of the house of La Maudelyne, of Lokhay, in the county of Derby, was bound to pay.

On 26th of June, 23 Edw. III. [1349], the king granted a licence to the warden and scholars to acquire lands, tenements, and rents to the value of £20 per annum.

Edward III. is believed to have granted to the college certain messuages and a waste place of land in Cambridge, which he purchased between 1344 and 1351.(c)

(*a*) S. Mary's, or as it is now called, Great S. Mary's, was appropriated to King's hall, 14 cal. Nov. 1343.

(*b*) This increase in the number of scholars appears to have been merely temporary.

(*c*) 15th April, 18 Edw. III. [1344], Thomas de Totyngton, clerk, granted to the king a messuage in the parish of All Saints' (which he had lately purchased of Edmund de Walsingham,) between the tenement of Amabilia Pyke on the one part, and the tenement of William Atte Conduit on the other, the west head abutting upon the mansion of King's hall, and the east head upon the king's way.

12th March, 24 Edw. III. [1349-50], Thomas the son of sir John de Cambridge, knight, granted to the king a house, with the appurtenances, in the parish of All Saints' in Trumpington ward, lying between the garden of King's hall on the east and north parts, a certain waste place upon the running water on the west part, and a certain common lane on the south part.

22nd May, 25 Edw. III. [1351], Thomas the son of sir Constantine Mor-

In 41 Edw. III., the king gave law books to this hall, whereupon the following indenture was drawn up:

Ceste endenture fait entre nr̃e S^r le Roi dune pt et Nichol Roos gardein de la Sale des escolers nr̃e dit S^r le Roi ȩn la univ̄site de Cantebr' d'autre part tesmoigne q' le dit Nichol a resceu p les mains William de Wykham evesq de Wyncestr' Chanceller nr̃e dit S^r le Roi un corps de leie civel cest assavoir cynk livres un cod degestveyl de gestnoif forfad & petitvolym queux nr̃e S^r le Roi ad done a dem̄er en meisme la meson ppetuelement sour la garde du gardein de la dite meson qi p^r temps s'ra des queux meisme nr̃e S^r le Roi voet q̄ Walt de Herford escoler de la dite meson eis dev̄s lui a user p^r sa apprise tant come il demira escoler en meisme la meson issint q' a quele heure qil deptira de la dit meson les ditz cynk livres soient baillees p le dit gardein as autres escolers de meisme la meson q' sont si poures qils ne se pourront nullement p̄voier p eux ou p leur amys dautres tiels livres solont ce q' semblera au dit gardein pur le temps qils demorront illoeq̄s issint tout foith q̄ les ditz livres ne soient alienez ne aloignez de la dite meson en tesmoign' &c.

In 1373 there were great dissensions between the scholars of this house and those of Clare hall. Proceedings were taken before the university authorities. The king interfered and summoned the parties

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timer, knight, granted to the king a waste place of land with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of All Saints', which extended itself in length against the south by a certain common lane, (leading from the king's street called the High street to the running water,) unto the garden of the hospital of S. John against the north, and in length (by the garden of King's hall, and the house formerly of sir John de Cambridge, knight,) against the east, unto the stream of water aforesaid, against the west.

9th June, 25 Edw. III. [1351], Thomas de Todyngton, granted to the king a messuage in the parish of All Saints', between the messuage formerly of Master Edmund de Walsingham against the south, and the messuage formerly of Amabilia Pyke against the north, the east head abutting upon the king's way, the west upon a place of land formerly of Edmund de Walsingham.

before his council at Westminster, on the quindene of Easter, when they appeared before Simon bishop of London, John bishop of Ely, John Knyvet the king's chancellor, and others of the council, to whom submitting themselves concord was established.

Thomas Sturmyn, and Thomas de Badburgham, apothecary, burgess of Cambridge, in 50 Edw. III. granted to the warden and scholars, a messuage in the parish of All Saints', between the tenement of King's hall on the one part, and the lane called King's childer lane on the other, one head abutting on the High street, which messuage was formerly of William Atte Conduit.

Under a licence from Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, dated 25th of May, 1377, the churches of Grendon Underwood, and Fleet Marston in the county of Buckingham, were for the term of three years appropriated to the warden and scholars of this hall.

Richard II. on 5th of March, in the third year of his reign [1379-80], gave a code of statutes for the government of this house. These he directed to be read thrice a year. Two stewards(a) were to be elected annually from amongst the scholars, and mass was to be said on every sunday for the souls of Edw. II., Edw. III., and the king's father, and for the good estate of the king and realm. The scholars, who were to have a common table, were to be fourteen years of age, sufficiently instructed in the rules of grammar, to be fit to study dialectics, and their scholarships were to be avoided by entering into religion, or, at the end of a year after obtaining a benefice ecclesiastical of the annual value of ten marks or temporal possessions of the annual value of £5, or immediately on obtaining a benefice or temporal possession of the annual value of £40. They were always to speak latin, or at least french.

(a) There were usually six stewards, two for the commons, two to take care of the fabric, and two to oversee the estates.

Thomas Arundel, bishop of Ely, was commissioned by Richard II. on 14th of July, in the seventh year of his reign [1383], to visit the college of the king's poor scholars in Cambridge. Complaint had been made to the king, that the master had negligently permitted the buildings to run to ruin and decay, that he had wasted some of the estates and possessions, dissipated and lost the books, plate, and other goods belonging to the college, and diminished the number of the scholars instituted by the royal founder.

King's hall was prepared for the reception of Richard II.,(a) when he held a parliament at Cambridge, in August, 1388, but it seems that he lodged in the priory of Barnwell, where the parliament assembled.

(a) This monarch, by letters patent, dated 19th November, in the seventeenth year of his reign, [1393], gave licence to the abbat and convent of SS. Sergius and Bacchus in Normandy, to sell to the prior and convent of the house of S. Anne of the Carthusian order near Coventry, the manors of Swavesey and Dry Drayton in Cambridgeshire, and the advowson of the church of Swavesey, to hold to their proper use for ever in free, pure, and perpetual alms; saving nevertheless sixty-five marks sterling, which the said prior and convent should be bound to pay annually after the end of six years then next to the warden and scholars of this hall. But by other letters patent dated 21st May, in the twenty-second year of his reign [1399], he released the prior and convent from payment of the sixty-five marks, upon condition that they found and sustained within their house twelve poor clerks from seven years old to seventeen, there to pray for the good estate of him and his consort during their lives, and afterwards for the health of their souls, as also for the soul of Anne late queen of England, and for the souls of his father and mother, and all the faithful departed.

Henry IV., on 8th of October, in the first year of his reign [1399], confirmed the charter of foundation and other grants made to this house by Edw. III. and Rich. II.

Buildings were in progress here in 1420, when the warden and scholars preferred a complaint against the bailiffs of Cambridge for exacting toll from the carriers of timber and other materials for the construction of the college.

Richard Holme, warden, canon of York, and Sarum, who died in 1424, was an eminent benefactor. He gave money to build the library, and furnished it with many books. By an instrument dated 20th May, 1425, the society ordained that yearly on the vigil of S. George the martyr, all the scholars of the college then in the town, should meet in the church of All Saints', in the Old Jewry in Cambridge, and there solemnly celebrate his exequies with mass on the morrow.

The mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and commonalty of the town of Cambridge, on 8th of April, 11 Hen. VI. [1433], granted to the master and scholars, in augmentation of the mansion of the college, a certain parcel of a common lane in the parish of All Saints' in the Jewry, near King's hall or college on the south part, and the tenement formerly of the prior and convent of Chicksand, and the tenement formerly of the prior of the chapel of S. Edmund of Cambridge on the north part, and extending in length from the king's way leading from the aforesaid hall or college, against the college of S. Michael from the west head unto the king's way, called the High street of Cambridge towards the west, paying there for one red rose yearly at the feast of the nativity of S. John the Baptist. On the 10th of the same month, the master and scholars of Michaelhouse, granted to the warden and scholars of King's hall in augmentation of their mansion, a certain parcel of land situate on the south part of the same hall, against the residue of the garden of Michaelhouse pertaining to their tenement, situate in the north part of S. Michael's lane, near the tenement which the said master and scholars had then lately purchased of the master and brethren of the hospital of S. John on the west part, and the tenement of the prior of S. Edmund on the east part, containing in length against the south, from the land of King's hall unto the residue of their garden, sixty feet, and in breadth thirty-seven feet from east to west.

Henry VI. by letters patent dated 2nd of May, in the eighteenth year of his reign [1440], granted to the master and scholars the advowson of the church of Chesterton in the county of Cambridge.

On 31st of May, in the nineteenth year of his reign [1441], Henry VI. pardoned the master and scholars the transgression committed by them in acquiring without his licence a piece of ground contiguous to their hall, entering upon it, inclosing it, and taking the king's aqueduct there to their use, and he further granted to them and their successors for ever the said piece of land and soil, and the watercourse aforesaid.

On 24th of January, 26 Hen. VI. [1446-7], the king commissioned the provosts of King's college, and Eton college, to visit this hall. The two provosts were also empowered to nominate to the wardenship and the scholarships of this hall. On the accession of king Edw. IV. this grant was resumed and the crown thenceforth continued patron of the wardenship, and of all the scholarships.

Henry VI. by letters patent dated 8th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of his reign [1449], granted to the warden and scholars of this hall an acre of land in Downefield of Hinton, a certain messuage, with its apurtenances, situate and lying in the parish of All Saints' in the Jewry of Cambridge, between the tenement of the prior of the chapel of S. Edmund of Cambridge on the north part, and the tenement of the college of Corpus Christi and Blessed Mary on the south part, and abutting at the east head upon the king's way, and at the west head upon the tenement of the master and scholars of the house of S. Michael, which messuage, with its appurtenances, he lately had of the gift and grant of Richard Pyghtesley(a) of Cambridge, clerk, and another messuage situate in Cambridge, in the aforesaid parish of All Saints', between the messuage of the vicar of the parish church of All Saints' aforesaid on the one part, and one messuage of Richard Bussh on the other part, and abutting at one head upon the king's way, and at the other head upon the tenement late in the tenure of Stephen Skynkyl, which messuage he lately had of the gift and grant of Richard Cawdray, John Garlond, Nicholas Druet, and Richard Pightesley of Cambridge, clerks, as by their charter to him thereof made(a) more fully would appear. Moreover he granted and licence gave to the said warden and scholars, that they and their successors by themselves, or their ministers, might dig the said acre of land in Downefield, and the stone or rock there found extract and carry away to their use, and for the building his hall aforesaid.

(a) His grant to the king was dated 9th May, 27 Henry VI. [1449].

Edward IV. on 3rd of February, in the first year of his reign [1461-2], confirmed and amplified the charters of this house.

Henry VIII. in the thirty-second year of his reign, granted to the master and scholars the rectories of Bottisham and Arrington, in the county of Cambridge.

In or soon after 1534, the possessions of this college were valued for first-fruits and tenths at £211. 12*s.* 8½*d.*, and Geoffrey Blythe, the master or warden, was charged at £8. 7*s.* 4*d.*, thirty-one fellows at £5. 4*s.* 0*d.* each, one at £4. 9*s.* 0*d.*, and Edward Cousyn, the bible clerk, at £2. 8*s.* 0*d.*

By the king's injunctions to the university in 1535, this college was required to found and continue two daily public lectures, the one of greek, the other of latin.

From the survey made by Matthew Parker, D.D., John Redman, D.D., and William Mey, LL.D., in February, 1545-6, it appears that the master or warden had annually £5. 6*s.* 8*d.* for stipend and livery, and £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* for commons, twenty-five

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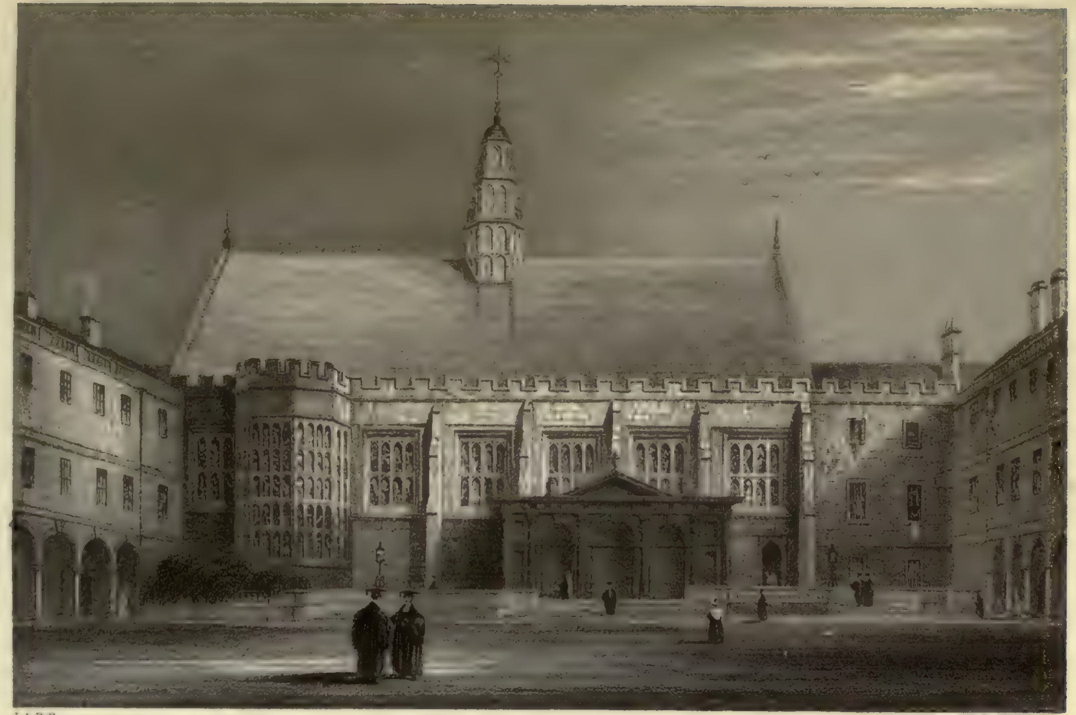
(a) Dated 20th May, 27 Hen. VI. [1449].



I. A. Bell

J. Le Keux

TRINITY COLLEGE,

THE SECOND COURT SHEWING THE HALL.

fellows graduates had each £2. 3*s*. 4*d*. and seven undergraduate fellows each £1. 18*s*. 4*d*. yearly for stipend and livery. Every fellow had £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum for commons. The annual wages of the butler, barber, baker, brewer, laundress and one cook were £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. each, and of the under-cook 16*s*., and each of these except the laundress had 10*d*. a week for commons, as also had the master's servant, and the bible clerk. The latter, the butler, the baker, the brewer, the barber, and the two cooks had also 16*s*. each per annum for livery. Each of the five senior servants had 6*s*. per annum. The following fees were paid annually: steward of all the possessions 6*s*. 8*d*., the attorney in the exchequer £1. 6*s*. 8*d*., the counsellor at law, (Mr. Cooke,) £1. The expenses of the exequies of the founder eating and drinking at the same a refection on Innocents' day, and a distribution of alms amounted to £5. 10*s*. 4*d*. per annum. Communibus annis, other expenses were as follows: expenses of the chapel, viz. bread, wine, wax, and repairs of vestments 20*s*.; sedge annually spent in the hall £5; coal, wood, &c. spent as well in the hall as the kitchen £5; oblations of the master and fellows in the church of All Saints', with a payment to the holy water clerk and sacrist £1. 0*s*. 2*d*.; expenses extraordinary £10; purchase of utensils £2. 8*s*. 0*d*.; reparations of all the possessions of the college £26. 13*s*. 4*d*. The following annual rents were paid: to the king for land lying within the mansion of the college, late in the tenure of the white canons, 4*s*. 8*d*.; to the master and fellows of Michaelhouse 20*d*.; to the master and fellows of S. John's, issuing out of the site of the college, 2*s.* 2*d.*

The college estates were situate in Cambridge, Hinton, Chesterton, Bottisham, and Arrington in Cambridgeshire; Felmersham, and Pavenham in Bedfordshire; and Grendon in Northamptonshire. There were also annual payments made by the sheriffs of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, the bailiffs of Scarborough, and the grantee of the dissolved abbey of Sawtrey.

The clear yearly income was £214. 0*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenses exceeded the revenues by £49. 16*s.* 4*d.*

Dr. John Redman, master of this hall, with the fellows of the same, surrendered their house and all its possessions to the king, 28th of October, 38 Hen. VIII. [1546]. This surrender was acknowledged in the king's chancery at Westminster, on 17th December, in the same year. William Pierpoint, one of the fellows, had a pension of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

The following is a list of the masters or wardens of the king's scholars, and of King's hall: 1316, John de Baggeshote; 13..., Simon de Bury; 1332, John de Langetoft; 1334, Thomas Powys; 1361, October 26th, John Shropham; 1363, December 1st, Nicholas de Drayton, B.C.L.; 1364, December 2nd, Nicholas de Roos; 1375, November 14th, Richard Runhale; 1377, August 12th, Simon de Neylond; 1385, May 26th, Thomas de Hetherset, LL.D.; 1390-1, January 10th, Ralph Selby, LL.D.; 1399, October 6th, Richard de Dereham, B.D.; 1413, John Stone; 1415, June 5th, Richard de Dereham, D.D.; 1417, October 3rd, Richard Holme, LL.B.; 1424, July 6th, Robert Fitzhugh, LL.D.; 1431, July 2nd, Richard Cawdrey; 1439, Robert Ayscough, LL.D.; 1448, Richard Scroope; 1463, December 12th, Thomas Saint Just, Mus.D.; 1467, September 30th, John Gunthorp, B.D.; 1475, Roger Rotheram; 1477, October 2nd, Henry Bost, B.D.; 1483, Christopher Urswyke, LL.D.; 1488, April 24th, John Blythe, LL.D.; 1498, February 11th, Geoffrey Blythe, LL.D.; 1528, Geoffrey Blythe, LL.D.; 1542, John Redman, D.D.

The eminent men of King's Hall, (exclusively of those who became members of Trinity college) were: Thomas de Hetherset, LL.D., master, chancellor of the university, and archdeacon of Sudbury, died 1405. Richard de Dereham, D.D., master, chancellor of the university, dean of S. Martin's le Grand, and archdeacon of Norfolk, died 1417. Ralph Selby, LL.D., master, archdeacon of Buckingham and Norfolk, died 1420. John Stone, master, secretary to Henry V., and dean of S. Martin's le Grand, died about 1422. Richard Holme, master, canon of York and Sarum, and employed on several embassies to Scotland, died 1424. Robert Fitzhugh, master, bishop of London, and chancellor of the university, died 1435-6. Robert Ayscough, LL.D., master, chancellor of the university, and archdeacon of Colchester and Dorset, died 1448. Richard Cawdrey, master, chancellor of the university, dean of S. Martin's le Grand, archdeacon of Bedford, Lincoln, and Norwich, and ambassador to Rome, died 1458. Thomas Saint Just, Mus.D., master, archdeacon of Chester, died 1467. Richard Scroope, master, bishop of Carlisle, and chancellor of the university, died 1468. Roger Rotheram, master, archdeacon of Leicester and Rochester, died 1477. John Gunthorpe, master, dean of Wells, and ambassador to Spain, died 1498. John Blythe, master, bishop of Salisbury, died 1499. Henry Bost, master, provost of Eton college, and Queens' college, Oxford, died 1502-3. Sir Robert Rede, fellow, chief-justice of the common pleas, died 1518-19. Christopher Urswyke, LL.D., master, dean of Windsor, and ambassador to France, Spain, Burgundy, Scotland, Sicily, and Rome, died 1521. William Rokeby, fellow, archbishop of Dublin, and lord chancellor of Ireland, died 1521. Geoffrey Blythe, LL.D., master, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1530. Geoffrey Blythe, LL.D., master, archdeacon of Stafford, died 1541-2. Rowland Lee, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1542-3. William Buckmaster, D.D., fellow, Margaret professor of divinity, died 1545. Cuthbert Tunstal, bishop of Durham, died 1559. Griffin Trygan, LL.D., fellow, a distinguished civilian, died about 1562.

Three fellow-commoners were matriculated in May, 1544, but no subsequent matriculations of members of this house are recorded.

MICHAELHOUSE.—King Edward II., by letters patent dated 1st June, in the seventeenth year of his reign, [1324], to the honour of God, and in augmentation of divine learning, granted and licence gave to his beloved clerk and liege Hervey de Stanton,(a) that he might institute and found for all time to endure in a certain messuage with the appurtenances in Cambridge,

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(a) Hervey de Stanton, son of Nicholas de Stanton, was a native of Stanton in Suffolk. In 1301, he was presented by the bishop of Ely to the rectory of East Dereham in Norfolk. In 1302, he was one of the justices itinerant in the county of Cornwall, as he was in the following year in the county of Durham. On 12 cal. Feb. 1303-4, being then

only an acolite, he was instituted to the rectory of Warkton, in the county of Northampton. In the parliament held at Westminster, in September, 1305, he was one of those who were appointed to receive and answer petitions from Ireland and Guernsey. On 20th April, 1306, he was constituted one of the justices of the common pleas. In the following year he was one of the justices assigned to take the assizes in ten different counties. On the accession of Edw. II. he was re-appointed a justice of the common pleas, being summoned 1307-8 to attend the coronation. In 1308, he was in a commission for repair of the sea banks in Norfolk, as he was in the following year in a like commission for Suffolk. In 1311, he was summoned to parliament as one of the king's council. In 6 Edw. II., he occurs as farmer of the king's manor of Soham in Cambridgeshire. In 1313, he and Walter bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, were commissioned to view the banks and sewers in Marshland. In 7 Edw. II. he and the other justices of the common pleas, as executors of Henry de Geldeford (called le Mareschal), clerk, founded a chantry in the church of S. Paul, London. In 1314, he was one of the justices itinerant in Kent. On 28th September in that year, he became one of the barons of the exchequer. In 1316, he was instituted to the rectory of North Creake in Norfolk. On 22nd June in that year, he was constituted chancellor of the exchequer, and on 20th October following, was admitted prebendary of Flixton in the church of Lichfield. He held also, but at what particular time we are not informed, a prebend in the church of Wells, and in 1319 obtained the prebend of Husthwait in the church of York. In 14 Edw. II., he was a justice itinerant in London. In 1323, he was raised to the dignity of chief-justice of the king's bench, which office he resigned 21st March, 1323-4, being five days afterwards reappointed chancellor of the exchequer, which office he held till 18th July, 1326, when he became chief-justice of the common-pleas. He was lord of the manor of Peperharrow in Surrey, and patron of the church there, and of the churches of Roxham, Fordham and West Riston in Norfolk, he was also a benefactor to the abbey of Bury S. Edmunds, and the hospital of S. Nicholas there. His death occurred at York, on or shortly after the 31st October, 1327, and he was buried with much state in the church of S. Michael, Cambridge. His will bears date 6th August, 1327. On 31st October following, he gave directions for the completion of the college and for his interment in the midst of the choir of S. Michael's church amongst his scholars. His heir was sir Alexander de Walsham, knight, the son of his sister Amice. There was a suit in the Arches court by Hervey de Stanton, rector of Elm in Cambridgeshire, against John de Illegh and John Waryn. executors of Hervey de Stanton, deceased, and sir Alexander de Walsham, his heir. In this suit objection was made to the amount expended on his which he had acquired to himself in fee, a certain house of scholars, chaplains, and others under the name of the house of scholars of S. Michael of Cambridge, to be ruled by a certain master of the same house, according to the ordinance of him, the same Hervey. And that the said Hervey might give and assign the messuage aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid master and scholars: and also give and assign to them the advowson of the church of S. Michael of Cambridge, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever, so that they might appropriate the same church, and hold it appropriated, in aid of their sustentation.

Hervey de Stanton, by a charter dated Thursday before the feast of S. Michael, 1324, 18 Edw. II.,(a) after reciting the king's licence, and a licence from John, bishop of Ely(b) the diocesan, with the consent of his chapter,(c) founded a house of scholars in veneration of the holy and undivided Trinity, blessed Mary (mother of our Lord Jesus Christ) ever virgin, S. Michael the archangel, and All Saints under the name of the house of scholars of S. Michael. He constituted master Walter de Buxton priest the

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funeral. The executors replied, that it was according to the laudable and meritorious custom of the realm touching the interment of magnates. His arms were Vaire argent and sable. The founder of Michaelhouse has been often confounded with the rector of Elm of the same name, and occasionally with Hervey Aunger de Stanton.

(a) Attested by Fule, prior of Barnwell, Robert Dunning, mayor of Cambridge, and many others.

(b) Dated at Glemsford, prid. kal. Sept. 1324.

(c) The consent of John de Crauden prior of Ely and the chapter of that church, is dated 1st September, 1324.

master, and master Robert de Mildenhall, master Thomas de Kyningham, and Henry de Langham, priests, Thomas de Trumpeshale, and Edmund de Mildenhall, priests, and Roger de Honynge, subdeacon, scholars, and granted and assigned to the master and scholars, and their successors, a place of habitation in his messuage with the appurtenances situate in the parish of S. Michael, in the street called Milnestrete, which he had purchased of Master Roger the son of the lord Guy Buttetourte(a) for ever. He by the same charter made ordinances and statutes for the government of the college. All the scholars were to be priests, or at least in holy orders within a year from the time of their admission, and the chaplains and scholars were on all the

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(*a*) On Wednesday next after the Ascension, 22 Edw. I. [1294], Robert Gernon de Boudon and Adam de Boudon his brother, granted to Roger Buttetourte and Robert his brother the messuage which they had of the feoffement of their father at Henney in the parish of S. Michael, between the messuage of John de Wells chaplain, on the one part, and the king's way on the other, and extending from the king's way which led against Dame Nichols' hythe in length, unto the river of the lord the king.

On 28th May, 34 Edw. I. [1306], the king gave licence to Roger and Robert Boutetourt to take in the lane at the south part of their house.

Roger, son of the noble man the lord Guy Buttetourte, by a charter dated 16th March, 17 Edw. II. [1323-4], gave and granted to Hervey de Stanton, parson of the church of Eastderham, his messuage in the town of Cambridge, in the parish of S. Michael of the same town, with the buildings, garden, key and rents, to hold to him his heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services of the aforesaid tenement or the appurtenances thereof due and accustomed. On the same day he acknowledged his charter in the king's chancery at Westminster.

On the morrow of the Ascension, 17 Edw. II. [1324], a fine was levied in the common pleas at Westminster, between Hervey de Stanton, parson of the church of Eastderham, plaintiff, and Master Roger, the son of Guy de Botetourte, deforciant, of one messuage with the appurtenances in Cambridge, the plaintiff giving to the deforciant 100 marks of silver for his concession.

greater feasts to assemble in S. Michael's church, and sing at matins and other canonical hours, and to celebrate at the mass of the day. In all masses they were to pray for the health of the lord the king, the lady Isabella the queen, the lord Edward the king's first-born son, and all other the king's children, the bishop of Ely, the prior and convent of the same place, himself, master Roger Buttetourte, Dora de Madingle,(a) and all his parents, friends and benefactors, and for their souls when they should have departed this life, and for the souls of all the kings of England, and especially for the souls of the lords Ralph de Walpole, and Robert de Oreford, formerly bishops of Ely, John de Northwolde, formerly abbat of S. Edmund's, John de Werwyck, Henry de Guldeford, John de Vivon, Adam de Ikelingham, Geoffrey de Kyngeston, John de Ely, his parents and benefactors, and all the faithful deceased.

On the morrow of S. Martin, 18 Edw. II., [1324], a fine was levied in the common pleas at Westminster,

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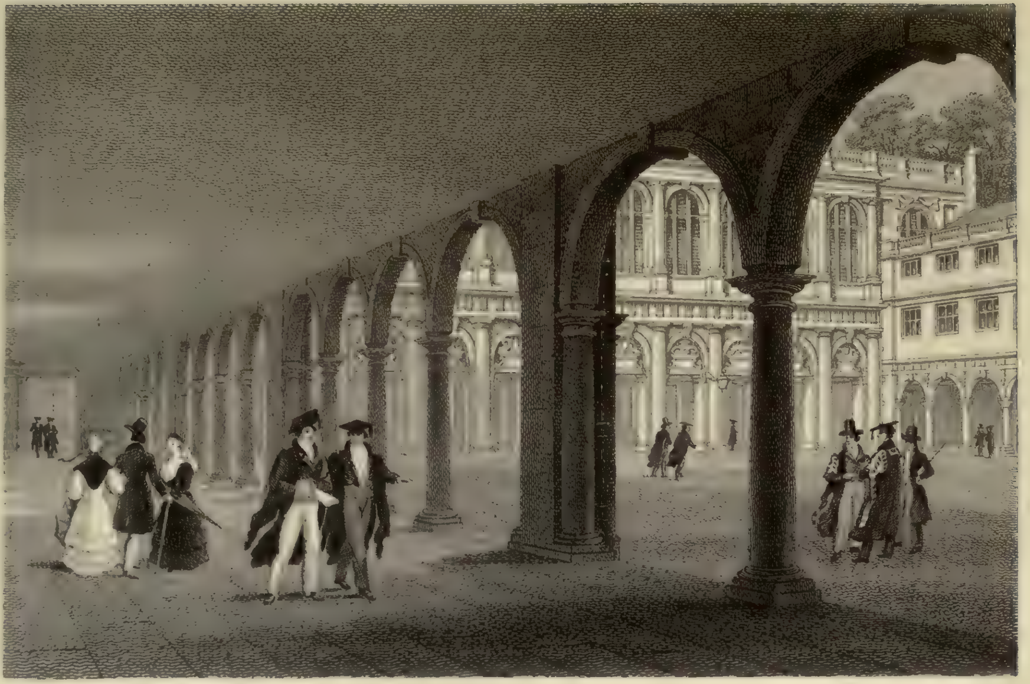
(a) On 15th September, 17 Edw. II. [1323], Dera, widow of Robert de Maddingley, burgess of Cambridge, granted to Hervey de Stanton a messuage in the parish of S. Michael, having on the south side a tenement of the prior of Anglesey, and on the north one of Adam de Trumpington, parson of the church of S. Michael, abutting east on the High street leading from the bridge to S. Mary's, and west on the house of John de Cambridge, justice.

On the morrow of the Ascension, 17 Edw. II. [1324], a fine was levied in the common pleas at Westminster, between Hervey de Stanton, parson of the church of Eastderham, plaintiff, and Dera, who was the wife of Robert de Maddyngle, deforciant, of one messuage with the appurtenances in Cambridge, and the advowson of the church of S. Michael of the same town, the plaintiff giving to the deforciant 100 marks of silver for her concession.



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between the master and scholars of the house of S. Michael, Cambridge, plaintiffs, and Hervey de Stanton, clerk, deforciant, of one messuage with the appurtenances in Cambridge, and the advowson of the church of S. Michael of the same town, and for the concession made by the deforciant, the plaintiffs received him his ancestors and heirs into all masses, prayers, and benefits, which should be said by them, and their successors for ever.

On 3rd March, 1324-5, the church of S. Michael was appropriated to this college, such appropriation being confirmed by the prior and convent of Ely on the 8th of the same month.

On the feast of S. Martin, 20 Edw. II. [11th November, 1326], Hervey de Stanton granted to the master and scholars two other messuages in the parish of S. Michael.(a)

Roger de Huntingfield, on 12th April, 19 Edw. II. [1326], obtained the royal licence to grant to the master and fellows the advowson of the church of Boxworth.

The founder acquired from sir John de Lancaster and Annora his wife the manor of Lancasters in Barrington, subject to their life interests therein, and the advowson of the church of Barrington.(a) He obtained the royal licence to grant these estates and also an acre of land in Chedle, Staffordshire, and the advowson of the church of that parish(b) to the master and fellows, but death prevented him from fulfilling his intentions, which were however carried into effect by his heir sir Alexander de Walsham.

(a) On 12th March, 19 Edw. II. [1325-6], Adam de Trumpington, formerly rector of the church of S. Michael in Cambridge and then of Bocland, granted to Hervey de Stanton and Walter de Baxton, clerk, for forty marks, two messuages in the parish of S. Michael, whereof one lay in Mill street between the house of the master and scholars of the house of S. Michael towards the south, and the messuage formerly of Simon Godeman to the north, abutting towards the east upon the king's way, and towards the west upon the common river; the other messuage lay in the High street towards the south, and the mansion of the rector of the church of S. Michael towards the north, and abutted at the east upon the king's way, and at the west upon the messuage of John de Winepole.

The writ of ad quod damnum relative to the above grant to Michaelhouse, is dated Kenilworth, 9th April, 19 Edw. II. [1326], and the inquisition thereon was taken at Cambridge, 28th June following.

Sir Alexander de Walsham the founder's heir, on the feast of S. James the apostle, 1329, made a statute or ordinance augmenting the payments to the master and scholars. For this the society were bound in all masses specially to commemorate him, his wife and son, parents and friends.

On 19th March, 1329-30, a further augmentation of the site of the college was made by John de Illegh, alias de Horewod,(c) rector of All Saints' in Icklingham, who granted two messuages in Cambridge.(d) He also granted the manors of Ickleton and Crishall for the foundation of two additional fellowships, and of a priest to celebrate daily in the church of S. Michael. The revenues falling short, a papal dispensation was obtained, by which only the fellowships were retained, the society being bound to commemorate their benefactor in a collect specially added to the mass of the blessed virgin.

(a) Appropriated to this college, 1st January, 1328-9, and confirmed by the prior and convent of Ely on the 10th of the same month.

(b) The land at Chedle and the advowson of that church were granted to Hervey de Stanton by sir Simon Basset of Sapcote, knight, 4th July, 19 Edw. II. [1326]. The king's licence to Hervey de Stanton for the appropriation of the church to Michaelhouse, is dated 2nd October, 20 Edw. II. [1326]. Another licence to the same effect was granted to sir Alexander de Walsham, 20th February, 3 Edw. III. [1328-9], and a licence from sir Ralph de Stafford, knight, chief lord of the fee, was obtained 3rd May, 5 Edw. III. [1331]. On account of legal difficulties the appropriation was not completed.

(c) On 28th February, 12 Edw. III. [1337-8], the king's licence was granted to John de Horewod, clerk, to grant to this college half an acre of land in Tittleshale, and the advowson of the church there.

(d) Geoffrey Russell of Barton and Agnes his wife, and Joan and Cecilia daughters of William de Ovyng of Barton, on 28th June, 3 Edw. III.

John de Illegh, Thomas de Keningham, and John de Trelmingham, on 28th September, 11 Edw. III. [1337], granted to the master and scholars a house called Crouched hall, in the parish of S. Michael, between the messuage of Adam de Ayremine archdeacon of Norwich on the south, and the lane leading towards Dame Nichols' hythe on the north, one head abutting on the king's way leading towards the said lane.(a)

In June, 1346, the college was, on the application of the society, visited by Richard Lyng, D.D. chancellor of the university.

Edward III., on 24th July, in the twenty-second year of his reign [1348], granted to the master and

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[1329], granted to John de Illegh and Thomas de Trumpeshawe two messuages in the parish of S. Michael, the scholars of Michaelhouse against the north, and the tenement of John de Cambridge called Henneys against the south, abutting on the king's way against the east, and upon the stream of water against the west. By another deed of that date, Galliena, formerly wife of William Ovyng of Barton, released her dower in these two messuages, and on Friday after S. Thomas Apostle in the same year, a fine of the premises was levied in the court of the town of Cambridge, between John de Illegh and Thomas de Trumpeshagh, plaintiffs, and John de Kalveton and Alicia his wife, and Geoffrey Russell of Barton and Agnes his wife deforciants.

(a) This messuage was conveyed to the above grantors, by Christina daughter of Walter de Fulburne, fisherman of Cambridge, 6th of May, 10 Edw. III. [1336.]

scholars, that when the house should happen to be vacant the king's escheators, sheriffs, or bailiffs, should not interfere with the manors of Barrington and Ickleton, but in the beginning of the vacancy should take one simple seizin of the manors in the king's name, and then immediately retire. A similar grant was made by the same monarch on 15th April, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign [1354].

Joan, widow of John Refham, burgess of Cambridge, by her will, made 14th of June, 1349, and proved on the 22nd of the same month, constituted Ralph de Langley, Thomas de Sutton, John de Clippesby, and Roger de Tyrrington, scholars of this house, her executors, to whom she devised, for the use of this house, her capital messuage in the parish of S. Michael, and a tenement in Millstreet, in the parish of S. John.(a) About the same period Amicia, widow of John de Denford of Cambridge, gave to the college a message with four shops in the parish of S. Mary [the great].

Walter de Waney, clerk, in 1353 gave an acre of land and the advowson of the church of Grundisburgh, in Suffolk, which was appropriated to the college.

(a) De Langley, De Sutton, and De Clippesby in pursuance of the royal licence, 7th December, 26 Edw. III. [1352], on 3rd February, 27 Edw. III. [1352-3], conveyed to the college two messuages, and the remainder in another messuage, which Amicia widow of John de Denford held for her life. One messuage was formerly of Robert de Elseflet, archdeacon of Norwich, near the mansion of the house of S. Michael on the north part, and extended from the king's way towards the east to the river towards the west. Another was formerly of John de Denford, near the cemetry of the church of S. Michael, and another was of John Refham, and passed to the grantors by the will of Joan his wife.

William de Gotham, D.D., master, gave in 1365 a large number of books, £55 to the common chest, and a house sufficiently large for three scholars. He also gave two fair vestments with tunicles, and expended £130 in building twelve chambers and a kitchen. In 1387, he by his exertions recovered lands, of which the college had been dispossessed by some powerful persons.

In 1374 Dame Alice, widow of Sir Thomas de Heselarton, knight, gave to the college the manor of Heselarton in Barrington, and lands and tenements in Harston, Hauxton, Newton, Babraham, and Hinxton, for the endowment of two chaplains serving in S. Michael's church, and another who was to officiate in the church of Barrington.

In 1375 the executors of sir Robert Thorpe gave forty marks to the college.

The earliest notice of the practice of acting plays in the colleges here occurs in an accompt roll of Michaelhouse for 1386, wherein are charges for an embroidered pall or cloak, and six visors and six beards for the comedy.

The college ordinarily used S. Michael's church as their place of worship, but on 7th March, 1392-3, John Fordham, bishop of Ely, granted a licence to the master and fellows, that they might, during his pleasure, celebrate divine service in a chapel or other honest place within their house, and there hear divine service by fit chaplains in their presence.

Michael de Causton,(a) D.D., who died 1395, gave a legacy to this and the other colleges in the university.

(a) Some call him master of this college, but it is doubtful whether he held the office. He was probably president or vice-master.

Henry Granby, afterwards master of the college, and John Wesenham one of the bedels of the university, on 30th of September, 20 Rich. II. [1396], granted to the college the hostel of S. Margaret,(a)

(a) On 12 cal. May, [20th April,] 22 Edw. III. [1348], Thomas de Morley, parson of the church of Brakene, granted to Adam de Wikemere, Edward Blumle, parson of the church of Brom, and Walter parson of the church of Little Dunham, a messuage in the parish of S. Michael, between the messuage of the canons of Sempringham or of S. Edmund of Cambridge towards the south, and the messuage which was of William de Poplington on the north part, and abutting towards the east upon the garden which was of John Coombe, and towards the west upon the street called S. Michael's street.

On 13th June, 28 Edw. III. [1354], Adam de Wigmore, rector of the church of Hokewold, and Edward de Blumle, parson of the church of Brom, granted to Richard de Betelee, bedel of the university of Cambridge, a messuage between the messuage of S. Edmund at the north, and the messuage of John Poplington at the south, abutting at the east on a garden formerly of John Refham.

On 6th February, 1368, Richard de Betelee and Juliana his wife granted to John de Burgh the said messuage described as abutting towards the south, on the tenement of Geoffrey de Lenne.

On 23rd March, 1368, John de Burgh granted the said messuage to Henry Granby and John Wesenham.

The writ of ad quod damnum, relative to the grant of Granby and Wesenham to this college, is dated 8th December, 15 Rich. II. [1391], and an inquisition thereon was taken at Cambridge on 4th March, 15 Rich. II., [1391-2]. The king's licence is dated 26th April, 15 Ric. II. [1392], Juliana Bedell was commemorated as having given to this college S. Margaret's hostel and S. Margaret's schools, and Richard Bedell was one whose exequies were annually celebrated in this house.

On 20th June, 38 Hen. VI. [1460], William Ayscough, master of the house of S. Michael and the fellows of the same, demised to Robert Beighton, gent., a messuage called Margaret's hostel in the parish of S. Michael, with a garden, &c., for twelve years from Michaelmas then next, rendering yearly 13*s.* 4*d.*, and repairing the buildings.

On 20th March, 7 Edw. IV. [1466-7], Edward Story, keeper of the house of S. Michael and the scholars of the same, granted to Master Thomas Bolayn, clerk, keeper of the college or hall of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, commonly called Gonville hall, a messuage or hostel and two places of land with the houses and schools thereupon built, whereof they had one of the feoffment of William Gotham, late keeper of this house.

The master and fellows, in 1397 made a supplementary statute requiring the master on his admission to take an oath to defend the goods, possessions, and rights of the house, and to apply the rents and profits to the sustentation of himself and the fellows. It was also provided that within two months of his admission there should be made and deposited in the common chest, an inventory of the goods of the house, made by three or four of the fellows assigned for the purpose. This statute was ratified by Eudo la Zouch, LL.D., chancellor of the university, at S. Mary's church, on the 11th of April, in that year.

This college was visited by the commissioners of Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, 19th of September, 1401.

William Colville, master of this house, who died in or about 1410, was an eminent benefactor, as was Richard Holme, master of King's hall, who died 1424.

In 12 Hen. IV., John Poynton, vicar of Barrington, gave a tenement in the parish of S. John the

called S. Margaret's hostel then enclosed with walls in the parish of S. Michael, between Fisshewick hostel on the south part and a void piece of ground pertaining to King's hall on the north part, one head abutting upon their tenement called the Angel, and the other upon the king's highway towards the west, which messuage William Colville, keeper of the house of S. Michael and the scholars of the same had of the gift of Henry Granby and John Wessenham, bedel, 20 Ric. II.

It seems probable that when Gonville hall obtained a grant of S. Margaret's hostel, it was added to Fisshewick's hostel, and passed to Hen. VIII. by the surrender thereof.

Baptist, Cambridge, and John Chaundler a rent of 7*s*. per annum.

Sir Robert Turke, knight, about 1415 founded two bible clerkships. Henry Granby, master, in 1415 gave £20, which was deposited in a chest. In 1418 he gave a messuage at Orwell, a rood of land there and the advowson of the church of that parish.

On the morrow of S. Michael, 2 Hen. VI., [1423], John Warwyk, mayor of the town of Cambridge, Stephen Neel, William Weggewode, Roger Kythe and Thomas Page, bailiffs, and all the commonalty of the town, granted to John Oteryngham, master, and the fellows of this college, that they might make a ditch on the waste, containing in length from the common ditch on the west part of the garden of the college including unto the high river of the lord the king, and in breadth twelve feet more or less, by which ditch they might carry in and out firewood and other things, freely and lawfully for one hundred years, with a proviso that the ditch might be common to all the burgesses; and that the master and fellows would pay annually to the treasurers of the town for the term aforesaid, 6*d*. The master and fellows covenanted to make a bridge, and it was provided that the nearest part of the ditch should be distant from the nearest part of the wall of the King's college or hall eighty feet.

On 8th of May, 8 Hen. VI. [1430], the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Cambridge, granted to the master and scholars of this college a parcel of waste land of the same town, extending in length from the soil of a tenement of the master and scholars, called the Garyght hostell, and partly from the soil of a tenement of the prior of Anglesey, called the Henne abbey, unto the river of the town, extending in breadth to the east end from the common ditch, being on the north part of the garden of the college [hall] of the Holy Trinity, for thirty feet on the waste of the town towards the north, and on the west end from the aforesaid ditch, twenty-four feet towards the north, saving to the burgesses the right of pasturage, and to put and store their firewood and the profits of any willows there planted: to hold for a thousand years at the rent of 12*d.*

John Oteringham, master, who died in or about 1433, was a faithful guardian of the rights of the house, and did good service by compiling a collection of documents relating thereto, which is still preserved. He also gave £60, a messuage in Cambridge, books, gilt plate and vestments. His exequies were solemnly celebrated annually, on the second of the ides of May, with mass on the morrow, or within four days afterwards.

In or shortly before 1433, the master and fellows purchased from the master and brethren of S. John's hospital, a messuage in or near S. Michael's lane.

Henry VI. in 1441, exempted this college from contributing to the subsidies of the clergy for the space of twenty years, and empowered the master and fellows to acquire lands to the value of £20 per annum.

On the 22nd of April, in the 21st year of his reign [1443], he granted to this house the reversion of the priory of Wenghale in Lincolnshire, after the death of sir Thomas Comberworth, knight, in exchange for certain messuages in School lane, which had been granted to the king by the master and fellows for the site of King's college. The same monarch granted to this college part of the garden called Henabbey, adjoining the college garden, abutting at one end on Milnestreet, and at the other upon the king's ditch,(a) and on the 19th of August, in the 37th year of his reign [1459], he granted thirty-four acres of land in Barrington.

Robert Sigo, priest, sometime fellow of the college, devised an estate in Mildenhall for founding an additional fellowship, but the estate being insufficient, the society in 1 Rich. III. agreed with his executors, with the consent of the university, that two additional bible clerkships should be established.

William Skelton, treasurer of the church of Lincoln, who died in 1501, gave gilt plate; William Thompson, D.D., dean of Auckland, sometime fellow, gave a suit of silk vestments, a cope, and a gilt chalice; John Yotton, D.D., master, gave 200 books, twenty marks, and a gilt monstrance for the sacrament; and John Fisher during his mastership expended £110 on buildings and repairs. In the mastership of his successor John Fotehede, the college acquired additional lands in Cambridge, Foxton, Harlton, Hinton, Mildenhall, Grantchester, Stilton, and Foxworth.

(a) In an indenture 20th of November 24 Hen. VI., [1445], between John Langton, chancellor of the university, and another, and Richard Wright, mayor of the town, it is stated that the said chancellor had granted parcel of the ground called Henabbey to the master of Michaelhouse, "for the enlarging of garit hostel, as hit is now staked out."

Robert Burton, vicar of Ickleton in the county of Cambridge, by will dated 1st of Sept. 1527, gave to the college for reparations of the same place all the debts owing to him as delivered in a letter with his hand written to William Nicolson the president.(a)

The possessions of this house were in or about 1534, valued for first-fruits and tenths at £124. 15*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

This was one of the colleges required by the king's injunctions issued in 1535, to establish public lectures in greek and latin.

On the 1st of August, 34 Hen. VIII. [1542], the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town, granted to the master or keeper, fellows and scholars of this college (in exchange for two acres of land in Newnham Crofts, in Grantchester) one void ground or garden, commonly called Myllestones,(b) in Cambridge, lying betwixt the ort yard of the college on the south, and the common lane equal with the sestroll pertaining unto the King's hall cundyk on the north; the one head abutting upon a piece of the common of the town called Myllestones hill towards the west, and the garden ground pertain-

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(*a*) Thomas Masham, vicar of Great Bardfield, Essex, gave two silver salts, and £6. 8*s.* 4*d.* Robert Walker gave £10. Richard Nelson, fellow, and John Redford, fellow, each gave £6. 8*s.* 4*d.*; Henry Crosley, gave a hebrew Bible; William Stubbes, chaplain, gave £10; Edward Story, bishop of Chichester, master, gave £40, and Moralium Gregorii, 2 vols.; Margaret Carlisle gave gilt plate, and two books, one being the life of Jesus Christ. Hugh Neale, Thomas Bradefield, Richard Baston, William Bolton, Thomas de Castro Bernardi, Mathew Chambers, John Church, fellow, Robert Cutler, fellow, Robert Lewsay, Richard the manciple of the college, and John Wardell, are also named as benefactors.

(*b*) The college took Myllestones on lease from the town at the rent of 20*d.* in or about 1435.

ing to the master and fellows, then lately called Newmarket hostel[a] towards the east, which void ground or garden contained in length from east to west six perches, and in breadth from north to south five perches, and the said common lane was in breadth at the west end 16 feet, and at the east end of the said void ground 14 feet.

In 1542 the college purchased of Henry VIII. for £200 the manor at Barrington, called Berested, otherwise Spalding's, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Chatteris.

From the survey made in February, 1545-6, by Matthew Parker, D.D., John Redman, D.D., and William Mey, LL.D., it appears that the college consisted of the master, who had for stipend and commons £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; six fellows on the original foundation, each of whose stipend, commons, and emoluments amounted to somewhat more than £7. 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum; two fellows on the foundation of John de Illegh, who had each £5 per annum; three chaplains on the foundation of lady Alice Heselarton (one of whom celebrated at Barrington), who had £5 per annum each; and four Bible clerks, who had each for stipend and livery £2. 10*s.* per annum. £6 per annum was paid for the liveries of the master and fellows. The auditor's fee was 20*s.* a year, and the follow-

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(*a*) Newmarket hostel is mentioned in the records of the court of pleas of the town of Cambridge on Tuesday after the exaltation of the Holy Cross, 14 Rich. II., when William Copelond sued John Hairoman of Trumpington, for the non-delivery of 42 quarters of wheat at the time agreed upon, whereby the plaintiff disappointed his customers, namely, the hostels of S. Nicholas, Newmarket, Crouched and S. Catharine.

ing sums were paid annually for wages: cook, £2. 6*s.*; butler, £2*s.* 6*s.*; barber, 6*s.* 8*d.*; laundress, 8*s.* The exequies of the founder and benefactors amounted to £16. 12*s.* 7*d.* a year. Communibus annis, the anniversary feast cost £1. 13*s.* 4*d.*; the extraordinary expences were £6. 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the repairs £20.

The college estates were situate at Cambridge, Barrington, Ickleton, Hinxton, Foxton, Haslingfield, Harlton, Grantchester, and Orwell, in Cambridgeshire; Chesterford, in Essex; Wenghale, in Lincolnshire; Mildenhall, in Suffolk; and at London.

The clear annual value of these estates was £141. 13*s.* 1¾*d.*, and the yearly expences exceeded the revenues by £2. 4*s.* 10¼*d.*

This house with all its revenues and possessions was on the 26th of October, 38 Hen. VIII. [1546], surrendered to the king by Francis Mallet, D.D., the master and the fellows who on the 17th of December following acknowledged the surrender in his majesty's chancery at Westminster. The following annual pensions were granted: Dr. Mallet, master, £20; Henry Stansby, fellow, £5; William Thompson, William Bernardson, Lawrence Bowyer, Henry Manne, John Aungel, Thomas Talke, Simon Bagot, and Hugh Rawlins, fellows, £2. 3*s.* 4*d.* each.

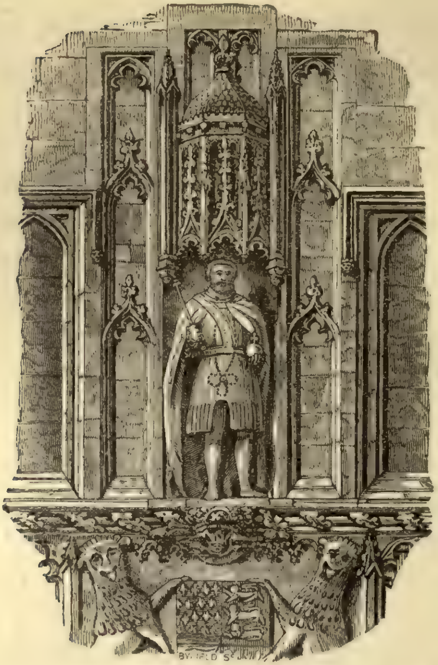
The masters of this college were: 1324, Walter de Buxton, B.D.; 1328, Robert de Mildenhall, D.D.; 1346, Thomas de Kenningham; 13..., John de Reepham; 1354, Richard de Langley, D.D.; 1359, William de Gotham, D.D.; 1395, William Colville;

1410, Henry Granby; 1423, John Oteringham; 1433, William Ayscough; 1450, Edward Story; 1477, Richard Smith; 1493, John Yotton, D.D.; 149.., William de Melton, D.D.; 1495, John Fisher, D.D.; 1505, John Fotehede, B.D.; 1520, Thomas Stackhouse, D.D.; 1533, Nicholas Wilson, D.D.; 1542, Sept. 4, Francis Mallet, D.D.

Amongst the eminent members of this college we may mention: Robert de Mildenhall, D.D., master, successively of this college and of Peterhouse, chancellor of the university, 1334; William de Gotham, master, chancellor of the university, 1366 and 1376; William Colville, master, chancellor of the university, 1388, 1390, 1391, 1394; Michael de Causton, D.D., chancellor of the university and dean of Chichester, died 1395; John de Reepham, master, archdeacon of Northumberland, died about 1405; William Ayscough, master, bishop of Salisbury, murdered 1450; William Thompson, D.D., fellow, dean of Auckland, died 1511; John Yotton, D.D., master, dean of Lichfield, died 1512; Henry Horneby, D.D., fellow, dean of Wimborne, master of Peterhouse, and author of various theological treatises, died 1517-18; Robert Bekinsawe, D.D., fellow, dean of Stoke by Clare, and president of Queens' college, died 1525-6; William de Melton, D.D., master, author of commentaries on scripture, sermons, and other works, died 1528; John Fisher, master, bishop of Rochester, and chancellor of the university, executed 1535; Nicholas Metcalfe, D.D., archdeacon of Rochester and the first master of S. John's college, died 1537; Nicholas Wilson, D.D., master, archdeacon of Oxford and dean of Wimborne, a learned writer against the divorce of Henry VIII., died 1548; John Aungel, fellow, chaplain to queen Mary, and a learned roman catholic writer, flourished 1557; Francis Mallet, D.D., master, confessor to queen Mary, and dean of Lincoln, died 1570; Henry Joliffe, fellow, dean of Bristol, a writer against bishops Ridley and Hooper, died 1573-4. Thomas Norton, dramatist and politician, died 1583-4. Some of the eminent members of Trinity college, whom we shall hereafter mention, were of Michaelhouse before its dissolution.

Forty-eight members of this college were matriculated between May, 1544, and November, 1546, viz., fellow-commoners (one being M.A.) seven; pensioners twenty; sizars eighteen; scholars servants three. Of the whole number ten were of immature age. Twelve of these matriculations were after the date of the surrender to the king.

THE FOUNDER.—Henry, the second son of king Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich, 28th of June, 1491, and on the 31st of October, 1494, was created duke of York. On the death of his elder brother Arthur, which occurred 2nd of April, 1502, he became heir to the crown, and in the following year was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester. He ascended the throne 22nd of April, 1509, died at Westminster, 28th of January, 1546-7, and was buried at Windsor, 16th of February following. The history of his long and eventful reign is well known, and an unfavourable judgment has long been passed upon his character. We shall therefore merely advert



STATUE OF HENRY VIII., ON THE GRAND ENTRANCE TOWER.

to one redeeming point—his learning and patronage of literature.

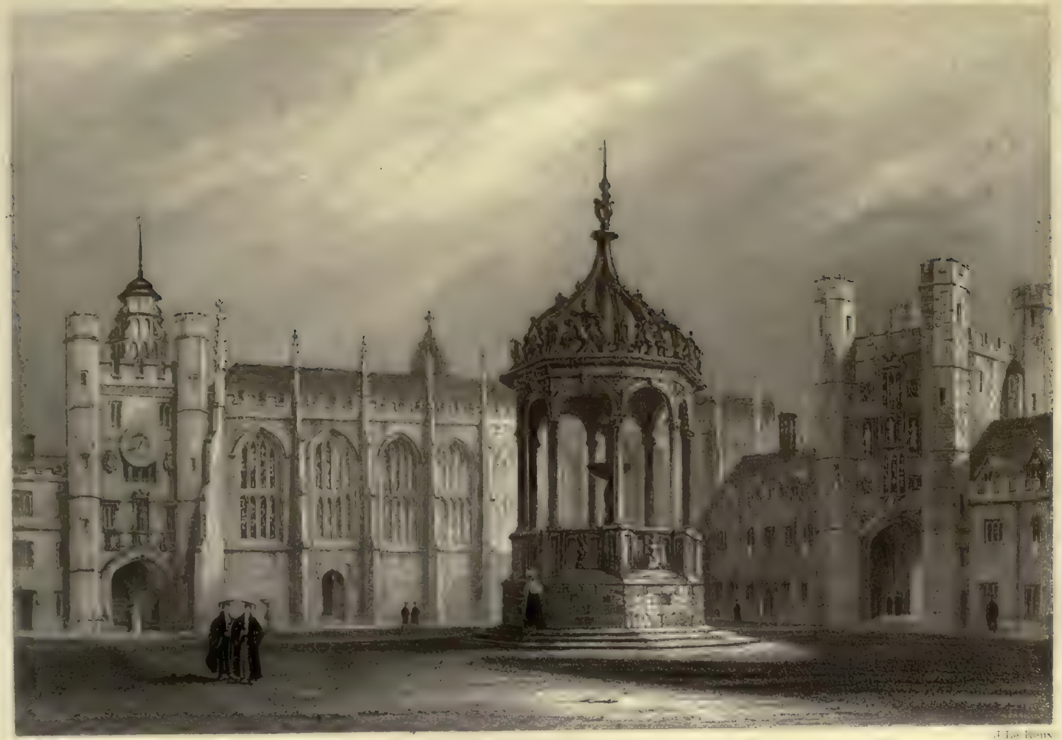
It is said that during his brother Arthur's life he was bred to the church with a view to his becoming archbishop of Canterbury.

He was author of the following amongst other works:

1. Assertio septem Sacramentorum adversus Martyn Lutherum, edita ab invictissimo Angliæ, & Franciæ Rege, & Do. Hyberniæ Henrico ejus Nominis, octavo, Lond. 4to. 1521.

2. Literarum, quibus invictissimus Princeps Henricus octavus &c., respondit ad quandam Epistolam Martini Lutheri ad se missam, & ipsius Lutheranæ quoque Epistolam Exemplum, Lond. 1525, 1527.

3. An Epistle of Henry the eighth, supreme Head of the Church of England, to the Emperor, to all Christen Princes,



J. A. [illegible]

J. Le Keux

THE GREAT COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE.

Shewing the chapel

and to all those who truly and syncerely professe Christes Religion, Lond. 12mo. 1538.

He was skilled in music, could sing his part, and composed services for his own chapel. Some of his musical compositions are yet extant. He was also an occasional writer of poetry.

From his privy purse expences, extending from November, 1529, to December, 1532, we select the following items:

		£.	s.	d.
1529, Dec. 5.	To Master Heneage for 3 scholars of Oxford, at the king's commandment	20	0	0
1530, May 26.	To the subdean of the chapel for the exhibition of 4 scholars in Oxford .	8	0	0
Sept. 6.	To Mason[a] the king's scholar at Paris, for a whole year's exhibition, ended at Michaelmas next . .	3	6	8
30.	To Dr. Dyngley for the exhibition of the king's scholar at Paris, for one whole year ended at Michaelmas last	3	6	8
Oct. 20.	To Mr. Cole, subdean of the king's chapel, for the exhibition of 4 scholars at Oxford, for one whole year ended at Michaelmas	8	0	0
1530-1, Jan. 21.	To Rightwise, schoolmaster of Paul's, by the king's commandment . .	13	9	0
1531, March 26.	In reward to Mason the king's scholar at Paris	2	0	0
Aug. 29.	To Master Heneage, for so much money by him paid at Buckingham to two scholars of Oxford . .	3	0	0
Sept 30.	To Mr. Cole for the exhibition of 4 scholars at Oxford	8	0	0
1531-2, Jan. 8.	To the schoolmaster of Paul's, for the charges of George Frauncis, the king's scholar	3	10	0

(a) Afterwards Sir John Mason, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist, and sometime chancellor of the university of Oxford.

		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 25.	To Mason, the king's scholar at Paris, for his exhibition for one year . .	6	13	4
1532, April 9.	To the schoolmaster at Paul's, for the board of George Frauncis the king's scholar and other charges . .	5	3	0
April 11.	To the subdean of the king's chapel, for the exhibition of 4 scholars at the king's finding in Oxford . .	8	0	0
June 21.	To one Master Ratclif,[a] a scholar within Cambridge, by the king's commandment	2	0	0
July 18.	To the schoolmaster of Paul's, for the exhibition of George Frauncis .	7	5	0
Aug. 14.	To Dr. Chambre, for the scholars of Oxford	56	13	4
Sept. 30.	To the schoolmaster of Paul's, for the board, school hire, and other necessaries for Nicholas Frauncis .	7	5	0
	To the subdean of the king's chapel, for the exhibition of the king's 4 scholars in Oxford	8	0	0
Oct. 6.	To Mason, the king's scholar at Paris, for his exhibition for one year . .	6	13	4
Dec. 21.	To the schoolmaster of Paul's, for the exhibition of Nicholas Frauncis	7	0	0

In his draft schemes for the foundation of certain bishoprics, provision was made for the maintenance of students in divinity in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The total number was as follows: Canterbury, Westminster, Winchester, Worcester, S. Alban's, Peterborough, and Durham, twenty each; Gloucester and Ely, ten each; Oxford and Shrewsbury, six each; Rochester, Waltham, Carlisle, Chester, and Dunstable, four each. Half were to

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(a) No doubt Ralph Radcliffe, afterwards a famous schoolmaster at Hitchin, and author of numerous dramas, all of which are now lost.

be sent to Oxford and half to Cambridge, and every student was to have £10 a year, except those from Chester and Dunstable who were to have but £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* each annually.

In 1540 he established in each of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, five professorships of divinity, law, physic, hebrew, and greek.

Although honoured as the founder of Christ church Oxford, the merit of that foundation is really due to cardinal Wolsey.

THE FOUNDATION.—There seems good reason to believe, that the establishment of this college originated from suggestions of Dr. John Redman, one of the king's chaplains, the last master of King's hall, and the first master of this college. The foundation was determined upon, and the structure commenced some time before the date of the charter, for, on the 20th of May, 1546, the site of the dissolved house of grey friars in Cambridge, was surveyed by Robert Chester, the king's surveyor, who thus records the result: "The Church and Cloysters with all other the Houses thereupon bilded, bine defaced and taken towards the bilding of the King's Majesties New College in Cambridge, and therefore valued Nothing."

Henry VIII. by letters patent dated the 19th of December, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign [1546], to the glory and honour of Almighty God, and the Holy and Undivided Trinity, for the amplification and establishment of the Christian and true religion, the extirpation of heresy and false opinion, the increase and continuance of divine learning, and all kinds of good letters, the knowledge of the tongues, the education of youth in piety, virtue, learning, and science, the relief of the poor and destitute, the prosperity of the church of Christ, and the common good and happiness of his kingdom and subjects, founded and established (on the soil, ground, sites, and precincts of the late hall and college, commonly called the King's hall, and of a certain late college of S. Michael, commonly called Michaelhouse, and also of a certain house and hostel called Fyswicke or Fysecke hostel,(a) and of another house and hostel, commonly called Hovinge Inn,(b) and of one lane(c) lying and being between the said late college called Mychell house on the one part, and the said house or hostel called Fyswycke otherwise Fysycke hostel on the other part, and leading towards the south from the corners of the same college called Michaelhouse, and of the hostel called Fyswycke otherwise Fysicke hostel unto the gate of the aforesaid late college called the King's hall, and thence leading towards the west unto the river there running near the same late college called the King's hall, with their appurtenances, situate and being in the town and in the university of Cambridge) a college of literature, the sciences,

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(*a*) Physwick hostel, which had belonged to Gonville hall (see vol. I. 105, 106), was granted to Henry VIII. by John Sturmyn, D.D., master, and the fellows of that house, 29 Oct. 1546.

(*b*) Hovyngs or Ovings inn, in the parish of S. Michael, is said to have received its name from John Ovinge, clerk, who bought its site (then a vacant place) of the prioress and convent of S. Rhadegund in 1316. See pp. 218, 219.

(*c*) This lane was called Foul lane, and is said to have been granted to the king by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Cambridge.

philosophy, good arts, and sacred theology, for all time to endure, of one master and sixty fellows and scholars, to be called: "Trynitie College, within the Towne and Universitie of Cambridge, of Kynge Henry the Eights Fundacion."

Of this college he constituted John Redman, D.D., his chaplain, the first master, and named as the first fellows and scholars, one doctor in divinity, ten bachelors in divinity, and forty-nine masters, bachelors, and scholars in arts.

He willed that the master, fellows, and scholars should be governed by ordinances, rules, and statutes by him thereafter to be made; that they should be a body corporate to plead and be impleaded, and to acquire and dispose of lands; and that they should have a common seal; and he granted that the college should be for ever united, annexed, and incorporated with the university, and become part, parcel, and member thereof, and enjoy all privileges, immunities, franchises, and liberties granted to the university by him or his progenitors.

He further granted to the master, fellows, and scholars the site and buildings of King's hall, Michaelhouse, Fyswicke otherwise Fhisicke hostel, and Hovyng's inn, and the said lane, as also all the lead, glass, bells, vessels, jewels, utensils, goods, chattels, and implements of King's hall and Michaelhouse: to hold of him, his heirs, and successors in pure and perpetual alms.

The letters patent conclude with a saving of the right of the king and his successors to nominate from time to time, as vacancies should occur, the master of the college and all the poor persons therein to be maintained by the royal bounty.

On the 24th of December following, by what is termed the charter of dotation, he granted certain manors, rectories, advowsons, and lands to the college. The following is a summary of the value of these estates as set forth in the charter, with the names of the former proprietors:

	£.	s.	d.
The dissolved college of King's hall . . .	85	12	7
The dissolved college of Michaelhouse . . .	144	3	1¼
The dissolved priory of Chixsande in the county of Bedford	39	12	0
The dissolved monastery of Caldwell in the county of Bedford	38	0	0
The dissolved monastery of Elmestowe in the county of Bedford	66	0	0
The dissolved priory of Newenham in the county of Bedford	66	7	8
The dissolved house of friars minors, commonly called grey friars, within the university and town of Cambridge	4	6	8
The dissolved monastery of Beauchief in the county of Derby	26	13	4
The dissolved monastery of Barkyng in the county of Essex	35	9	4
The dissolved monastery of Ramsey in the county of Huntingdon	33	6	8
The dissolved priory of Carthusians in the isle of Axholme in the county of Lincoln . .	94	5	1½
The dissolved priory of nuns of Grymsbye in the county of Lincoln	16	11	2
The late monastery of S. Peter, Westminster .	37	16	8
The dissolved priory of Halywell in the county of Middlesex	23	10	0
The dissolved priory or hospital of S. John Jerusalem in England	84	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
The dissolved priory of Newstead in the county of Nottingham	40	13	1½
The dissolved priory of Thurgarton in the county of Nottingham	48	15	1
The dissolved priory or monastery of Blythe in the county of Nottingham	46	15	5½
The dissolved priory of Worsoppe in the county of Nottingham	23	19	3½
The dissolved abbey of Welbeck in the county of Nottingham	12	11	8
The dissolved monastery of Shene in the county of Surrey	40	0	0
The dissolved monastery of Merton in the county of Surrey	20	0	0
The dissolved priory of Bremmer in the county of Southampton	29	10	0
Prebend of Massham	207	2	10
The dissolved monastery of S. Oswald in the county of York	30	9	4
The dissolved monastery of Coverham in the archdeaconry of Richmond in the county of York	50	0	0
The dissolved priory of S. Leonard in the city of York	32	0	0
The dissolved priory of Newburgh in the county of York	31	18	6
The dissolved monastery of S. Mary, near the walls of the city of York	82	10	4
Purchased by the king of Edward earl of Derby	12	4	5
Purchased by the king of Thomas lord Audley of Walden, lord high chancellor of England	28	0	0
Purchased by the king of sir Thomas Darcy, knight	12	0	0
Purchased by the king of sir Edward Aston, knight	7	6	1
Rent reserved on the king's grant of the manor of Berngham in the county of Suffolk	26	13	4
	£1678	3	9¼

All these estates were to be held of the king and his successors in pure and perpetual alms, the college rendering £19. 1*s.* 11*d.* per annum for certain tenths, and also an annual rent of £19. 1*s.* 10½*d.*, in full recompense of all services, rents, tenths, and first fruits.

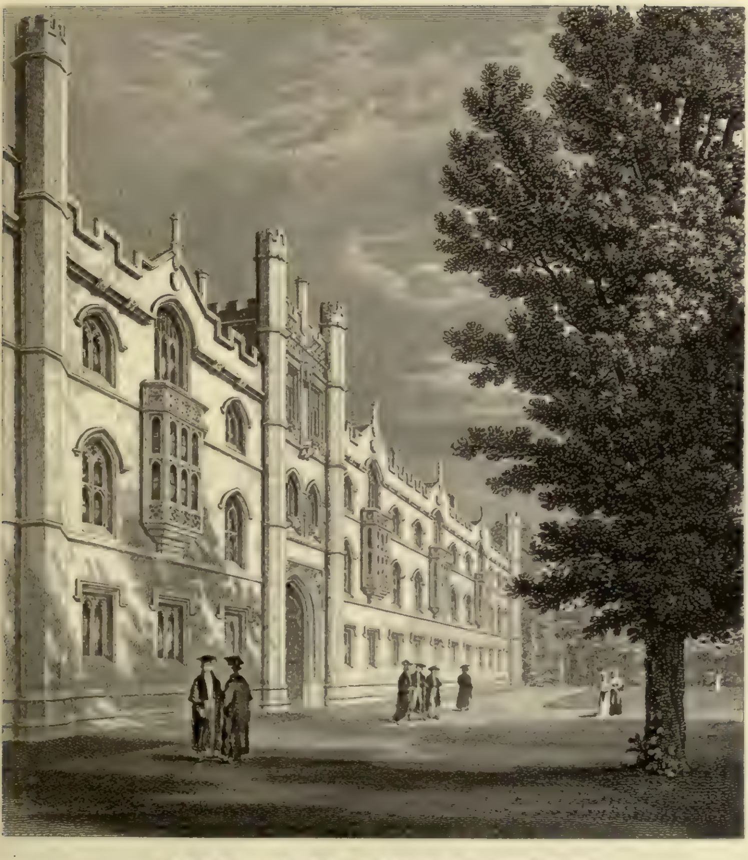
The king moreover granted that the prebend of Massham, and the rectories of Shitlington in Bedfordshire, and Over in Cambridgeshire, should be appropriated to the college, whereto he also granted a fountain head(*a*) in the waste or common of the town of Cambridge, with the subterranean watercourse therefrom to the college, in like manner as the master, fellows, and scholars of King's hall,(*b*) or the warden and convent of the house of friars minors had enjoyed the same; and he empowered the college, whenever it should be necessary, to enter on all intermediate lands to view or repair the leaden pipes conducting the water from such fountain head to the college.

In the first instance the members of the college were provided for by payments from the court of augmentations, for in January, 1546-7, the treasurer of that court paid Dr. Redman £590, "towards the Exhibition of the King's Scolers in Cambridge."

Edward VI. gave a code of statutes for the government of the college, and these appear to have been amended by the visitors of the university in July, 1549.

(*a*) In the parish of S. Giles about a mile from the town. The conduit in the midst of the great court of the college derives a copious supply of excellent water from this source.

(*b*) See p. 206.



KING'S COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE.

from the Walk

Shortly after the foundation of the college it became celebrated for the greek and latin plays exhibited therein by the students at Christmas. The famous John Dee, one of the original fellows, took an active part in superintending these performances, which were under the direction of a Christmas magistrate, who, by the common consent of the university, was called the emperor. The first person who held the office was Thomas Donell,(a) also one of the fellows mentioned in the charter of foundation, "a very goodly man of person, stature, and complexion, and well learned also."

Statutes were framed by commissioners under the authority of letters patent, dated 12 Nov. 1 Philip and Mary [1554], but they do not appear to have been perfected and signed.

The delegates appointed by cardinal Pole to visit the university in 1556-7, took up their residence in this college.

Queen Mary added greatly to the endowment of the society, making provision for the maintenance of twenty additional scholars, six singing men, and ten choristers with their master, four chaplains, and thirteen poor scholars or sizars. In her reign the chapel and the old library were commenced.

Queen Elizabeth by letters patent, dated Westminster, 4 cal. April, [29th March], in the second year of her reign, [1560], gave a revised code of statutes for the government of the college. This code fixed the number of members as follows: a master, sixty fellows, (the doctors in divinity, bachelors in that faculty and masters of arts being termed major fellows, and the bachelors of arts minor fellows) sixty-two scholars (viz. forty for the founder, twenty for queen Mary, and two for Thomas Allen), thirteen sizars, four chaplains, six clerks, ten choristers, an organist and master of the choristers, a grammar master for the choristers, twenty poor men of the foundation of Henry VIII., and four of the foundation of Thomas Allen. The officers were: a vice-master, eight counsellors called seniors, two deans, two bursars, a steward for the fellows commons, and twelve or at least eight preachers, nine college lecturers (whereof one to be principal lecturer, four sublectors for philosophy and dialectics, one for greek, one for latin, one for mathematics, and one for the greek grammar), three public readers of divinity, hebrew and greek,(a) an auditor, a steward of the courts, an attorney, a receiver general, a registrar, a chapel keeper, a manciple, a porter, three cooks, one cater, a barber, two gardeners, three laundresses, and four servants, (of whom three were to serve the master and the fourth to take care of the college horses).

(a) B.A. 1540-1, M.A. 1544, B.D. 1549; rector of Toppesfield, Essex, 1551. He was deprived of this benefice in 1553 and became an exile for religion. In 1559 he was restored to his living, and had also the rectory of Birdbroke in the same county. He died 1571. Dee erroneously calls him Dun.

On the 14th of December, 1560, the queen issued the following curious commission for procuring, by compulsory means, materials and workmen for completing the chapel and library:

(a) These are three of the regius professorships founded by Henry VIII.

Elizabeth, by the Grace of God of Englande Fraunce and Irelande Quene Defender of the Faythe, &c., to all and singuler our Justices of Peax Mayors Shereffs Baylyffs Constables, and all other our Officers Ministers and Subjectes to whome these presentes shall come, Greting. Whereas, within the College of the holye Trinitie, within our Universitie of Camebrige, of the Foundacion of our most Noble Father, of famouse Memorie, Kinge Henry th' Eight, there was a Chapple and Library lately begone in the tyme of our late dere Sister Quene Marie, which remayneth at this present unfynished, We therefore, being desirous to have the same perfitted and done in suche Ordre and forme as by the Discrescion of the Master and Felowes of the said College shal be thought convenient, to whom the Charge thereof is commytted, and for the better furtheraunce of there doings therin, We lett youe wyt, that We have auctorised and appoynted, and by these presentes do gyve full Power and Auctoritie to, our welbeloved George Redman Esquier, Thomas Barwike, Roger Lee, Richarde Burton, Oliver Grene, John Bruster, Carpenter, and John Bruster his Sonne, Humfrey Carter Free-Mason, and Robert Pers Bricklayer, and to every of them sufficient Deputie or Deputies of them and every of them, the Bearer or Bearers hereof, to take up and provide in all places, aswell within the Liberties as without, for the onely Use of the said Chapple and Library, all manner of Tymbre Bourde Planck Waynscott Lead Iron-worke Nayles Glasse Stone Bricke Tile Lyme Sande Lath, and all other Stufe and Necessaires mete and convenient for the said Workes. And also to take Masons Carpenters Joyners Plumers Bricklayers Tylers, and other Workemen and Laborers for the better Furtheraunce of the said Worke. And all manner of Carriages by Land and Water for reasonable and readye Money to be payde in that behalfe; Wherefore We wooll and comaunde youe and every of youe, by these Presentes, to be aydyng helping and assisting the said George Redman, Thomas Barwicke, Roger Lee, Richard Burton, Oliver Grene, John Bruster Carpenter, John Bruster his Sonne, Humfrey Carter and Robert Pers, and the Deputie and Deputies of them and every of them, the Bearor or Bearors hereof, in the due Execucion hereof, as ye and every of you tendre our Pleasure and will answere to the contrary at your Parills. In witnesse whereof, &c. Witnes our selfe at Westminster, the xiv Daye of Decembre.

Per ipsam Reginam.

The college acquired extraordinary reputation during the mastership (1567-77) of Dr. John Whitgift afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Thomas Neville who became master in 1593, effected a great alteration in the appearance of the college by forming the great court,(a) and making other improvements.

In March, 1612-13, prince Charles and his brother-in-law Frederick prince elector palatine of the Rhine, were entertained in the master's lodge of this college. On the night of the 3rd, the latin comedy of Adelphe was performed before them(b) in the college hall. The representation occupied seven hours or more. The prince elector slept during the greater part of this period. Prince Charles was very attentive, but on their return to Newmarket, both princes complained of the immoderate length and stupidity of the play. On the night of the 4th, the latin pastoral of Scyros, written by Samuel Brooke, fellow, afterwards master, was performed.

(a) The state of the college buildings previously to Dr. Neville's improvements, appears in the rude bird's-eye view in the map of Cambridge, 1574, dedicated to archbishop Parker, and found in some copies of Dr. Caius's History of the University.

(b) We have before alluded to the celebrity of the dramatic performances at this college.

The tragedy of Roxana, written in latin by William Alabaster, fellow, was acted at this college in 1590, and about the same time was performed here the latin comedy of Pedantius by Anthony Wingfield, fellow.

Two comedies and a tragedy were acted here at the bachelors' commencement, 1594-5, which was graced with the presence of the earls of Shrewsbury, Rutland, and Essex, and other noblemen, with many knights and gentlemen. The master and seniors had previously written to lord Burghley to borrow certain attire for the tragedy from the office of robes in the Tower. In this letter they refer to a similar indulgence having been granted them upon a former occasion.

In February, 1600-1, an attack was made by certain scholars of this college upon the fellows and scholars of S. John's who came here to see the comedies. A complaint was made by the latter to the Vice-chancellor's court. Sixty witnesses were examined, and the assault was clearly proved to have been premeditated, but the result of the proceedings does not appear.

By an indenture made 23rd of March, 1612-13, the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town, conveyed to the college a parcel of pasture and meadow which theretofore did lie in common at all times of the year in Cambridge west field, containing by estimation eight acres, lying west of the river or high stream, between a causey which led from the bridge called Garret hostel bridge unto the field on one side, and the ground appertaining to S. John's college on the other; also one other parcel of pasture ground lying on the back side of this college next the same towards the east, and adjoining the river towards the west, and which theretofore was parcel of a common green called Garret hostel green, and was then lately divided with a great ditch from the residue of that green.(a) The college paid the town

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A latin comedy, called Leander, was acted here at the bachelors' commencement, 1602-3, and at or about the same time, the latin comedy of Labyrinthus, by Walter Hawkesworth, fellow, was performed in this college.

(a) A treaty for the acquisition of this land by the college, was pending as early as 1547, and was renewed on several subsequent occasions.

On the morrow of S.S. Simon and Jude, 1578, the corporation deputed the mayor and others to commune with the master and fellows of this college, for the exchange of a piece of common ground on the west side of the river at Garret hostel, and a part of the common called Garret green on the east side of the river at the back of the college for the site of the Grey friars, where it was proposed to erect a hospital for the poor of the town.

£50, and also granted in exchange a capital messuage called Michaelhouse grange in the parish of S. Andrew the Great and certain lands in Cambridge.(a)

King James I. and Charles, prince of Wales, during their visit to Cambridge, 7th to 11th March, 1614-15, lodged at this college. In the hall, where it is said above two thousand spectators were conveniently placed, the following plays were performed: on the first night Æmilia, a latin comedy by Thomas Cecil, fellow of S. John's college; on the second, the famous latin comedy of Ignoramus, by George Ruggle, fellow of Clare hall, but sometime a member of this society; on the third, the english comedy of Albumazar, by Thomas Tomkis, a fellow of this house; on the fourth, the latin pastoral of Melanthe, by Samuel Brooke, fellow, afterwards master of this college.(b)

On Saturday the 13th of May, 1615, king James I. was again entertained at this college. The comedy

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The final arrangement was made by James Robson, alderman, on the part of the town, and Gregory Milner, fellow, on the part of the college.

The acquisition of this land by Trinity college was for a long time opposed by the master and fellows of S. John's, who ultimately gave their consent on three conditions: 1. that a walk sixteen feet broad should be reserved to S. John's; 2. that an annual acknowledgement should be paid by Trinity to S. John's; 3. that S. John's college should have liberty to take water to supply a conduit which they intended to form in their second court.

(a) Part of these lands constitute the common now called Parker's piece, so designated from Edward Parker, the cook of the college, who 16th of Dec. 30 Eliz. had a lease of the greater part thereof, as also of Michaelhouse grange.

(b) A fifth play Sicelides, a piscatory by Phineas Fletcher, fellow of King's college was also prepared. It was acted at the author's own college on the evening of the day on which the king left Cambridge.

of Ignoramus was repeated on this occasion with great applause. It began about eight in the evening and ended about one in the morning. On Sunday the 14th his majesty attended morning service in the college chapel, where a sermon ad clerum was preached by Edward Simpson, B.D., one of the fellows. On Monday the 15th, a divinity act was celebrated before his majesty in the college chapel. The disputants were William Roberts, B.D., fellow of this college; Edward Bigland, B.D., fellow of Queens' college; Thomas Comber, B.D., fellow of this college and afterwards master, and William Chappell, B.D., fellow of Christ's college, afterwards bishop of Cork. Thomas Cecil, B.D., fellow of S. John's college was the moderator.

The judges of assize have for above two centuries lodged in this college. When the practice first commenced we know not. The earliest instance which we have met with is at the summer assizes 1616, when Mr. baron Altham and Mr. justice Dodderidge had their lodgings here.(a)

The latin comedy of Fraus Honesta, by Edmund Stubbe, B.A., fellow, was first performed in this college in 1616.

On the 25th of February, 1622-3, the ambas-

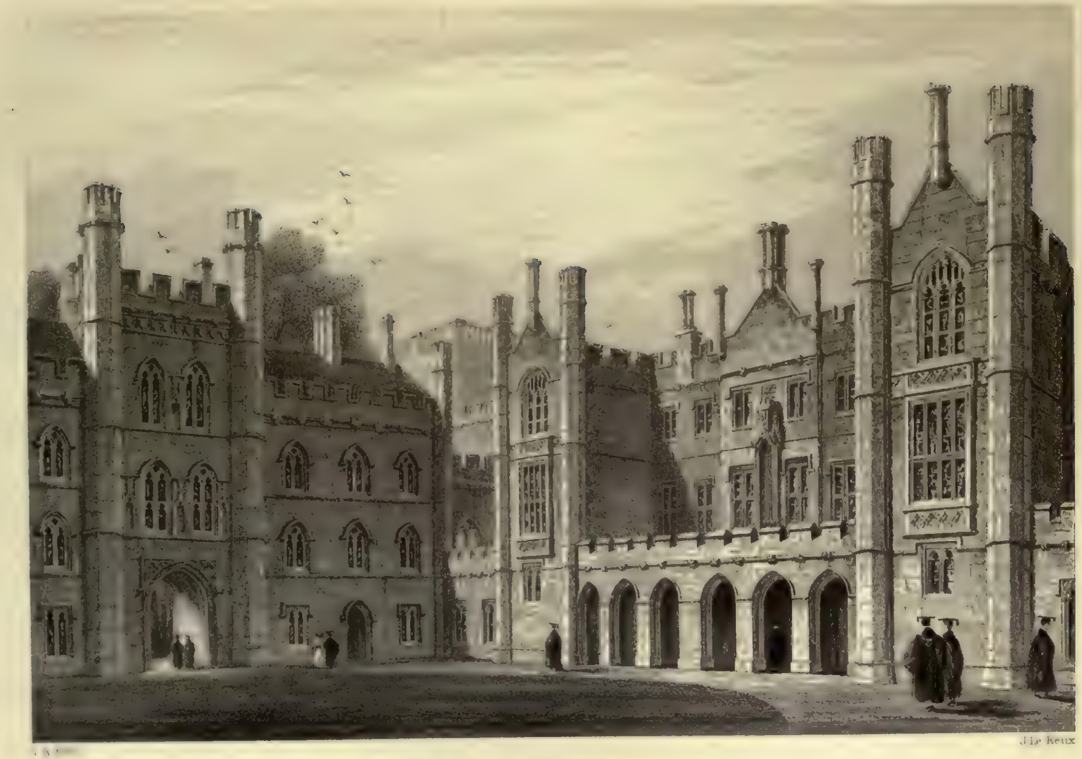
(*a*) There is an interesting passage in lord Clarendon's life, from which it appears that in the summer of 1628 he rode the circuit with his uncle, sir Nicholas Hyde, lord chief justice of the king's bench, who with his colleague, Mr. justice Harvey, lodged in Trinity college. Young Hyde, being dangerously ill, and apprehensions of the small-pox being entertained, he was removed from the college to the Sun inn over against the college gate, where he was put under the care of John Crane, the famous apothecary, who was in much greater practice than any physician in the university.

sadors of Spain and Austria were entertained at this college with great magnificence, and on the 12th of March following king James I. again came to Cambridge and took up his abode in this college, where, after dinner, was performed in his presence the latin comedy of Loila, by John Hacket, fellow, afterwards bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The hall was darkened for the occasion, and by the king's order the play was abbreviated from six or seven hours to four or five.

In December, 1624, king James I. visited Cambridge for the fourth time, and again took up his abode in this college, where he kept his court. His son, Charles prince of Wales, accompanied him, and on the 12th his majesty signed here a ratification of the treaty with France respecting the marriage of the prince of Wales to the princess Henrietta Maria. During his visit the king was confined with the gout in his hands and arms. A letter from him to the university bears date at his court in Trinity college in Cambridge on the 17th of December.

The duke of Buckingham, chancellor of the university, accompanied by bishop Laud and many noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, visited the university in March, 1626-7, when he was entertained at dinner in this college.

In September, 1629, the french ambassador, the earl of Holland, chancellor of the university, and his brother the earl of Warwick, were entertained at dinner in this college, where the comedy of Fraus Honesta was afterwards performed before them.



[illegible] J Le Keux

NEW COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE.

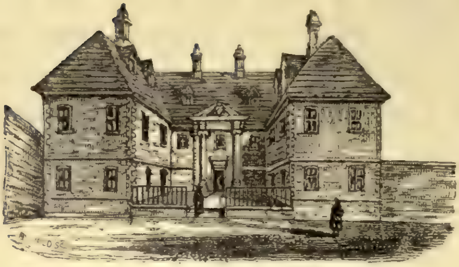
King Charles I. and his queen on visiting the university 22nd of March, 1631-2, were entertained at this college where speeches were made to them by Robert Creighton, fellow, and public orator of the university, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, and Dr. Comber, the master. Their majesties dined in the master's lodge, and then went to the comedy in the hall. It seems that two comedies were acted on this occasion: The Rival Friends, by Peter Hausted, M.A., fellow of Queens' college, and The Jealous Lovers, by Thomas Randolph, M.A., fellow of this house.

Abraham Cowley's play of Naufragium Joculare, was acted in this college, 10th of February, 1638-9.

In March, 1641-2, Charles, prince of Wales, (afterwards king Charles II.) visited the university, and dined at this college, where he saw a comedy, in english, called The Guardian, written by Abraham Cowley.(a) Two days afterwards king Charles I. came to Cambridge, and was received at this college with an oration by Dr. Comber, the master, who presented him with a bible. He then went to the college chapel with which he was much pleased.

On the 12th of March, 1646-7, sir Thomas Fairfax, the general of the parliamentary forces, was received at this college in great state. A latin oration was made by one of the fellows who had been a soldier in his regiment. In the chapel he was presented with a rich bible, and in the hall with a sumptuous banquet.

(a) Afterwards altered and entitled, The Cutter of Coleman Street. It seems that Paria by Thomas Vincent was also acted on this occasion.



THE BISHOP'S HOSTEL.

On the 16th of March, 1662-3, James, duke of Monmouth, then about fourteen years old, was entertained with a banquet and a comedy at this college.

Cosmo de Medicis, prince of Tuscany, (afterwards grand duke, with the title of Cosmo III.) on his visit to Cambridge, 1st of May, 1669, was received with much honour at this college. Thomas Dove, M.A., one of the fellows, made him a speech in english, and Dr. Pearson the master, and the seniors shewed him the hall and second court, and brought him to the master's lodge. Thence he went to the comedy house,(a) where a latin comedy was performed, which lasted till about nine at night.

In 1670, Garret's hostel was rebuilt from the benefaction of Dr. John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, sometime fellow of this house, who gave £1200 for the purpose, and requested "that it might thenceforth be called Bishop's hostel, without any more addition of his remembrance, and that the rents of the chambers in the new building might

(a) The prince himself calls this a theatre, "rather small than spacious."

be expended upon the college library, either for books or desks, or for the fabric and structure of the library."

Charles II. on his visit to the university on the 4th of October, 1671, dined at this college, the dinner being served by regent masters of arts in their habits. After dinner his majesty knighted Charles Cæsar, esq., who brought up the first dish. A comedy was then acted, at which the king expressed himself well pleased.

In 1676 the present magnificent library of the college was commenced in connection with the completion of the northern and southern sides of Neville's court. The famous Dr. Isaac Barrow was then master, and the works were continued in the time of his successors Dr. North and Dr. Montagu.

Charles II. again visited this college on the 27th of October, 1681, being accompanied by the queen. Their majesties went to view the library then in course of erection. In Neville's court an address to the queen in english verse, was spoken by Richard Duke, B.A., one of the fellows.

King William III. visited the university on the 30th of September, 1689. In the first court of this college a congratulatory speech was made to him by Dr. Montagu the master, and in Neville's court another speech was made by William Norres, esq., M.A., one of the fellows. In the library, then nearly completed, he was presented with english verses. His majesty dined in the hall at the charge of the university. Prince George of Denmark, the spanish and dutch ambassadors, and other foreign ministers, and a great number of noblemen and gentlemen also partook of the entertainment.

Queen Anne visited this college when she came to Cambridge on the 16th of April, 1705. Dr. Bentley, the master, received her with a speech, and her majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on the illustrious Newton. She subsequently dined in the hall at the expence of the university, and after dinner viewed the college library.

George I. on visiting Cambridge on the 6th of October, 1717, was received at this college by Dr. Bentley, the master,(a) visited the library, and dined at the master's lodge with a select company of ten noblemen, the duke of Somerset, chancellor of the university, with the royal retinue being at the same time entertained in the college hall.

George II. was entertained at dinner in the hall on the 24th of April, 1728. A throne with six steps was erected at one end, and the king was waited upon by twelve of the fellow-commoners. At the sides of the hall were scaffolds for the ladies, and in the middle tables for the nobility, gentry, and doctors. There were above eight hundred dishes. Whilst at dinner Dr. Bentley, the master, stood on his majesty's right hand, and discoursed with him very freely.

(a) The king came here from King's college, but a distressing mistake occurred. Mr. Grigg the vice-chancellor, anxious that his majesty should see his own college of Clare hall, led him by that house to the Queen's gate of Trinity. No intimation had been given of Grigg's design, and his majesty's arrival being of course expected at the King's gate, the master and the college were drawn up there. The Queen's gate had been closed to prevent the irruption of the populace, and some time elapsed before the king could get admission, standing meanwhile in the lane, which is described to have been at that time "a most dirty filthy place."

On the 27th of April, 1734, Dr. Thomas Greene, bishop of Ely, as visitor in that behalf, convicted Dr. Richard Bentley, master of this college, of having dilapidated the goods of the college, and violated its statutes, and accordingly adjudged that he should be deprived of his office. We subjoin a succinct narrative of the extraordinary proceedings against Dr. Bentley, which were continued in an infinite variety of forms for above twenty-eight years.

On the 6th of February, 1709-10, thirty of the fellows presented a petition against Dr. Bentley, the master, to Dr. Moore, then bishop of Ely. On the 11th of July, 1710, thirty-seven of the fellows presented to bishop Moore, fifty-four articles against Dr. Bentley. In August the bishop sent Dr. Bentley a copy of these articles, and on the 21st of November, peremptorily required his answer by the 18th of December. Before that day Dr. Bentley presented a petition to the queen, representing that her majesty was the real visitor of the college, and that the bishop of Ely in assuming the visitatorial style and functions, was invading the rights of the crown. Secretary St. John wrote to the attorney and solicitor-general, to report their opinion thereon with all convenient speed, and the attorney-general was directed to signify to the bishop, that the queen had taken the affair into her own cognizance, and enjoin his lordship to stay all further proceedings till her majesty's pleasure were known. The bishop in his reply submitted to her majesty's pleasure.

On the 29th of May, 1711, the attorney and solicitor-general reported that the master of the college was subject to the bishop's jurisdiction, adding that if the queen or Dr. Bentley thought fit to contest this opinion, the matter might be judicially determined on a motion for a prohibition. On the 12th of July, Dr. Bentley wrote to the earl of Oxford, lord treasurer, who thereupon directed the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general to be submitted to the crown lawyers, with certain questions as to the legality of the queen taking the whole visitation of the college into her own hands. Meantime the bishop was directed to stay all proceedings. The crown lawyers on the 9th of January, 1711-12, reported that they deemed the queen to be general visitor of the college, but that the bishop of Ely had power to decide upon the charges against the master. They added that it was in her majesty's power to alter the visitatorial authority, provided such alteration met with the acceptance of the college. It must be observed, however, that sir Joseph Jekyll thought that the bishop was general visitor.

The fellows in Easter term, 1713, obtained from the court of queen's bench, a rule, whereby the bishop was called upon to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to proceed on the articles against Dr. Bentley. On the 18th of April, the secretary of state wrote to the bishop, giving him the queen's permission to proceed in the cause, as far as by law he was empowered. The petition and articles being again subscribed by the fellows, Dr. Bentley, on the 13th of June, sent his answer to the articles. The fellows replied, Dr. Bentley rejoined, the fellows sur-rejoined, and depositions in support of the charge were prepared.

The trial before the bishop commenced at Ely house in Holborn, in May, 1714. It continued six weeks, and the bishop was, it is said, about to pronounce sentence of deprivation when he caught a cold, from which illness ensued, which terminated fatally on the 31st of July.

Dr. Fleetwood succeeded to the see of Ely, and Serjeant Miller in the name and on behalf of many of the fellows presented to him fresh articles against Dr. Bentley, but the bishop declined taking cognizance of the accusation.

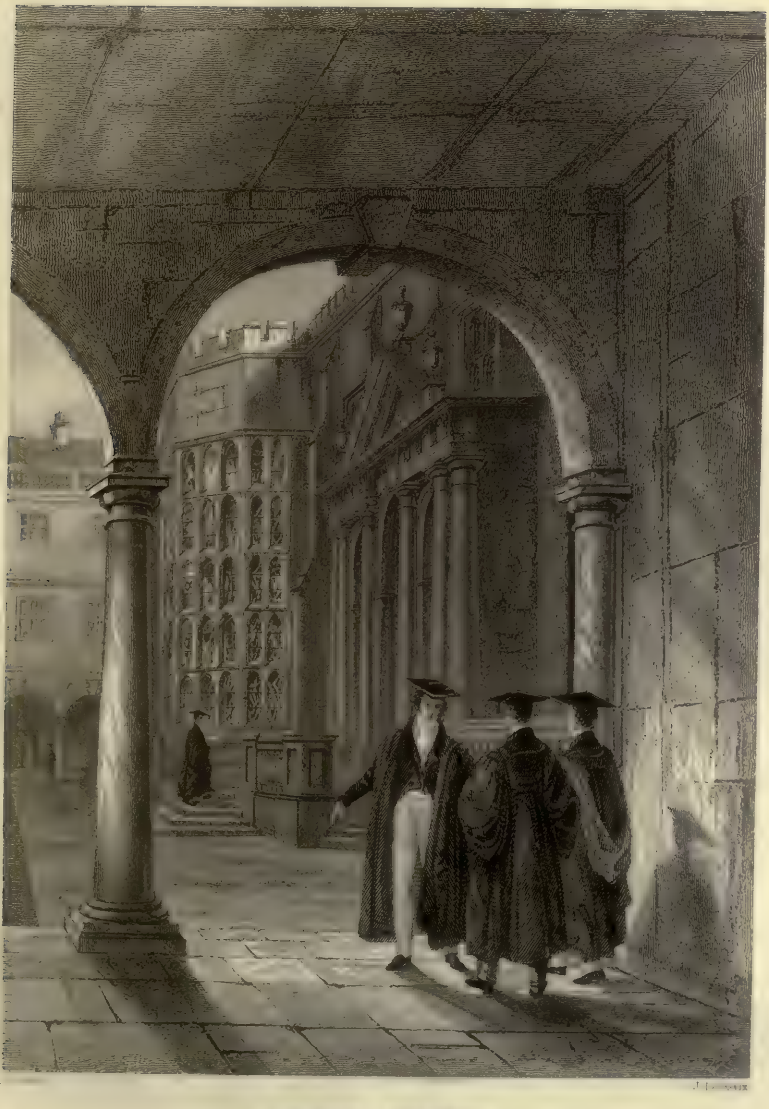
On the 16th of May, 1716, seventeen of the fellows petitioned the king to ascertain the visitatorial power, either by a new grant or confirmation of it to the bishop of Ely, or by authorizing such persons to execute the same as to his majesty should seem fit. On the 26th of October this petition was read in council, and referred to the attorney-general.

On the 26th of May, 1719, the petition was referred by the lords justices to a committee of the privy council. Pending this reference bishop Fleetwood refused to act as visitor.

Dr. Greene, who succeeded Dr. Fleetwood in the see of Ely, having consented to act as visitor, the fellows were preparing fresh articles against Dr. Bentley, when, on the 10th of August, 1728, he procured the college seal to be affixed to a petition to the king, praying his majesty would determine the disputes in the society. The prosecutors drew up counter-petitions, and on the 6th of November the bishop petitioned that he might be heard in behalf of the rights of his see. A committee of the privy council was appointed to consider the merits of the case. The committee after hearing all parties by counsel, decided in March, 1728-9, that they could not advise his majesty to interfere, and that the bishop was at liberty to proceed as he thought proper.

Robert Johnson, B.D., one of the fellows in 1729, presented to bishop Greene articles against Dr. Bentley, and on the 1st of April, the bishop cited the master to appear and answer at Ely house on the 5th of May. On the 3rd of May, Dr. Bentley applied to the king's bench for a prohibition; a rule nisi was granted on the 7th, but on cause being shown the rule was discharged. On the 2nd of June Dr. Bentley appeared at Ely house, and excepted to the articles. These exceptions were heard on the 9th, and overruled by the bishop who, however, directed some alterations to be made in the articles, and appointed a day for the promoter to present them in a corrected form. On the 21st of June, Dr. Bentley again applied to the king's bench for a prohibition. A rule nisi was granted and made absolute on the 10th of November.

In Michaelmas term, 1730, the pleadings in the action of prohibition were argued in the king's bench, but the decision was postponed till Trinity Term, 1731, when the court decided upon continuing the prohibition on the ground of an inaccurate description of the bishop's visitatorial power. After this decision, fresh articles were prepared against Dr.



J. Le Keux

TRINITY COLLEGE,
VIEW FROM THE S E ANGLE OF THE CLOISTERS

Bentley, who petitioned the king to command the attorney-general to issue a fiat prohibiting the bishop's visitation. This petition was referred to the attorney and solicitor-general, who after argument, decided on the 4th of August, that the fiat prayed for by Dr. Bentley would be illegal and unprecedented. Subsequently a writ of error against the decision of the king's bench, was brought in the house of lords, who on the 15th of February, 1732-3, reversed the decision of the king's bench, as to twenty of the sixty-four articles, condemning the bishop as plaintiff in error in £100 costs.

On the 31st of May, 1733, the writ of consultation was sent to the bishop, who cited Dr. Bentley to appear at Ely house, on the 13th of June, as he accordingly did by his proctor who put in a negative plea. Witnesses were subsequently examined both for the prosecution and defence, and after many hearings before the bishop and his assessors, the result was the before mentioned sentence of deprivation.

As soon as the bishop had pronounced this sentence, he transmitted one copy to Dr. Bentley, ordered another to be affixed to the college gates, and sent a third to Dr. John Hacket, the vicemaster, with a mandate requiring him to execute it. Dr. Hacket returned for answer that he would take legal advice for his conduct. On the 17th of May, Dr. Hacket resigned the office of vicemaster, to which Dr. Richard Walker, a devoted adherent of Dr. Bentley, was appointed. Dr. Walker of course took no steps for the deprivation of his friend.

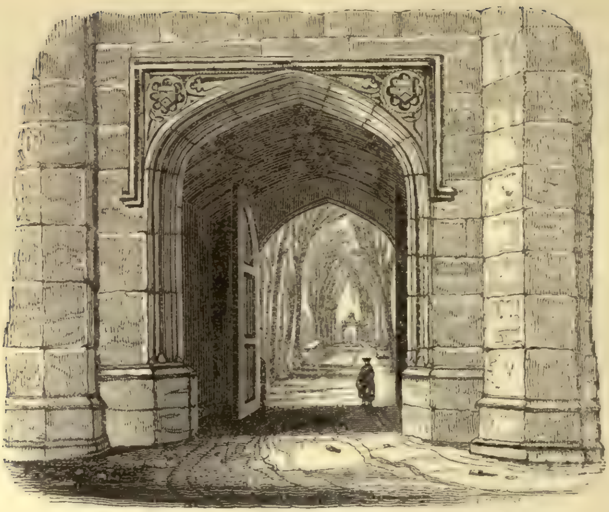
In January, 1734-5, the bishop sent his mandate to Dr. Walker, requiring him immediately to deprive the master agreeably to his sentence. To this no attention was paid. In Trinity term, 1735, a motion was made in the king's bench, for a mandamus to compel the vicemaster to give effect to the bishop's sentence. The court granted a writ, to which in Michaelmas term, Dr. Walker made a special return, which being argued, the court quashed the writ. A rule was then obtained for a mandamus requiring the bishop as general visitor to do his duty in compelling the vicemaster to the execution of his sentence. This rule was discharged on the 22nd of April, 1738, and the death of bishop Greene, which occurred on the 18th of May in the same year, put an end to the affair, Dr. Bentley dying in the undisturbed possession of the mastership, on the 14th of July, 1742. Notwithstanding his violent, arbitrary, and capricious conduct, he improved the buildings and walks, restored the discipline of the college, and much enhanced its literary reputation.(a)

His highness William Frederick duke of Gloucester, on his installation as chancellor of the university, on the 29th of June, 1811, gave a sumptuous dinner to nearly one thousand persons in the cloisters of Neville's court, a temporary awning being erected on the eastern side. In the evening he gave a collation in the cloisters, the company, which exceeded three thousand, being entertained with a brilliant display of fireworks. On the 1st of July he held a levee in the master's lodge. In the evening a grand dinner was given in the hall, by the master and fellows. On the 3rd of July, Mr. Sadler ascended in an air balloon from the great court, and a public breakfast was given in the cloisters, to fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen.

(a) The Life of Dr. Bentley, by James Henry Monk, D.D., late bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, sometime fellow of this college, is a work of high repute, and contains a full account of all the proceedings connected with the charges against Dr. Bentley. In the first, or 4to. edition, are some documents which were omitted in the second, or 8vo. edition. Some additional light has been thrown upon the conduct of Dr. Bentley, and his contemporaries, by the publication of the Diary of Edward Rud, D.D. To this work, edited for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, by the rev. H. R. Luard, M.A., fellow and tutor of this college, (Camb. 8vo. 1860,) are subjoined some letters of Dr. Bentley and his wife, which had not previously been published.

His royal highness the duke of Gloucester, chancellor of the university, visiting Cambridge at the commencement 1819, was entertained by this society with great magnificence in the hall on the 5th of July. On the following day a public breakfast was given in the cloisters, upwards of one thousand persons being present.

On the 12th of August, 1823, (being the birthday of George IV.) the first stone of a new court was laid by the right honourable Charles Manners Sutton, speaker of the house of commons, (deputed by the king to represent him on the occasion) attended by the vice-chancellor, high steward, noblemen, heads of houses, doctors, professors, proctors, and other officers and members of the university who came in procession from the senate-house, as also by the master, fellows, scholars, and students of this society. This court properly called the King's court, but more generally known as the New court, cost up-



GATEWAY TO THE NEW COURT, LEADING TO THE WALKS.

wards of £50,000, whereof £1000 was contributed by his majesty.

On the 24th of August, 1823, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Cambridge, conveyed to the master, fellows, and scholars five several parcels of ground at the back of the college. These had been previously held by the college of the corporation on lease.(a)

The marquess of Camden, after his installation as chancellor of the university, on the 7th of July, 1835, was entertained at dinner in the hall of this college. On the 9th there was a public breakfast in Neville's court, of which nearly two thousand

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(*a*) The last leases (respectively for 999 years) were dated 22nd June, 1791, and 23rd March, 1802. Portions of the King's or new court stand on some part of the above mentioned property.

persons partook, and which was followed by a grand display of fireworks.

Her majesty queen Victoria, accompanied by her illustrious consort, H.R.H. prince Albert, visited the university on the 25th of October, 1843. They were received at this college, by Dr. Whewell, master and vice-chancellor of the university. Her majesty having partaken of refreshment at the master's lodge, proceeded to hold a court in the hall, at the upper end whereof a throne was erected. Here addresses of congratulation were presented by the university to her majesty and prince Albert. In the evening her majesty and the prince visited the college chapel, the queen retiring to the master's lodge, whilst the prince, accompanied by Dr. Whewell, viewed the college library by torchlight. Her majesty, who had a private dinner party in the lodge and afterwards held a levee there, left Cambridge on the following day.

On the 24th of February, 1844, queen Victoria, upon the petition of the society, gave her sanction to a revised code of statutes.

Her majesty again honoured this college with a visit in July, 1847, when H.R.H. prince Albert was installed as chancellor of the university. She received an address from the university in the hall. On the 6th, her majesty and the prince attended a grand banquet in the hall, after which she held a levee in the master's lodge, where on the next day the prince chancellor held his levee. On that day a grand public breakfast was given in Neville's court, and in the grounds of this college and S. John's.

It was attended by three thousand five hundred and eighty-eight persons, and honoured with the presence of her majesty and the prince.

Statutes for the government of the society, framed by the university commissioners, passed their common seal on the 1st of July, 1859. Under this code the society consists of a master, sixty fellows at least, seventy-two(a) scholars at least, sixteen sizars at least, four chaplains, a librarian, three professors of divinity, greek, and hebrew respectively, and twenty-four poor men.

A new and elegant stone building, at present called the master's court, situate on the eastern side of Trinity street, immediately opposite the principal gate of the college, was erected in 1860, at the sole charge of Dr. William Whewell, the present master of the college.

BENEFACTORS.—William Filey, D.D., principal of Physwick hostel, in 1549 left many books of value; Thomas Allen, rector of Stevenage, by will dated May, 1558, gave to the college lands in the counties of Leicester, Kent, Hertford, and Stafford, subject to annual payments to the schools of Uttoxeter, Stone, and Stevenage, and for other benevolent purposes; John Christopherson, bishop of Chichester, master, gave many books both printed and manuscript to the library, also hangings and other goods to his successors in the mastership;

(a) Viz. forty for the founder, twenty for queen Mary, two for the rev. Thomas Allen, five for lady Bromley, one for lady Jermyn, one for Mr. Newman, one for Mr. Martin, one for Mrs. Whewell, and one for Mr. John Brown.

William Bill, D.D., master, by will dated 6th May, 1561, bequeathed 100 marks for the fabric of the chapel, and £10 for poor students, he also gave one-fourth of his books to the library; Francis Russell, earl of Bedford, and sir William Cecil, afterwards lord Burghley, gave stone for the construction of the chapel; Robert Beaumont, D.D., master, by will in 1567, gave £40 for stalling and glazing the library, also divinity books and pictures, and £10 to poor students; Frances Jermyn (daughter of sir Ambrose Jermyn), by will 10th September, 1581, founded a scholarship; John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, sometime master, gave one hundred and fifty-one MSS. to the library, also plate; Richard Cosin, LL.D., sometime fellow, bequeathed £16 per annum for two poor scholars; Thomas Skeffington, LL.D., fellow, gave a good collection of books to the library; Anne Cox, of London, widow, left an annuity to poor scholars of this house for seventeen years; Godfrey Goldsborough, bishop of Gloucester, Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, William Redman, bishop of Norwich, all sometime fellows, and John Still, bishop of Bath and Wells, sometime master, gave 100 marks each; sir Edward Stanhope, LL.D., sometime fellow, gave £100 to complete the library and bequeathed £700 to endow the office of librarian, he also gave books to the library, and £40 to poor scholars; Peter Shaw, D.D., rector of Bury, Lancashire, sometime fellow, in 1608 left many books to the library; Robert West, D.D., senior fellow, and rector of Fakenham and Snoring, in 1610 bequeathed £50; Thomas Neville, D.D., master, and dean of Canterbury, lent £3000 for new buildings, and afterwards, at his own charge, erected a great part of the court called after his name, he also gave good MSS. and printed books to the library; George Palyn, citizen and girdler of London, gave £300 to buy lands for exhibition to poor scholars; Elizabeth, widow of Geoffrey Elwes, alderman of London, in 1615, left £6 a year for an exhibition; Thomas Hopes, rector of North Runcton in Norfolk, sometime scholar, by will in 1615, left a small annuity for an exhibition at this college, to which he devised the advowson of the rectory of North Runcton,(a) with a preference to the vicemaster; Lady Anne Bromley, in 1618 endowed five additional scholarships; Roger Jeston, in 1622 charged certain lands in London, given by him to the Haberdashers' company, with payment of £20 annually to three students in divinity in this college; Anne lady Weld, widow of sir Humphrey Weld, in 1623 left £32 a year for exhibitions; sir Ralph Hare, K.B., gave £100; John Richardson, D.D., master, in 1625 left £300 by will; George Willmer, esq., in or about 1626 gave some excellent MSS. to the library; sir Michael Stanhope gave a good collection of books to the library; Robert Bankworth, D.D., sometime fellow, lent the college a large sum free of interest; Silvius Elwes, M.A., chaplain, gave a good collection of books to the library; Baptist Hicks, viscount Campden, who died in 1629, and was sometime a

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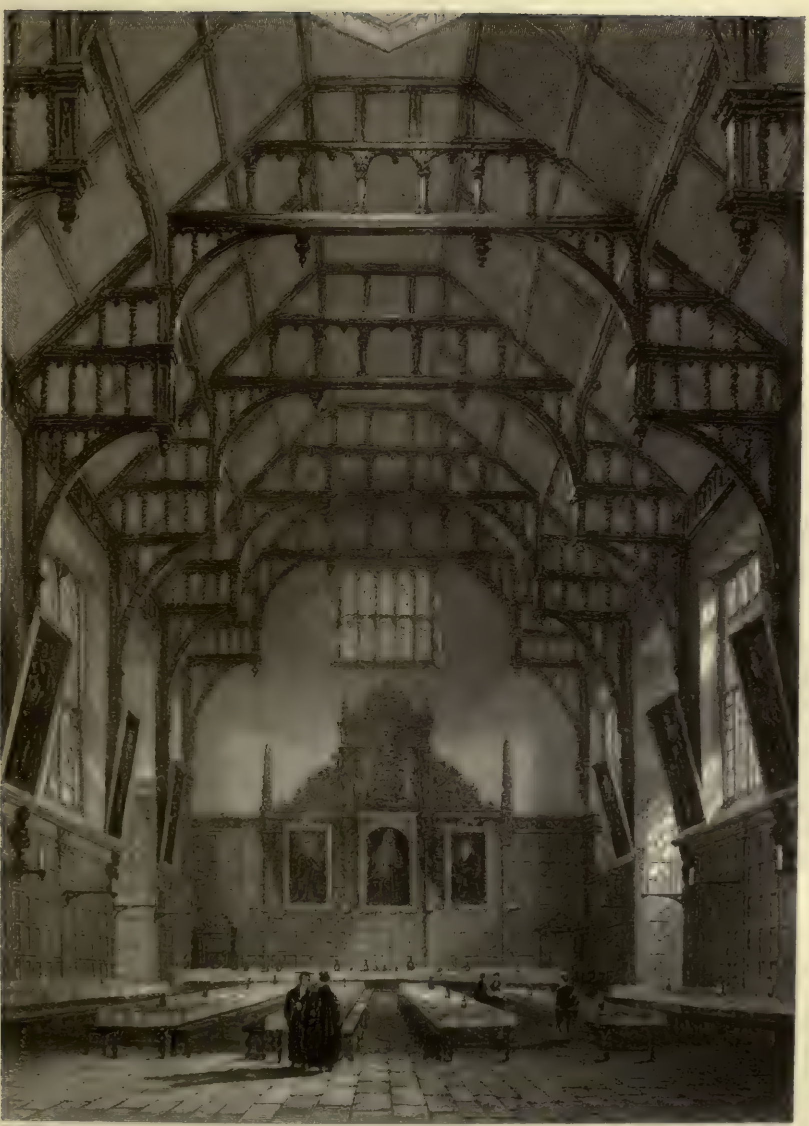
(a) Exchanged in 1840 for the rectory of Reepham with Kerdiston in the same county.



INTERIOR OF THE HALL, TRINITY COLLEGE.

fellow commoner of this college, amongst his extensive charities made ample provision for exhibitions to this college from S. Paul's school;(a) Thomas White, citizen of London, in 1630 gave £4 a year to a scholar of this college; John Furtho, M.D., fellow, gave £100 and books to the library; Thomas Whalley, D.D., vicemaster, gave books to the library and £100 to buy more; Samuel Hicson, senior fellow, left many books to the library; Peter Ashton, D.D., vicemaster, in 1638 bequeathed £200 for beautifying the chapel; Ambrose Acroyde, LL.D., fellow, in 1640 left lands in Yorkshire and £150; John Highlord, alderman of London, by will 2nd November, 1640, bequeathed £500 for exhibitions; sir William Sedley, bart., and Oliver S. John, earl of Bolingbroke, gave many books to the library; lady Anne Sadler (daughter of sir Edward Coke) gave a collection of books and ancient coins; Edward Wilson, esq., of Nether Levens, in 1652 gave £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* for an exhibition to this college; Robert Metcalfe, D.D., senior fellow and Regius professor of hebrew, in 1653 left £100 to purchase theological books for the library; James Nidd, senior fellow, in 1659 left his books to the library; the rev. Stephen Newman, M.A., in 1663 gave by will, houses and lands at Cavenham in Suffolk, and Murston and Bicknor in Kent, with which a scholarship has been endowed; William

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(a) This benefaction has often been referred to a viscount Campden who died in 1685. No such person died in that year, and at that period the family title was earl of Gainsborough. In Stow's *Survey of London*, ed. Strype, i. 288, the benefaction is expressly attributed to the first viscount Campden.

Chamberlayne, D.D., canon of Windsor and sometime fellow, in 1666 left £100 for an exhibition; John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, sometime fellow, gave £1200 to build Bishop's hostel, and also gave many books to the library; Herbert Thorndike, canon of Westminster, sometime fellow, in 1672 left his lease of Trumpington rectory, the sale of which produced £3000 stock for the perpetual augmentation of the vicarage of Trumpington; Robert Crane, LL.D., senior fellow, in 1672 bequeathed £50 for sacred uses and MSS. and printed books to the library; James Duport, D.D., dean of Peterborough, sometime vicemaster, in 1673 gave the advowson of Papworth Everard, also more than 2000 volumes to the library; lady Tryphena Verney, in 1673 in satisfaction of a legacy of £300 given to the college by the will of her husband, George Verney, esq., conveyed lands at South Littleton in Worcestershire, for the maintenance of two scholars.

The following donations were made between 1675 and 1695, for defraying the cost of erecting and fitting up the library of the college:—

Sir John Abdy, £21. 10*s.*; sir Thomas Abdy of Kelvedon, £25; Mr. Adams of London, £20; Charles Alchorne, M.A., £5; John Allen, M.A., £5; Mr. Angell, fellow-commoner, £10; sir John Arderne, £20; Joseph Arrowsmith, M.A., £20; Thomas Arrowsmith, M.A., £50; Francis Aungier, M.A., £5; Thomas Austin, esq., £20; Humphrey Babington, D.D., £128; Matthew Babington, M.A., £20; John Badcocke, £20; Peter Bafford of Earls Soham, Suffolk, £10; Thomas Bainbridge, D.D., £50; William Baldwin, M.A., £30; sir Edward Barkham, bart., £50; Miles Barne, D.D., fellow of Peterhouse, £10; Thomas Barnes, esq., £20; sir John Barrington, bart., £150;

Isaac Barrow, D.D., master, £100; Isaac Barrow, bishop of S. Asaph, £50; Peter Bashford, M.A., £10; Edward Bathurst, M.A., £20; John Battely, D.D., £32. 10*s.*; Nicholas Battely, M.A., £10; Roger Beckwith, esq., £10. 15*s.*; William Beckwith, esq., £10; John Bedford, M.A., rector of S. Gerran's, Cornwall, £25; John Bee of Nottingham, £5; sir Charles Berkeley, £20; Richard Benskin, B.A., £10. 15*s.*; col. Richard Binns, £10. 15*s.*; William Bispham, M.A., £10; William Blamore, B.A., £5; Mr. Blendel, fellow commoner, £10; Samuel Blithe, D.D., master of Clare hall, £10; Thomas Blomer, D.D., £50; Edmund Boleworth of London, £10. 15*s.*; Valentine Booth, rector of Claycoton, Northamptonshire, £5; Thomas Boteler, M.A., £30; Matthew Boucheret, M.A., £52. 10*s.*; Reuben Bowen, M.A., £32. 10*s.*; John Bowes, D.D., £20; William Bowes, esq., of Streatlam, £30; Samuel Bowles, M.A., fellow of Trinity hall, £10. 15*s.*; Thomas Bowyer, rector of Denham Bucks, £10; Daniel Brattell, D.D., £100; Francis Bridge, D.D., £50; Mr. Bridger, fellow commoner, £5; Clement Breton, M.A., £30; William Briggs, citizen of Norwich, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Francis Brokesby, B.D., £20; Obadiah Brokesby, M.A., £5; John Brookbank, LL.D., £10; Robert Bruce, earl of Ailesbury, £21. 10*s.*; Henry Brunsel, LL.D., canon of Ely, £25; — Buck, (father of Dr. Buck,) £50; John Budgen, M.D., £10; William Burrell, M.A., £20; Joshua Burton, M.A., £10. 15*s.*; Richard Bynns D.D., £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; sir Charles Cæsar, £20; Robert Callow, M.A., £20; Edward Carleton, vicar of Narburgh, Norfolk, £10; John Castell, D.D., rector of great Greenford, £55; William Castell, £5; John Castilion, D.D., dean of Rochester, £10; George Chamberlaine, D.D., vicemaster, £100; Thomas Chamberlaine, M.D., £10; Mr. Chamberlaine, fellow commoner, £10; Thomas Chambers, citizen of London, £6. 9*s.*; George Chare, M.A., £30; Philip Chandler of Woodbridge, £10. 15*s.*; Edward Chester, M.A., £25; sir Thomas Chicheley, £140; Edward Clifford, vicar of Cratfield, Suffolk, £20; sir William Clifton, £50; Patrick Cock, M.A., £20; Nathaniel Coga, D.D., master of Pembroke hall, £10; Joseph Coke, M.B., £15; Edward Colbourne of the Dolphin tavern, Cambridge, £5; Edward Coleman, esq., M.A., £50; Mr. Collard, fellow commoner, £10; Charles Cooke, esq., £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; William Cook, LL.D., fellow of Jesus college,

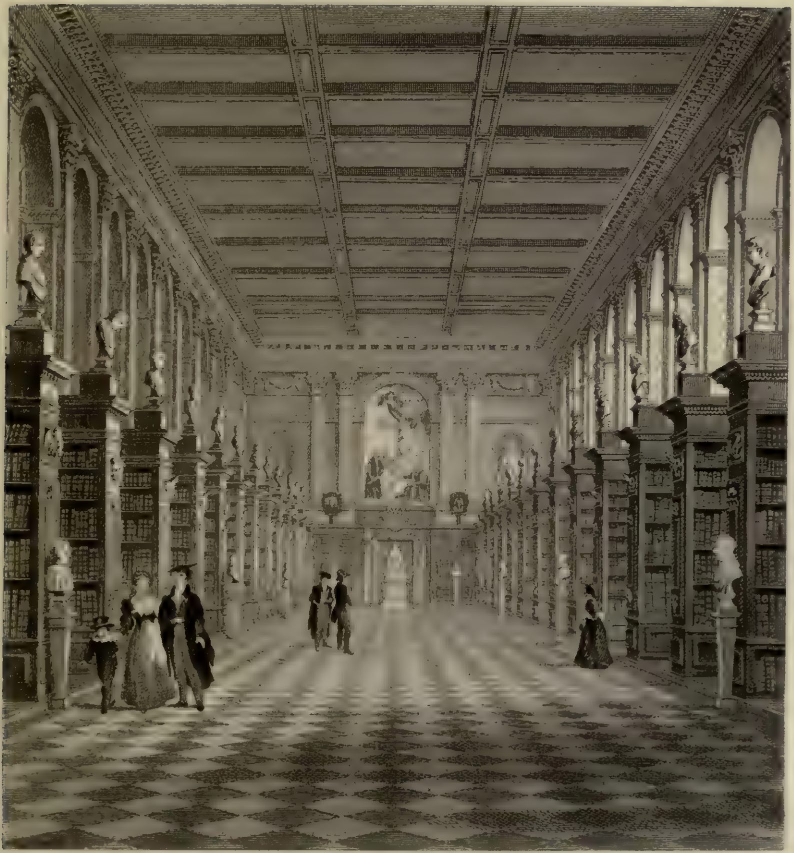
£20; Mr. Conliffe, £2. 3*s.*; William Corker, M.A., £50; Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; John Copleston, D.D., provost of King's college, £10. 15*s.*; John Cory, fellow of Corpus Christi college, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; sir John Cotton, £50; Mr. Thomas Cotton of Cheshire, £5; Peter Courthope, esq., £20; John Courtman, B.D., £10; Francis Crane, esq., £50; Thomas Crawley, D.D., £40; — Cressar, (father of Stephen Cressar, D.D.,) £10; hon. John Crew, £20; Nathaniel lord Crew, bishop of Durham, £53. 15*s.*; Robert Creyghton, D.D., £80; James Crompton, M.A., fellow of Jesus college, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Ralph Cudworth, D.D., master of Christ's college, £40; Richard Culverwell, M.A., rector of Grundisburgh, £10; Isaac Dalton, £20; Marmaduke Darcy, esq., £40; Richard Darley, esq., of Abdy, £20; James Davie, rector of Watlington, Norfolk, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; John Davies, £10; Mutton Davies, esq., £10; William Davies, M.A., £20; John Delahay, M.A., £20; Simon Delboe, M.A., £10; sir Thomas Delves, bart., £50; Peter Dent, M.B., £10; Henry Dickinson, LL.B., £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; John Dickinson, £40; Thomas Docwray, £100; Henry Dove, D.D., £40; sir George Downing, bart., £100; Oliver Doiley, LL.D., fellow of King's college, £20; Mr. Drake, steward of the college courts, £28; Jonathan Dryden, M.A., £20; James Duport, D.D., dean of Peterborough, £200; — Eachard (father of Dr. Eachard, master of Catherine hall,) £10; sir Richard Edgecumbe, K.B., £40; Henry Edmonds, esq., of Wortsburgh, Yorkshire, £10. 15*s.*; Alexander Ekins, M.A., rector of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, £10; John Ekins, M.A., £30; John Ellys, M.A., fellow of Caius college, £10; Jeremy Elwes, esq., £20; sir James Etheridge, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Laurence Eusden, M.A., £45; George Evans, D.D., canon of Windsor, £10; sir Thomas Exton, £21. 10*s.*; Mr. Eyton, fellow commoner, £10; Mr. Fage, £10. 15*s.*; Thomas Firmin, mercer, £20; Basil Firebrace, merchant, £46. 4*s.*; Henry Firebrace, D.D., £20; sir Richard Fisher of Hammersmith, £53. 15*s.*; Mr. Forrest, £50; Francis Fox, M.A., £20; Charles Fraiser, M.D., £25; Thomas Gale, D.D., dean of York, £60; Thomas Garford, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Joseph Gascoigne, D.D., £40; Mr. Gerard, £5; Thomas Gipps, M.A., £60; Christopher Glasscock of Felstead, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; John Glover, D.D., fellow of Peterhouse, £10; George Goodman, M.A.,

£20; John Goodwin, M.A., £25; William Greaves, alderman of Nottingham, £10; Anthony Grey, earl of Kent, £100; Reginald Greyham, esq., £5; John Gostling, M.D., fellow of Caius college, £31. 10*s.*; William Gostwyke, M.A., £20; John Greenell, M.A., £5; Abraham Gregory, D.D., canon of Gloucester, £5; Henry Greswould, M.A., £20; Richard Gulston, esq., £50; Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely, £50; William Hale, esq., £50; John Harris of Badford, Devon, £10; John Harrison, D.D., £70; John Hawkins, B.D., £70; John Hawkins, (steward to sir John Barrington,) £2; William Hawkins, D.D., canon of Winchester, £10; Mr. Herveinge, £5; sir John Hewley, bart., £50; Tobias Hewytt, B.A., £5; sir Robert Hildyard, £50; Robert Hitch, D.D., dean of York, £100; William Holder, D.D., £20; John Holland, M.A., minister of Guildford, £40; sir John Holman, £50; John Howarth, M.A., £20; captain Hunt, £20; sir Edward Hussey, bart., £40; John Hussey of Oakhampton, £5; Henry James, D.D., £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Edmund Jefferies, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; William Jennings, £5; John Jones, D.D., dean of Bangor, £20; Richard Kelham, B.A., £5; John Kendall, esq., £10; Gregory Kent, £10; Key and Maulden, glaziers, £5; sir John Knatchbull, bart., £40; Matthew Kirby, D.D., fellow of King's college, £10; Thomas Kirby of London, £10; John Knight, esq., £5; Mr. Knipe, £10; a lady (by Dr. Barrow,) £21. 10*s.*; John Lake, bishop of Chichester, £75; Richard Lakeland, B.A., £6; Henry Lane, M.A., £20; Mr. Langston, fellow commoner, £10; William Leake, barrister, £40; Gervase Lee, M.A., £10; William Lewis, LL.D., fellow of Jesus college, £10; James Linfeild, M.A., £20; Thomas Lynford, D.D., fellow of Christ's college, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; John Lister, esq., of Linton, Yorkshire, £50; William Lynnett, D.D., £128; James Manfield, M.A., £20; John Manners, earl (afterwards duke) of Rutland, £50; John Mapletoft, M.D., £20; Hugh Mapletoft, M.A., £10; Sir Robert Markham, £10; Anthony Marshall, D.D., rector of Bottesford, £150; — Marshall, barber to the college, £5; Thomas Maulyverer, M.A., £10; William Mayer, M.A., £40; Richard Meggott, D.D., canon of Windsor, £10; sir William Meredith, bart., £20; John Middleton of Stradishall, Suffolk, £1; sir Thomas Middleton, £20; Edmund Miller, alderman of Cambridge, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Philip Milward, esq., £50; Richard Milward, D.D., canon of Windsor, £20; George

Modd, M.A., £20; Christopher Monk, duke of Albemarle, £100; Charles Montagu, earl (afterwards duke) of Manchester, £50; hon. Charles Montagu, M.A., chancellor of the diocese of Durham, £50; hon. Charles Montagu (afterwards earl of Halifax) £15; Edward Montagu, second earl of Sandwich, £100; Edward Montagu, viscount Hinchinbrooke (afterwards third earl of Sandwich) £50; hon. John Montagu, D.D., master, £228; hon. Richard Montagu, £50; hon. Sidney Wortley Montagu, £50; sir William Montagu, lord chief baron of the exchequer, £10. 15*s.*; Charles Mordaunt, lord Mordaunt, afterwards earl of Peterborough, £26. 15*s.*; Charles Morden, £20; John Morden, £10; Richard Moore, esq., of Lindley, Salop, £5; Henry More, D.D., fellow of Christ's college, £20; Robert Moyle, B.D., £40; — Moyle (father of Robert Moyle, B.D.) £60; Thomas Murgatroyd, M.A., £10; hon. Byron Needham, M.A., £50; Samuel Needham, M.A., £10; Walter Needham, M.D., £20; Robert Nalson, esq., £10; Clement Neville, M.A., £150; Mr. Newman, student, £10; Isaac Newton, M.A., £40; John Newton, esq., £10; Samuel Newton, alderman of Cambridge and registrar of the college, £30; Thomas Nixon, D.D., £20; Baptist Noel, viscount Campden, £50; sir Francis North, lord chief-justice, £20; sir Henry North, bart., £5; hon. John North, D.D., master, £100. 10*s.*; hon. Roger North, £5; Richard Nurse, M.A., £20; Gabriel Offley, D.D., £20; Barnabas Oley, archdeacon of Ely, £5; Henry Oscland, M.A., £5; Adam Ottley, D.D., (afterwards bishop of S. David's) £20; sir John Otway, £100; William Owtram, D.D., £10; sir James Oxenden, bart., £50; John Packer, £10; Philip Packer, esq., £10; Edward Paget, M.A., £12. 10*s.*; Justinian Paget, esq., £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Edward Palmer, esq., M.A., £50; John Palmer, M.A., £20; John Palmer, archdeacon of Northampton, £10; Thomas Palmer, M.A., £16. 16*s.*; Henry Paman, LL.D., £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; George Parish, D.D., £100; Henry Parker (secretary to the bishop of London) £10; Thomas Pawlett, M.A., £30; Michael Payne, M.A., £20; Stephen Paynter, M.A., petty canon of Norwich, £5; John Pearson, bishop of Chester, sometime master, £228; Edward Pelling, D.D., £50; William Pennynge, M.A., £10; Roger Pepys, esq., of Impington, £20; William Perry, M.A., £20; Valentine Petit, M.A., £30; Edward Pickering, esq., of Swavesey, £40; Mr. Plummer, fellow commoner, £5; Arthur Pomeroy, D.D., dean of Cork, £70; Daniel Price, M.A., £10; Thomas Price, of London, goldsmith, £25; sir Henry Newton Puckering, £21. 10*s.*; Benjamin Pulleyn, B.D., £40; Robert Pulleyn, £10; John Pyke, M.A., £10; John Rant, esq., of Cambridge, barrister, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Nathaniel Rashleigh, M.A., £25; John Ray, M.A., £10; Richard Ray, M.A., £10. 15*s.*; sir Charles Croft Read, £21. 10*s.*; sir Robert Reve, of Thwaite, Suffolk, £20; captain Robert Reynolds of Bury, £6. 9*s.*; Osmund Rhodes, M.A., vicar of Bedingfield, £10; Paul Ricaut, £5; sir William Rich, £10; Purbeck Richardson, M.A., £10; William Robson, M.A., £50; Thomas Rogers, D.D., prebendary of Hereford, £20; Jonathan Rose, vicar of Sedbergh, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Thomas Rotheram, M.A., £20; William Russell, earl (afterwards duke) of Bedford, £100; William Russell, lord Russell, £50; Peter Samways, D.D., £40; William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, £100; Samuel Sanders of Ireton, Derbyshire, £5; Mr. Scabler, £50; Anthony Scattergood, D.D., £50; John Scattergood, M.A., £5; Samuel Scattergood, M.A., £20; sir Thomas Sclater, bart., £28; Robert Scott, B.D., £50; Matthew Scrivener, vicar of Haslingfield, £10. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Obadiah Sedgwich, rector of Rampton, £30; Mrs. Sedgwick, £10; George Seignior, D.D., £40; George Settwell, £10; Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, £500; sir John Shaw, £30; Charles Shaw, M.A., £5; William Sherman, M.A., £10; Richard Sheldrake, B.D., of Corpus Christi college, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; John Sherret, M.A., £20; William Sill, M.A., £20; Daniel Skinner, M.A., £20; Stephen Skinner, M.A., £20; sir Philip Skipton, £10; lady Shipwith, £10; Joseph Smart of London, £5; Jonathan Smith, M.A., £25; John Snow, rector of Diddinghurst, Essex, £5; Nicholas Spencer, B.D., £30; William Spencer, D.D., £10; John Stagg, M.A., £21. 10*s.*; Ralph Staunton, M.A, £20; Richard Stedman, B.D., £60; Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, £100; Christopher Stone, D.D., of York, £30; John Stones, rector of Barnadiston, Suffolk, £5; Mr. Stonestreet of London, £21. 10*s.*; William Stonestreet, M.A., £20; William Strawson, minister of Stickney, Lincolnshire, £5; Thomas Street, M.A., £30; Henry Stubbe of Chedle, £10; Josiah Stubbe, M.A., £10; Edmund Stubbe, M.A., £10; Wolfran

Stubbe, D.D., £100; Mr. Suckling, £20; sir John Sudbury, bart., £20; Mr. Symson, £21. 10*s.*; John Taylor, schoolmaster of Stafford, £10; John Templer, D.D., £40; William Thursby, esq., of the Temple, £50; Sigismund Trafford, esq., £21. 10*s.*; Bernard Turner, £10; Francis Turner, D.D., afterwards bishop of Ely, £20; John Turner of Lynn Regis, merchant, £25; Mr. Turner, vicar of Blythe, £5; Robert Uvedale, D.D., £50; Nathaniel Vincent, D.D., fellow of Clare hall, £5; Nathaniel Viner, M.A., £20; William Walker, B.D., rector of Colsterworth, £20; Robert Walpole, esq., £30; Thomas Watson, D.D., afterwards bishop of S. David's, £20; Benjamin Watts, £10; lady Wendy, £20; Leonard Welsted, M.A., £10; Robert West, M.A., £50; Willoughby West, £10; Joseph Weld, M.A., £10; Thomas Weld, M.A., £10. 15*s.*; Benjamin Whichcot, D.D., sometime provost of King's college, £10; sir Paul Whichcot, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; John Wickins, M.A., £30; lady Williamson, £40; Mr. Willoughby, £20; Richard Winde of S. Ives, sometime fellow of Queens' college, £10; sir George Wineve, £5; Catharine Winstanley, £5; Joseph Withers, M.A., £15; sir Francis Withins, justice of the king's bench, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; William Wollaston, esq., of Strenton, Leicestershire, £30; sir Philip Woodhouse, bart., £10; lady Wright of Dagenham, Essex, £10; Roger Wye, M.A., £10; Christopher Wyvill, D.D., £22. 10*s.*; John Yardley, M.D., £10; Benjamin Young, M.A., £15.

Francis Crane, esq., of Stoke park in Northamptonshire, in 1678 gave the advowson of the rectory of Loughton in Buckinghamshire; Thomas Docwra, in 1678 left £100 to augment the scholarship founded by Frances Jermyn; George Chamberlaine, D.D., vice-master, in 1681 gave the advowson of the rectory of Dickleburgh in Norfolk, with a preference to the vice-master for the time being; William Lewis, D.D., rector of Allhallows by the wall, London, by will in 1681 gave money to buy lands for the exhibition of four students; sir Thomas Sclater, bart., sometime fellow,



LIBRARY, TRINITY COLLEGE.

defrayed the cost of erecting part of Neville's court, and was a considerable benefactor to the library; Humphrey Babington, D.D., senior fellow and rector of Boothby Pagnell, defrayed the cost of erecting a part of Neville's court, and bequeathed to the library a collection of ancient coins, astronomical, mathematical, and musical instruments and musical books; the rev. William Perry, M.A., F.R.S., sometime fellow, in 1696 left £1200 for exhibitions for students from S. Paul's school and other uses; Peter Samways, D.D., sometime fellow, about 1691 left an estate at Middleton in Yorkshire for various charitable purposes, including the college library and the purchase of books for scholars from Westminster school; William Lynnett, D.D., senior fellow, in 1699 bequeathed leasehold estates in Cambridge, and gave a good collection of books to the library; sir Henry Newton Puckering, gave a considerable sum for the use of the library, to which he presented a large collection of books of great value; William Corker, M.A., senior fellow, in 1702 bequeathed £700 to the chapel and library; John Montagu, D.D., dean of Durham, sometime master, in 1702 gave £170 to purchase furniture for the master's lodge; Richard Bentley, D.D., master, in 1707 contributed £200 towards repairing and beautifying the chapel,(a) he also in his lifetime gave to the library a collection of curious books relating to medicine, and by his will left thereto all his greek MSS. brought from mount Athos, and five pictures to be placed in the master's lodge; John Laughton, prebendary of Lichfield and Worcester, sometime chaplain, in 1712 left a good collection of books to the library; Thomas Smith, D.D., vicemaster, in 1713 left £15 per annum for exhibitions, also nearly five hundred volumes to the library; Edward Rud, D.D., sometime fellow, in 1727 left his books to the library; John Paris, D.D., senior fellow, in 1742 left all his printed books to the library, and £100 for an annual prize for a

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(a) The other contributors were: William Andrew £20; Ward Grey Ashenhurst £25; William Ayloffe, LL.D., £30; Montagu Bacon £30; John Baker £25; James Bankes £20; John Barwell £25; Matthew Barwell £20; Edward Bathurst £40; Thomas Blomer £25; Philip Bouquet, B.D., £18; John Bowes, D.D., £10. 10s.; James Brabourn, B.D., £20; Laurence Brodrick £20; Alexander Burrell £30; Henry Campion, esq., of Kent, £50; Mordecai Cary (afterwards bishop of Killala) £5; William Chamberlayne £30; Nicholas Clagett (afterwards bishop of Exeter) £25; John

Colbatch, D.D., £30; Henry Colman, B.D., £50; John Cooper, B.D., £20; Anthony Corbiere £30; Roger Cotes, £25; Ralph W. Cradock £10. 10s.; John Craister £25; Stephen Cressar, B.D., £30; Samuel D'Oyly £25; William Drury £20; Henry Eden £30; sir John Ellys, M.D., master of Caius College, £10; Laurence Eusden £10; John Felton £25; Bradgate Ferrand £5; Henry Firebrace, D.D., £50; Abraham Francke £30; Marshall Greswold £70; Phillips Gretton £26. 5s.; John Hacket £50; Nathaniel Hanbury, B.D., £20; Henry Hawes £10; William Herring of Cambridge, draper, £10; John Heylyn £5; Thomas Hill £25; Daniel Hopkins, D.D., rector of Fakenham, £20; Christopher Hussey £25; Michael Hutchinson, D.D., £30; Henry James, D.D., president of Queens' college, £20; George Jeffreys £25; Paul Jenkinson £10; James Jurin £25; hon. William Kingston £100; Samuel Knight £25; John Laughton £50; Montagu Lloyd £32; Robert Lumley £20; Gilbert Malkin £25; James Malled £20; William Mayer £50; T. Micklethwaite £5. 5s.; Conyers Middleton £25; Edmund Miller £60; George Modd £40; John Paris £25; Robert Parran £25; Thomas Pilgrim £25; John Reddington £25; Edward Rud £25; Thomas Rud £5; Henry Sike, LL.D., £30; Edward Smith £21; William Smyth £25; Vyner Snell £30; William Sotheron £10. 10s.; Richard Stokes £20; Edmund Stubbe £30; Wolfran Stubbe, D.D., vicemaster, £100; George Tollet £25; John Towersey £25; hon. Thomas Trevor £50; James Uvedale £25; Robert Uvedale £25; John Vallavine £10; William Wade £25; Peter Wagener, rector of Stistead, Essex, £5. 5s.; Richard Walker £25; Ralph Welstead £20; Samuel White £25; John Whitfield £20; Griffith Williams £20; John Williams £25; John Wyvill £25; John Yardley £10. The total cost of the works at the chapel exceeded £6000. The subscriptions amounted to £2674. 5s.

latin declamation; Porter Thompson, esq., M.A., gave in his lifetime above five hundred volumes to the library; Roger Gale, esq., M.A., sometime fellow, gave to the library a valuable collection of MSS. formed by him and his father Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, who was also a fellow of the college; Beaupre Bell, esq., M.A., of Beaupre hall in Norfolk, in 1745 left a choice collection of books and medals and 100 guineas to the library, with other marks of his affection to the society; John Colbatch, D.D., senior fellow and professor of moral philosophy, in 1749 left his books to the library; sir John Cotton of Stratton, bart., in 1756 gave a collection of roman monuments brought from the Picts' wall by his ancestor sir Robert Cotton; Francis Hooper, D.D., senior fellow, left in 1763 an estate at Barrington to found three annual prizes for english declamations, also £1000 to rebuild or alter the combination room and £180 for plate; Richard Walker, D.D., vicemaster, in 1764 left £10 per annum for one or more poor scholars, and a farm at Swavesey subject to the payment of £50 a year to the Botanic garden, he also gave many books to the library; Robert Smith, D.D., master, in 1768 gave £2000 stock to be applied by the master and seniors to public uses, also his books to the library, and busts and pictures to the master's lodge; Walter Titley, esq., sometime senior fellow, and for more than thirty years envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, left by will in 1768 £1000; Henry Davis, D.D., senior fellow, in 1770 left £200 for augmenting one of the small college livings; John Porter, formerly butler of the college, left

£300; Edward Capel, esq., in 1779 gave to the library a valuable collection of books principally relating to Shakspere and his times; William Greaves, esq., M.A., commissary of the university and many years auditor of the college, gave in his lifetime 100 guineas, and by will left £100 the interest to be applied as a prize for the best english dissertation on the character and memory of king William III.; John Hinchliffe, bishop of Peterborough, master, gave the picture over the altar in the chapel, and by will bequeathed numerous books to the library; Moore Meredith, B.D., vicemaster, in 1789 left £2000 stock for improving and embellishing the college; James Backhouse, B.D., senior fellow, by will in 1790 left £200 to augment the vicarage of Withybroke; John Montagu, earl of Sandwich, gave a collection of curiosities brought from the South sea islands by captain Cook; Thomas Postlethwaite, D.D., master, in 1798 bequeathed £2000 stock; the rev. John Pigott, M.A., sometime fellow, gave in his lifetime in 1811 £12,000 for augmenting the poorer vicarages in the gift of the society, to which he left by will the advowson of the rectory of Gilling in the north riding of Yorkshire; the rev. Peter Paul Dobree, M.A., fellow, Regius professor of greek, in 1825 bequeathed one thousand volumes to be selected by the college out of his very valuable library; the rev. Robert Hole, M.A., senior fellow, left in 1825 a cabinet of choice books to the number of five hundred volumes; the rev. Robert Wilson Evans, M.A., fellow, in 1825 gave above five hundred volumes to the library; Edward

Mellish, M.A., dean of Hereford, left £200 in 1830; the rev. Edward Yeats, M.A., sometime fellow, in 1830 bequeathed £5000 for the augmentation of the vicarages of Kendal, Kirby Lonsdale, and Sedbergh, and £500 for the foundation of two annual prizes of £10 each; Jonathan Raine, esq., M.A., sometime fellow, left in 1831 a valuable collection of early editions of the classics principally collected by his brother Matthew Raine, D.D., master of Charterhouse and also a fellow of the college; Daniel Pettiward, M.A., rector of Onehouse in Suffolk, left to the library all his books, prints, pictures, and works of art, as also £100 to purchase books; Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., master, gave in his lifetime £500 in augmentation of the Pigott fund, and to his zealous exertions, seconded by a corresponding liberality in many friends of the college,(a) the society are mainly indebted for the erection of the third court, and also for the institution of the vicarage and Domus fund connected therewith; Francis Wrangham, M.A., archdeacon of the east riding of Yorkshire, gave to the library in 1842 a collection of pamphlets bound in one thousand volumes, also £100 to found an annual prize; John Robert Brodrick, M.A., some-

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(a) The principal contributors were: king George IV. £1000; H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex, £52. 10*s.*; H.R.H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester, chancellor of the university, £100; Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., master, £210; Montagu Farrer Ainslie £105; Gerrard Andrewes, D.D., dean of Canterbury, £52. 10*s.*; William John Bankes, esq., M.P., £105; Henry Vincent Bayley, archdeacon of Stow, £52. 10*s.*; right hon. John Beckett £52. 10*s.*; John Bell, esq., of Lincoln's inn, £52. 10*s.*; James Blackburn, vicar of Gainford, £100; sir Francis Lynch Blosse, bart., £100; Charles James Blomfield, D.D., (afterwards bishop of London), £52. 10*s.*; rev. Charles Ffrench Bromhead £31. 10*s.*; rev. John Brown £105; rev. George Adam Browne £52. 10*s.*; Charles Harcourt Chambers £31. 10*s.*; rev. William Clark, professor of anatomy, £31. 10*s.*; rev. Henry Coddington £31. 10*s.*; sir John Singleton Copley (now lord Lyndhurst) £52. 10*s.*; John Cust, earl Brownlow, £50; rev. Peter Debary, £105; Henry Venn Elliott £31. 10*s.*; rev. Edward Bishop Elliott, £31. 10*s.*; rev. Robert Wilson Evans £52. 10*s.*; Henry Petty Fitz-Maurice, marquess of Lansdowne, £100; George Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, £100; William Albin Garratt £100; Thomas Gilbank, B.D., rector of Dickleburgh, Norfolk, £100; right hon. Henry Goulburn £52. 10*s.*; sir Robert Graham, baron of the exchequer, £52. 10*s.*; rev. Robert Hodgson Greenwood

£52. 10*s.*; John Hailstone, vicar of Trumpington, £52. 10*s.*; Julius Charles Hare £31. 10*s.*; Jonathan Hatfield £50; rev. Henry Horace Hayes of Swainswick £50; Frederick William Hervey, lord Hervey, (now marquess of Bristol) £105; rev. John Phillips Higman £52. 10*s.*; rev. Robert Hole £52. 10*s.*; John Hudson, vicar of Kendal, £50; rev. James Devereux Hustler £52. 10*s.*; Abraham Jobson, D.D., vicar of Wisbech S. Peter, £100; rev. William George Judgson £52. 10*s.*; rev. William Lax, Lowndean professor, £50; William Lowther, earl of Lonsdale, £100; William Lowther, viscount Lowther, (now earl of Lonsdale) £50; rev. George Macfarlan £31. 10*s.*; Spencer Madan, D.D., canon of Peterborough, £50; Benjamin Heath Malkin, LL.D., £52. 10*s.*; John Henry Manners, duke of Rutland, £100; James Henry Monk, D.D., (afterwards bishop of Gloucester and Bristol) £52. 10*s.*; rev. Thomas Musgrave (afterwards archbishop of York) £42; Charles Norris, canon of Canterbury, £100; Henry Handley Norris, prebendary of Llandaff, £50; rev. George Peacock £52. 10*s.*; Charles George Perceval, lord Arden, £100; Thomas Pell Platt £52. 10*s.*; Robert Beresford Podmore, vicar of Monks Kirby, Warwickshire, £100; Frederick Pollock (now chief baron of the exchequer) £52. 10*s.*; John Jeffries Pratt, marquess Camden, £100; rev. Matthew Morris Preston of Walthamstow £50; Jonathan Raine £52. 10*s.*; rev. John Henry Renouard, vicemaster, £105; rev. John Rippon £52. 10*s.*; rev. Joseph Romilly £31. 10*s.*; Richard Sheepshanks £105; William Smith, esq., £52. 10*s.*; Charles John Spencer, earl Spencer, £100; rev. Richard Sykes of West Ella hall £50; John Taylor, esq., of Spring grove, Bewdley, £50; Henry John Temple, viscount Palmerston, M.P., £105; Giles Templeman, esq., of the Temple, London, £30; Connop Thirlwall (now bishop of S. David's) £31. 10*s.*; Thomas Thorp £31. 10*s.*; Nicholas Conyingham Tindal (afterwards chief-justice of the common pleas) £52. 10*s.*; Edward Turnor, esq., of Stoke Rochford, £52. 10*s.*; George Waddington, vicar of Tuxford, £100; William Sidney Walker £31. 10*s.*; Jonathan Walton, B.D., rector of Birdbrook, Essex, £52. 10*s.*; Joshua Watson, esq., of Clapton, £50; rev. George Edis Webster £31. 10*s.*; rev. William Whewell (now master) £52. 10*s.*; sir Robert Wigram, bart., £52. 10*s.*; John Wingfield, D.D., canon of Worcester, £50; rev. Edward Yeats £100.

time scholar, gave in his lifetime (1843) £1000 stock for augmenting the small livings in the patronage of the college; Robert Beresford Podmore, M.A., vicar of Monk's Kirby, in 1842 bequeathed £1000 to found an exhibition; the rev. Peter Leigh, M.A., in 1848 gave £515 stock to augment the Wrangham prize; the rev. Francis Martin, M.A., senior bursar, in 1850 gave land at Barrington for the endowment of a scholarship; the rev. John Brown, M.A., vice-master, in 1850 bequeathed £1000 with which an additional scholarship has been established; the friends of William Dealtry, D.D., archdeacon of Winchester, sometime fellow, in 1850 founded two annual prizes of 15 guineas each; Mrs. Whewell gave during her lifetime £500 for founding a scholarship, and left such directions in her will as shewed her deep interest in the most important objects of the society; Julius Charles Hare, archdeacon of Chichester, sometime fellow, in 1855, bequeathed a large collection of valuable books to the library.

EMINENT MEN.—Paul Fagius, hebrew reader to the university, a famous rabbinical scholar, died 1549. Martin Bucer, D.D., Regius professor of hebrew, a divine of great erudition, died 1550-1. John Redman, D.D., master, Margaret professor of divinity and archdeacon of Taunton, a celebrated divine, died 1551. James Haddon, fellow, dean of Exeter, 1552. Thomas Sedgwick, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of divinity, 1557. William Glynn, fellow, bishop of Bangor, died 1558. John Christopherson, master, bishop of Chichester, died 1558. Edmund

Cosyn, fellow, master of Catharine hall, 1553-8. Thomas Redman, fellow, master of Jesus college, 1558. William Bill, D.D., master, dean of Westminster and provost of Eton college, died 1561. Robert Beaumont, D.D., master, Margaret professor of divinity and archdeacon of Huntingdon, died 1567. Nicholas Carr, M.D., fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1568. Edward Godsalve, fellow, professor of divinity at Antwerp, flourished 1568. Martin Parkinson, fellow, archdeacon of the east riding of York, died 1569. Francis Newton, D.D., fellow, dean of Winchester, died 1572. Thomas Wakefield, fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, died 1575. Thomas Aldrich, fellow, master of Corpus Christi college, died 1576-7. George Gascoigne, poet, died 1577. Nicholas Wendon, LL.D., archdeacon of Suffolk, flourished 1577. Thomas Ashton, fellow, head master of Shrewsbury school, died 1578. Thomas Tusser, author of Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, died 1580. Stephen Nevynson, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the dioceses of Canterbury and Norwich, died 1580. John Young, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of divinity and master of Pembroke hall, died 1580. John Barret, M.D., fellow, author of an Alvearie or Quadruple Dictionarie, died about 1580. John Rugg, archdeacon of Wells, died 1581-2. Nicholas Abithel, D.D., professor of divinity at Douay, died about 1586. Nicholas Morton, D.D., fellow, a noted roman catholic emissary, flourished 1586. Robert Jacob, M.D., fellow, physician to the court of Russia, flourished 1586. Henry Berkeley, LL.D., master in chancery, died 1587. Nicholas

Shepperd, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Northampton and master of S. John's college, died 1587. Luke Gilpin, fellow, archdeacon of Derby, died 1587. John Studley, fellow, translator of Seneca's tragedies, died about 1587. Thomas Penny, M.D., fellow, botanist and entomologist, died 1589. Anthony Wingfield, fellow, public orator, 1581-9. Sir Roger Townshend, naval commander, died 1590. Thomas Hood, M.D., fellow, mathematician, flourished 1590. John Copeot, D.D., fellow, master of Corpus Christi college, died 1590. John Stubbe, a noted political character, died about 1591. Giles Wigginton, fellow, a leading puritan, flourished 1591. Henry Wilkinson, fellow, head master of Merchant Taylors' school, 1586-92. John Udall, a celebrated puritan, author of works on hebrew literature and theology, died 1592. John Sadler, fellow, translator of Vegetius, died about 1595. Thomas Bedwell, fellow, mathematican and military engineer, died 1595. Bartholomew Dodington, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1595. William Whitaker, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of divinity and master of S. John's college, a theologian of great repute, died 1595. Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, died 1596. Robert Ramsden, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of the west riding of York, died 1596. Charles Horne, latin poet, flourished 1596. Richard Cosin, LL.D., fellow, dean of the arches, died 1597. James Howland, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1597-8. Edmund Hound, D.D., master of Catharine hall, died 1598. Peter Baro, D.D., Margaret professor of divinity, died 1599.

John James, M.D., fellow, physician to the royal household, died 1600-1. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, K.G., executed 1600-1. Anthony Bacon, an elegant scholar, died 1601. Thomas Smith, registrary of the universary 1591-1601. William Redman, fellow, bishop of Gloucester, died 1602. John Sanderson, D.D., fellow, canon of Cambray, author of Institutiones Dialecticæ, died 1602. George Boleyn, D.D., dean of Lichfield, died 1602-3. Sir John Rogers, LL.D., fellow, ambassador to Flanders, flourished 1603. Sir John Townshend, naval commander, died 1603. Thomas Cartwright, fellow, an able theological writer and the leader of the puritans, died 1603. John Whitgift, master, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1603-4. Godfrey Goldsborough, fellow, bishop of Gloucester, died 1604. Hugh Gray, D.D., fellow, divinity professor at Gresham college, died 1604. Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin and lord chancellor of Ireland, died 1605. Edward Lively, fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1605. George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, famed for naval enterprise, died 1605. Thomas Muffet, M.D., entomologist, died about 1605. Matthew Hutton, fellow, archbishop of York, died 1605-6. Walter Hawkesworth, fellow, latin dramatist, died 1606. Richard Reynolds, M.D., author of a treatise on rhetoric and other works, died 1606. William Dakins, fellow, professor of divinity at Gresham college, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1606-7. Thomas Legge, LL.D., fellow, master of Caius college, latin dramatist, died 1607. Thomas Patenson, archdeacon of Chichester, died 1607. John

Still, master, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1607-8. John Sterne, suffragan bishop of Colchester, died 1607-8. Sir Edward Stanhope, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of London, died 1607-8. John Dee, LL.D., fellow, mathematician and alchemist, died 1608. Richard Bird, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Cleveland, died 1609. Sir Ambrose Forth, LL.D., master in chancery and judge of the prerogative in Ireland, died 1609-10.(a) Gervase Babington, fellow, bishop of Worcester, died 1610. William Farrand, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery, died about 1610. Sir Vincent Skinner, fellow, one of the secretaries to the great lord Burghley, died about 1611. Jeremy Radcliffe, D.D., fellow, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1612. Sir Michael Hicks, fellow, one of lord Burghley's secretaries, died 1612. Sir John Gibson, LL.D., fellow, judge of the prerogative court, died 1612-13. Anthony Rudd, fellow, bishop of S. David's, died 1614-5. Timothy Bright, M.D., medical writer and inventor of short-hand, died 1615. Andrew Oxenbridge, fellow, public orator, died 1615. Thomas Neville, D.D., master, dean of Canterbury, died 1615. Thomas Tomkis, fellow, dramatist, flourished 1615. Luke Chaloner, D.D., fellow, professor of divinity at Dublin, died 1615. Philip Stubbe, author of the Anatomy of Abuses and other works, died about 1616. Peter Muffet, fellow, rector of Fobbing, Essex, author of scriptural commentaries, died 1617. John Hammond, M.D., fellow, physician to James I., flourished 1617. Robert Bennet, fellow, bishop of Hereford, died 1617. Robert Tighe, D.D., archdeacon of Middlesex, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1617. John Layfield, D.D., fellow, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1617. John Hunt, LL.D., fellow, master in chancery, 1592-1617. Anthony Maxey, D.D., dean of Windsor, died 1618. Sir Matthew Carew, LL.D., archdeacon of Norfolk and master in chancery, died 1618. Ralph Tunstal, fellow, archdeacon of Northumberland, died 1618-9. Charles Fotherby, D.D., fellow, dean of Canterbury, died 1619. John Overall, fellow, bishop of Norwich, died 1619. Martin Fotherby, fellow, bishop of Salisbury, died 1619-20. Robert Scott, D.D., fellow, dean of Rochester and master of Clare hall, died 1620. John Stanhope, lord Stanhope, died 1620. Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall, died 1620. George Ruggle, latin dramatist, died 1621. Cuthbert Norris, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Sudbury, died 1621. John Bill, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of S. Alban's, died 1622. Giles Fletcher, fellow, poet, died 1623. Richard Milbourne, bishop of Carlisle, died 1624. Christopher Hampton, fellow, archbishop of Armagh, died 1624-5. Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, died 1625. Sir William Ingram, LL.D., master in chancery and author of collections relative to the university, died 1625. Edward Zouch, lord Zouch, died 1625. John Richardson, D.D., master, Regius professor of divinity, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1625. Abraham Holland, poet, died 1625-6. Francis Bacon, viscount S. Albans, lord chancellor, one of the greatest of philosophers, died 1626. Richard Senhouse, bishop of Carlisle, died 1626. Henry Holland, author of

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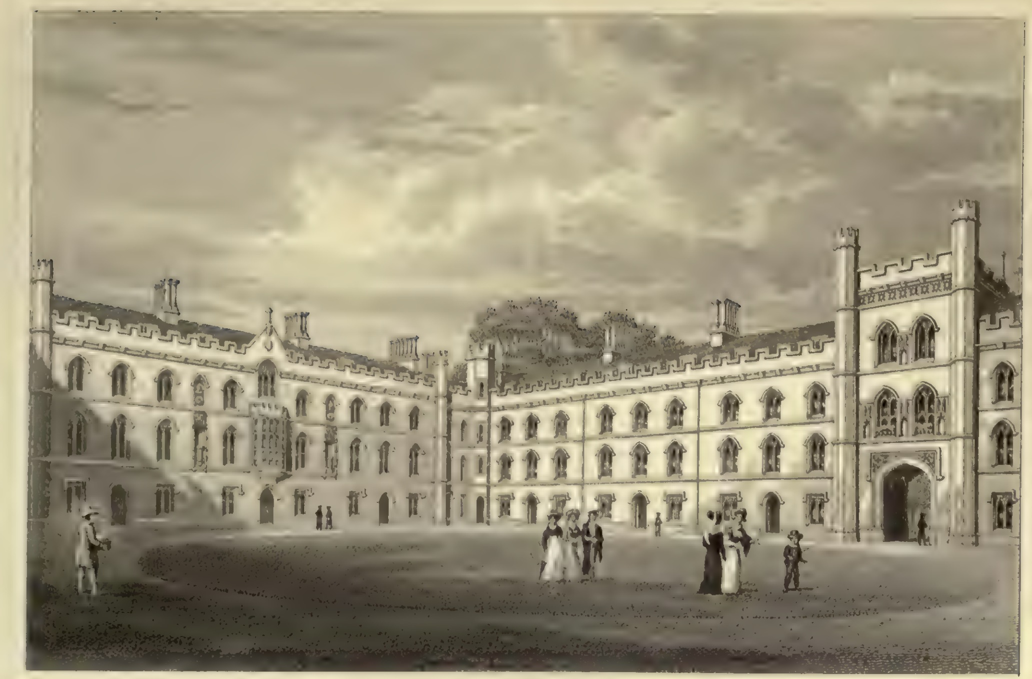
(a) Notices of the foregoing will be found in Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vols. I. and II.

Heroologia and other works, flourished 1626. Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the royal household, died 1627. Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester, lord privy seal, died 1627-8. John Cotta, M.D., physician at Northampton, author of several curious works, flourished 1628. Edmund Suckling, D.D., dean of Norwich, died 1628. George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, K.G., lord high admiral and chancellor of the university, assassinated 1628. Leonard Mawe, master, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1629. Thomas Dove, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1629. Matthew Sutcliffe, LL.D., fellow, dean of Exeter, an able controversialist, and founder of Chelsea college, died 1629. Baptist Hicks, viscount Campden, died 1629. Sir Eubule Thelwall, master in chancery and principal of Jesus college Oxford, died 1630. Michael Rabbet, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1630. Sir Thomas Lake, secretary of state, died 1630. Thomas Goldfinch, fellow, latin poet, died 1630. Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, antiquary, died 1631. John Donne, D.D., dean of S. Paul's, died 1631. Samuel Brooke, D.D., master, archdeacon of Coventry, died 1631. Thomas Harrison, vicemaster, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1631. William Hinton, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Coventry, died 1631. William Bedwell, fellow, a great arabic scholar and one of the translators of the Bible, died 1632. Francis Aungier, lord Aungier, master of the rolls in Ireland, died 1632. George Herbert, fellow, sacred poet, died 1632-3. Nicholas Steward, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, and M.P. for the university, died 1633. Hugh Holland, poet and traveller, died 1633.

Sir Edward Coke, lord chief-justice of the king's bench, died 1634. Thomas Randolph, fellow, poet, died 1634-5. Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state, author of Fragmenta Regalia, died 1634-5. Walter Travers, fellow, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, died 1636. Philemon Holland, M.D., fellow, famous for his numerous translations, died 1636. John Holles, earl of Clare, died 1637. Sir Henry Calthorpe, recorder of London, author of Law reports, died 1637. John Bowles, fellow, bishop of Salisbury, died 1637. Richard Hunt, D.D., dean of Durham, died 1638. George Horsey, fellow, dean of Ross, died about 1639. William Alabaster, D.D., fellow, hebrew scholar and latin dramatist, died 1640. Sir Henry Spelman, antiquary, died 1641. Sir Robert Chester, author of Love's Martyr and other poems, died 1641. Thomas Vincent, fellow, latin dramatist, flourished 1641. William Warre, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Leicester, died 1641. Sir John Suckling, poet, died about 1642. Josias Shute, archdeacon of Colchester, author of numerous sermons, died 1643. Thomas Mallory, D.D., dean of Chester, died 1644. Sir John Burroughs, Garter king at arms, died 1644. Sir John Cooke, secretary of state and M.P. for the university, died 1644. Lord John Stuart, slain at Brandene fighting for Charles I., 1645. Lord Bernard Stuart, slain at Chester fighting for Charles I., 1645. Francis Meres, rector of Wing in Rutland, collector of Wit's Commonwealth, England's Helicon, &c., died 1646. Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, the great collector of antiquities and works of art, died 1646. Sir Robert Filmer, political writer, died 1647.

Thomas Coleman, rector of S. Peter Cornhill, hebrew scholar and one of the assembly of divines, died 1647. Thomas Edwards, author of Gangræna, died 1647. Robert Sibthorpe, fellow, bishop of Limerick, died 1649. John Craven, lord Craven of Ryton, founder of the classical scholarships at Cambridge and Oxford, died 1650. Edward Simpson, D.D., fellow, rector of Pluckley, Kent, author of various classical and theological works, died 1650. Thomas May, poet and historian of the long parliament, died 1650. Henry Peacham, author of The Complete Gentleman and numerous other works, died 1650. Sir Richard Lane, lord-keeper, died 1650. Sir Richard Weston, baron of the exchequer, died 1650-1. William Beale, D.D., master of S. John's college, died 1651. Sir Thomas Cademan, M.D., physician to queen Henrietta Maria, died 1651. Robert Metcalfe, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, died 1652. Theophilus Buckworth, fellow, bishop of Dromore, died 1652. Sir Francis Nethersole, fellow, diplomatist and sometime public orator, died 1652. Thomas Hill, D.D., master, successively of Emmanuel and this college, and one of the assembly of divines, died 1652. John Cotton, the pious minister of Boston in New England, and author of numerous theological works, died 1652. Wolfgang Meier, professor of divinity at Basle, died 1653. Thomas Comber, D.D., master, dean of Carlisle, died 1653-4. Abraham Wheelock, professor of arabic and anglo-saxon, died 1654. Anthony Topham, D.D., fellow, dean of Lincoln, died 1655. James Stuart, duke of Lenox and Richmond, K.G., died 1655. Godfrey Goodman, fellow, bishop of Gloucester, died

1655-6. William Nicholls, D.D., dean of Chester, died 1657. Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham and founder of the grammar school there, died 1657. John Hilton, Mus.B., composer of sacred and secular music, died about 1658. John Arrowsmith, D.D., master, successively of S. John's and this college and Regius professor of divinity, died 1658-9. Edward Hyde, D.D., fellow, author of several theological works, died 1659. Edmund Stubbe, D.D., fellow, latin dramatist died 1659. William Fuller, D.D., dean successively of Ely and Durham, died 1659. Hugh Peters, a well known political character, executed 1660. George Petter, fellow, author of a Commentary on S. Mark and lectures, died about 1660. Philip Tenison, D.D., archdeacon of Norfolk, died 1660-1. William Peterson, D.D., fellow, dean of Exeter, died 1661. Henry Ferne, master, bishop of Chester, died 1661-2. John Middleton, archdeacon of Gloucester, died 1661-2. Jerome Weston, earl of Portland, died 1662. Nathanael Eaton, first president of Harvard college, New England, flourished 1662. John Sherman, D.D., fellow, theologian and oriental scholar, died 1663. John Quarles, archdeacon of Northampton, died 1664. James Valentine, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1664. Lord Lodovick Stuart, cardinal, died 1665. John Carter, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Chester, died 1666. Sir Thomas Rawdon, military commander and diplomatist, died 1666. Samuel Winter, D.D., provost of Trinity college, Dublin, died 1666. Arthur Jackson, ejected minister of S. Faith's, London, author of Annotations on the Bible, died 1666. Francis Wilford, D.D., fellow,



KING'S COURT TRINITY COLLEGE.

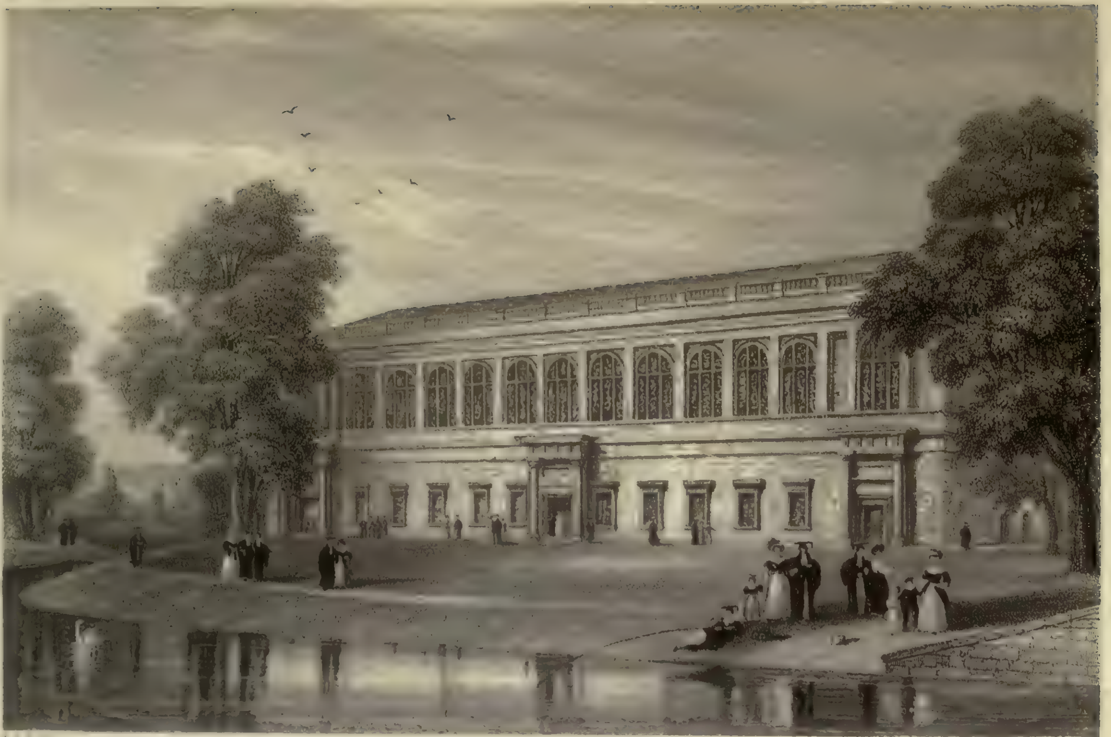
dean of Ely and master of Corpus Christi college, died 1667. Abraham Cowley, fellow, poet, died 1667. Nathaniel Heywood, ejected vicar of Ormskirk, Lancashire, died 1667. Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., died 1667-8. David Stokes, canon of Windsor, author of Explication of the twelve minor prophets, died 1669. John Hacket, fellow, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1670. Cæsar Williamson, D.D., fellow, public orator of the university of Dublin, died 1670. Samuel Slater, ejected minister of S. Catharine's by the Tower, author of theological and other works, died about 1670. Thomas Bradley, D.D., prebendary of York, author of various sermons, died about 1670. Charles Chauncy, fellow, president of Harvard college, New England, died 1671. Francis Willoughby, a great naturalist, died 1672. John Wilkins, master, bishop of Chester, died 1672. Herbert Thorndike, fellow, canon of Westminster, an able theological writer, died 1672. Robert Creyghton, fellow, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1672. Thomas Fanshaw, viscount Fanshaw, died 1674. Robert Boreman, D.D., fellow, a pious and learned divine, died 1675. Sir Christopher Turnor, baron of the exchequer, died 1675. Robert King, LL.D., master of Trinity hall, died 1676. John Ogilby, an able and voluminous author, died 1676. Robert Hitch, D.D., fellow, dean of York, died 1676-7. Isaac Barrow, D.D., master, one of the greatest of English divines, died 1677. Martin Clifford, master of Charterhouse, scholar and wit, died 1677. John Gregory, archdeacon of Gloucester, died 1678.

Andrew Marvel, patriot and poet, died 1678. Charles Fraiser, M.D., fellow, physician to Charles II., died about 1678. Robert Creyghton, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1678. George Seignior, D.D., fellow, an able preacher, died 1678. Edward Coleman, secretary to James, duke of York, executed 1678. James Duport, D.D., fellow, dean of Peterborough and master of Magdalen college, a great classical scholar, died 1679. William Outram, D.D., archdeacon of Leicester, rabbinical scholar, died 1679. Richard Milward, D.D., canon of Windsor, compiler of Selden's Table Talk, died 1680. Nathanael Wanley, vicar of Trinity church, Coventry, author of the Wonders of the Little World and other works, died 1680. William Sill, archdeacon of Colchester, died 1681. Daniel Langhorne, antiquary and historian, died 1681. Sir Thomas Herbert, traveller and historian, died 1681-2. Baptist Noel, viscount Campden, died 1682. Robert Paston, earl of Yarmouth, died 1682-3. John North, D.D., master, Regius professor of greek, died 1683. Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, died 1683. William Russell, lord Russell, patriot, executed 1683. Sir Charles Wheeler, fellow, M.P. for the university, died 1683. Francis Meres, archdeacon of Leicester, died 1683. Sir Aston Cockayne, poet, died 1683-4. John Boord, LL.D., Regius professor of civil law, died 1684. Sir Thomas Sclater, fellow, M.P. for the university, died 1684. William Walker, master of Grantham school, a noted writer on latin grammar, died 1684-5. James Fitzroy, duke of Monmouth, sometime chancellor of the university, executed 1685. John Pell, D.D., mathematician, died 1685. James Manfield, university librarian, died 1685-6. John Pearson, master, bishop of Chester, died 1686. David Clarkson, author of works in defence of independency, died 1686. John Loosemore, Mus.B., a famous organ builder, died 1686. Benjamin Pulleyn, fellow, Regius professor of greek, 1674-86. Charles Cotton, poet, died 1687. Thomas Jacomb, D.D., ejected minister of S. Martin's Ludgate, author of numerous sermons, died 1687. George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, K.G., sometime chancellor of the university, died 1687. Anthony Scattergood, D.D., rector of Winwick and Yelvertoft, and prebendary of Lincoln and Lichfield, author of scriptural annotations and sermons, died 1687. Christopher Monk, duke of Albermarle, K.G., chancellor of the university, died 1688. Nathaniel Hodges, M.D., an able physician, author of a latin treatise on the plague, died 1688. Peter Dent, M.B., botanist, died 1689. Thomas Mace, author of Musick's Monument, died about 1690. Nathaniel Lee, poet, died 1690. Walter Needham, M.D., physician to Charterhouse, a great anatomist, died 1691. Henry Wells, fellow, divinity professor at Gresham college, 1686-91. James Arderne, dean of Chester, died 1691. Payne Fisher, poet, died 1693. Peter Samways, D.D., fellow, rector of Bedale and Wath, an able theologian, died 1693. John Templer, D.D., fellow, rector of Balsham, author of various theological treatises, flourished 1694. Henry Dove, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Richmond, died 1694-5. John Allen, fellow, archdeacon of Chester, died 1695. Michael Payne, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1695. Henry Rider, bishop of Killaloe, died 1695-6. William Perry, fellow, professor of music at Gresham college, died 1696. Samuel Scattergood, fellow, vicar of Blockley, Worcestershire, author of numerous sermons, died about 1696. Edward Villiers, brigadier-general, died 1697. Sir Thomas Chicheley, master-general of the ordnance, died 1698. Matthew Barker, ejected minister of S. Leonard's Eastcheap, author of a treatise on natural theology and of other works, died 1698. William Lynnett, D.D., fellow, latin poet, died 1699. William Banks, classical scholar, died 1699.

Sir Paul Ricaut, traveller, diplomatist, and historian, died 1700. John Ayloffe, poet, flourished 1700. Sir Cresswell Levinz, justice of the common pleas, died 1700-1. Roger Meredith, fellow, master in chancery and professor of law at Gresham college, died 1700-1. John Dryden, poet, died 1701. Sir William Norres, fellow, ambassador to the Great Mogul, died 1702. Thomas Gale, D.D., fellow, dean of York, classical scholar and antiquary, died 1702. Oliver Heywood, author of numerous theological works, died 1702. Anthony Grey, earl of Kent, died 1702. William Richard George Stanley, earl of Derby, died 1702. Sir George Oxenden, LL.D., master of Trinity hall and vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, died 1702-3. Edward Jones, fellow, bishop of S. Asaph, died 1703. Samuel Pepys, secretary of the admiralty, the famous book collector and diarist, died 1703. Samuel Johnson, noted for his political writings and his sufferings, died 1703. Edward Chamberlaine, LL.D., author of

Angliæ Notitia and other works, died 1703. Sir Thomas Millington, M.D., president of the college of physicians, died 1703-4. Nicholas Battely, antiquary, died 1704. John Ray, fellow, the great naturalist, died 1704-5. Sir Bevil Granville, governor of Barbadoes, died 1706. Daniel Price, fellow, dean of S. Asaph, died 1706. Thomas Salmon, author of various works on music, died 1706. John Cutts, lord Cutts, military commander, died 1706-7. Francis Gregory, D.D., rector of Hambledon, Bucks, author of theological and other works, died 1707. Jeremiah White, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, died 1707. George Stepney, diplomatist and poet, died 1707. Edward Browne, M.D., president of the college of physicians, traveller and classical scholar, died 1708. John Battely, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Canterbury, antiquary, died 1708. Samuel Collins, M.D., fellow, author of a treatise on anatomy, died 1710. Christopher Wyvill, D.D., fellow, dean of Ripon, died 1710-11. Richard Duke, fellow, poet, died 1710-11. Charles Wright, D.D., fellow, arabic professor, died 1711. Nicholas Hookes, poet, died 1712. John Laughton, university librarian, died 1712. Henry Sike, LL.D., Regius professor of hebrew, died 1712. Samuel Cobb, master of Christ's hospital, poet, died 1713. Edward Wetenhall, bishop of Kilmore, died 1713. John Francis Vigani, professor of chemistry, died 1713. William Spencer, D.D., fellow, editor of Origen, died 1713-4. Walter Pope, M.D., poet and classical scholar, died 1714. Edward Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, died 1714. Francis Brokesby, fellow, a noted nonjuror and able writer, died 1714.

Robert Nelson, a learned and devout writer, died 1714-5. Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax, fellow, statesman and poet, died 1715. Arthur Pomeroy, D.D., fellow, dean of Cork, died 1716. Roger Cotes, fellow, Plumian professor, a great mathematician and astronomer, died 1716. Edward Pelling, D.D., fellow, rector of Petworth and canon of Westminster, author of sermons and controversial works, died 1718-9. Wolfran Stubbe, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, died 1719. John Turner, D.D., vicar of Greenwich, a celebrated preacher, died 1720. Morris Drake Morris, author of collections for Athenæ Cantabrigienses, died about 1720. Charles Montagu, duke of Manchester, high steward of the university, died 1721. John Mapletoft, D.D., a learned physician and divine, died 1721. Charles Montagu, temporal chancellor of Durham, died 1721. John Billingsley, dissenting minister in London, author of expositions of scripture and sermons, died 1722. Edward Montagu, viscount Hinchinbrooke, died 1722. Robert Uvedale, D.D., fellow, botanist, died 1722. Sir James Montagu, chief baron of the exchequer, died 1722. Anthony Grey, earl of Harold, died 1723. Adam Ottley, bishop of S. David's, died 1723. John Brookbank, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of Durham, died 1724. John Mandeville, D.D., dean of Peterborough, died 1724-5. Henry Boyle, lord Carleton, secretary of state, died 1724-5. Charles Whitworth, lord Whitworth, fellow, ambassador to Russia, died 1725. Sir Isaac Newton, fellow, the great philosopher, died 1726-7. Augustine Bryan, editor of Plutarch, died 1727. John Rastrick, ejected vicar of Kirkton in Holland, Lincolnshire, and afterwards preacher at Lynn, theologian and antiquary, died 1727. Nathaniel Spinckes, a bishop amongst the nonjurors, and author of devotional and controversial works, died 1727. John Jones, D.D., dean of Bangor, died 1727. John Thane, D.D., archdeacon of Chester, died 1727. John Montagu, D.D., master, dean of Durham, died 1727-8. Hugh Chamberlen, M.D., a celebrated practitioner in midwifery, died 1728. James Talbot, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, died 1728. William Ayloffe, LL.D., fellow, public orator, died 1728. Timothy Goodwin, archbishop of Cashel, died 1729. Edmund Miller, fellow, baron of the exchequer in Scotland, died 1730. Laurence Eusden, fellow, poet, died 1730. John Hanway, latin and english poet, flourished 1730. David Humphreys, D.D., fellow, author of an historical account of the society for the propagation of the gospel, and of other works, flourished 1730. Samuel Hadderton, fellow, university librarian, 1721-31. Thomas Parker, earl of Macclesfield, lord high chancellor, died 1732. Thomas Rud, antiquary and grammarian, died 1732-3. Abraham Francke, D.D., fellow, antiquary, died 1733. Robert Creyghton, fellow, prebendary of Wells, an able composer of sacred music, died 1733-4. John Morgan, fellow, professor of anatomy, died 1733-4. George Granville, lord Lansdown, poet, died 1734-5. George Cuthbert, fellow, professor of anatomy, 1734-5. Thomas Loxdale, vicar of Leek, Staffordshire, author of large collections for the history of that county, flourished 1735. William Thomas, D.D., fellow, historian of the church of Worcester, died 1738. John Durant Breval, fellow, diplomatist, traveller and poet, died 1738-9. Francis Lockier, D.D., fellow, dean of Peterborough, died 1740. Sir Thomas Parkyns, author of a treatise on wrestling, died 1740-1. Thomas Dibben, D.D., latin poet, died 1741. John Walker, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Hereford, classical scholar, died 1741. John Blackbourne, a bishop amongst the nonjurors, antiquary and controversialist, died 1741. John Le Neve, antiquary, died about 1741. Thomas Bentley, LL.D., fellow, classical scholar, died 1742. Richard Bentley, D.D., master, the great critic, died 1742. William Byrche, LL.D., fellow, chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, died about 1742. William Shippen, patriot, died 1743. Roger Gale, fellow, antiquary, died 1744. Algernon Coote, earl of Montraith, died 1744. Walter Taylor, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1744-5. Beaupre Bell, antiquary, died 1745. Nicholas Clagett, bishop of Exeter, died 1746. Samuel Knight, D.D., the biographer of Colet and Erasmus, died 1746. Leonard Welstead, poet, died 1746-7. Vincent Bourne, fellow, latin poet, died 1747. Robert Butts, bishop of Ely, died 1747-8. Samuel D'Oyly, fellow, one of the translators of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, died 1748. Francis Say, royal librarian, an accomplished scholar, died 1748. Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, K.G., chancellor of the university, died 1748. Edward Milward, M.D., a learned writer on the history of medical science, flourished 1748.



J. Le Keux

THE LIBRARY, TRINITY COLLEGE.

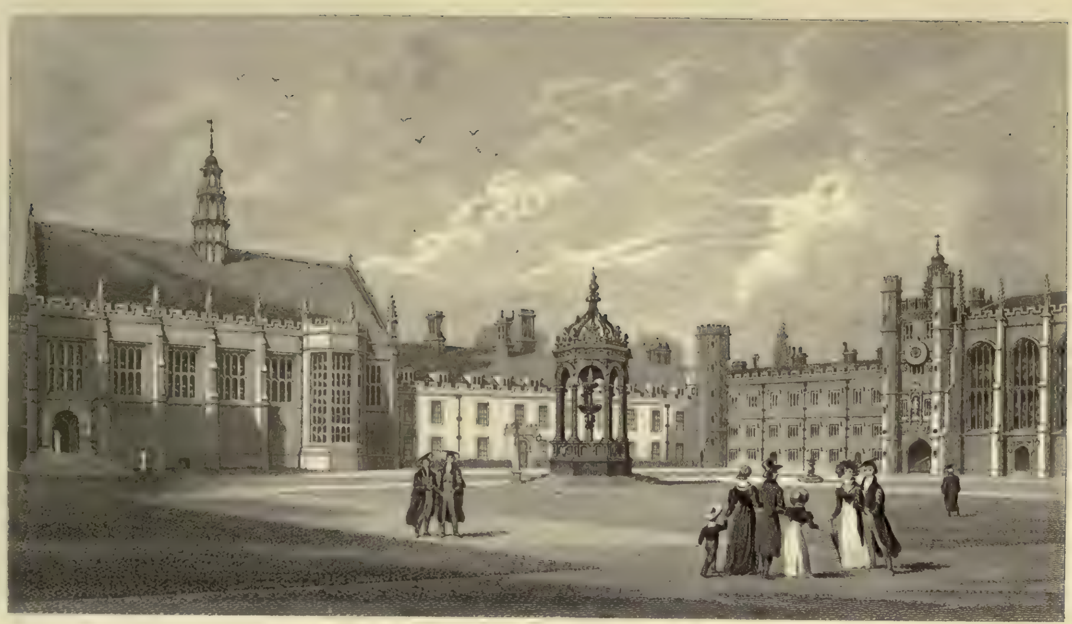
Thomas Hill, fellow, latin poet, flourished 1748. John Colbatch, D.D., fellow, professor of moral philosophy, died 1748-9. Philip Bouquet, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, died 1748-9. James Jurin, M.D., fellow, president of the college of physicians, an able writer on mathematics, physiology, and medicine, died 1749-50. Hugh Hughes, dean of Bangor, died 1750. Conyers Middleton, D.D., fellow, Woodwardian professor, author of the Life of Cicero, and other learned works, died 1750. Thomas Parne, D.D., fellow, university librarian, died 1751. Mordecai Cary, fellow, bishop of Killala, died 1751. Thomas Trevor, lord Trevor, died 1753. Sir Thomas Burnet, justice of the common pleas, died 1753. George Henry Rooke, D.D., master of Christ's college, died 1754. Abraham De Moivre, mathematician, died 1754. David Casley, compiler of the catalogue of the royal MSS., flourished 1754. George Jeffreys, fellow, poet and dramatist, died 1755. Balthasar Regis, D.D., canon of Windsor, author of numerous sermons, died 1755. Charles Torriano, fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, 1753-7. Thomas Sharp, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Northumberland, hebrew scholar, died 1758. Henry Howard, earl of Carlisle, K.G., died 1758. Sir John Armytage, slain at S. Cas, 1758. Thomas Salmon, bishop of Ferns, died 1759. John Heylin, D.D., canon of Westminster, author of theological lectures and sermons, died 1759. Isaac Hawkins Browne, poet, died 1760. Thomas Pilgrim, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1760. John Clarke, fellow, master successively of the schools of Skipton, Beverley and Wakefield, died 1761. John Byrom, fellow, poet, died 1763. Robert Lloyd, poet, died 1764. Richard Walker, D.D., fellow, professor of moral philosophy and founder of the Botanic garden, died 1764. Edward Townshend, D.D., dean of Norwich, died 1765. William King, lord King, died 1767. Francis Russell, marquess of Tavistock, died 1767. William Barnard, fellow, bishop of Derry, died 1768. Robert Smith, D.D., master, Plumian professor, a profound mathematician, died 1768. Laurence Brocket, fellow, professor of modern history, died 1768. Walter Titley, fellow, diplomatist, died 1768. John Gilbert Cooper, an elegant writer, died 1769. Peter Templeman, M.D., author of medical and other works, died 1769. Robert Lamb, bishop of Peterborough, died 1769. Arthur Kynnesman, master of the school of Bury S. Edmund's, died 1770. John Manners, marquess of Granby, military commander, died 1770. Charles Mason, D.D., fellow, Woodwardian professor, naturalist and antiquary, died 1770. Thomas Robinson, lord Grantham, fellow, secretary of state, died 1770. Edward Finch Hatton, many years M.P. for the university, died 1771. Benjamin Stillingfleet, naturalist, musician, and miscellaneous writer, died 1771. Gregory Sharpe, LL.D., master of the Temple, author of theological and other works, died 1771. George Montagu Dunk, earl of Halifax, successively lord lieutenant of Ireland and secretary of state, died 1772. Mark Hildesley, fellow, bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1772. Bernard Wilson, D.D., prebendary of Lincoln and Worcester, author of sermons, died 1772. Zachary

Pearce, fellow, bishop of Rochester, died 1774. Denison Cumberland, bishop of Kilmore, died 1774. James Kent, organist successively of this college and Winchester cathedral, a good composer of sacred music, died 1776. John Allen, fellow, rector of Torporley, Cheshire, antiquary, died 1778. William Fraigneau, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1778. Thomas Newton, fellow, bishop of Bristol, died 1782. Richard Jackson, founder of the Jacksonian professorship, died 1782. Richard Bentley, fellow, dramatist and classical scholar, died 1782. Philip Yonge, fellow, bishop of Norwich, died 1783. Stephen Whisson, fellow, university librarian, died 1783. Thomas Francklin, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of greek, translator of Sophocles, Lucian, and Phalaris, died 1784. Charles Collignon, M.D., professor of anatomy, died 1785. Richard Bentley, D.D., fellow, rector of Nailstone, Leicestershire, classical scholar, died 1786. Thomas Brome, fellow, professor of music at Gresham college, died 1786. Thomas Robinson, lord Grantham, diplomatist and statesman, died 1786. William Cooper, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of the west riding of York, died 1786. James Six, fellow, classical scholar, linguist and poet, died 1786. Robert Garnham, fellow, master of the school at Bury S. Edmund, biblical critic, died 1787. John Baynes, fellow, politician, biographer and antiquary, died 1787. Paul Henry Maty, fellow, secretary of the royal society, critic and miscellaneous writer, died 1787. Charles Manners, duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, died 1787. Thomas Green, Woodwardian professor, died 1788. William Preston, fellow, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, died 1789. Michael Lort, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of greek, classical scholar and antiquary, died 1790. Martin Madan, chaplain of the Lock hospital, a celebrated preacher and writer, died 1790. Edmund Burton, fellow, translator of Persius and editor of Manilius, flourished 1790. Samuel Peck, fellow, antiquary, died 1791. John Montagu, earl of Sandwich, first lord of the admiralty, died 1792. John Sharp, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Northumberland, died 1792. Edward Emily, dean of Derry, died 1792. Sir William Fordyce, M.D., a celebrated London physician, author of various professional works, died 1792. Benjamin Cooke, Mus.D., organist of Westminster abbey, composer of sacred and secular music, died 1793. Thomas Lloyd, D.D., dean of Bangor, died 1793. John Hinchliffe, master, bishop of Peterborough, died 1794. James Bentham, the historian of the church of Ely, died 1794. Sir Clifton Wintringham, royal physician, a learned medical author, died 1794. Henry Zouch, antiquary, poet, and writer on social science, died 1795. Samuel Hayes, fellow, poet, died about 1795. John Bampfylde, poet, died 1796. Anthony Shepherd, D.D., Plumian professor, died 1796. William Henry Lambton, M.P. for Durham, died 1797. Owen Salusbury Brereton, antiquary, died 1798. John Tweddell, fellow, an accomplished scholar and traveller, died 1799.

John Warner, D.D., classical scholar and celebrated preacher, died 1800. Robert Fowler, fellow, archbishop of Dublin, died 1801. Sir John William Rose, recorder of London, died 1803. William

Collier, fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, died 1803. Richard Pepper Arden, lord Alvanley, fellow, master of the rolls, died 1804. Charles Cooper, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of the west riding of York, died 1804. Hugh Moises, master of the school of Newcastle upon Tyne, died 1805. H.R.H. William Henry duke of Gloucester, K.G., died 1805. George Cotton, LL.D., dean of Chester, died 1805. Thomas Pownall, sometime governor of South Carolina, antiquary and political economist, died 1805. William Disney, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, died 1807. George Atwood, fellow, mathematician and financier, died 1807. Samuel Smith, LL.D., fellow, master of Westminster school, died 1808. Richard Porson, fellow, Regius professor of greek, the great classical scholar, died 1808. Edmund Ayrton, Mus.D., composer of sacred music, died 1808. Sir Elijah Impey, fellow, chief-justice of Bengal, died 1809. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., fellow, astronomer royal, died 1811. Richard Cumberland, fellow, dramatist and essayist, died 1811. Matthew Raine, D.D., fellow, master of Charterhouse school, classical scholar, died 1811. Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D., a celebrated London physician, died 1811. Robert Lucas, D.D., rector of Ripple, Northamptonshire, classical scholar and author of sermons, died 1812. Robert Willan, M.D., fellow, a distinguished London physician, author of professional, theological, and antiquarian works, died 1812. Spencer Perceval, first lord of the treasury, assassinated 1812. Thomas Robinson, fellow, vicar of S. Mary's, Leicester, author of Scripture Characters and other works, died 1813. John Garnett, D.D., fellow, dean of Exeter, died 1813. Spencer Madan, fellow, bishop of Peterborough, died 1813. James Scott, D.D., fellow, rector of Simonbourn, political writer and poet, died 1814. John Ord, fellow, master in chancery, died 1814. Robert Hudson, Mus.B., composer of church services and hymns, died 1815. Thomas Zouch, D.D., fellow, canon of Durham, biographer and classical scholar, died 1815. William Vincent, D.D., fellow, dean of Westminster, author of works on ancient geography, died 1815. George Hardinge, chief justice of Brecon, political and miscellaneous writer, died 1816. Richard Watson, fellow, bishop of Llandaff, died 1816. John Davies, fellow, university librarian, died 1817. George Ponsonby, sometime lord chancellor of Ireland, died 1817. John Fitzpatrick, earl of Upper Ossory, died 1818. John Strachey, LL.D., fellow, archdeacon of Suffolk, editor of the Rolls of Parliament, died 1818. John Porter, fellow, bishop of Clogher, died 1819. George Gretton, D.D., fellow, dean of Hereford, died 1820. Edward Topham, essayist, dramatist, and biographer, died 1820. William Lort Mansel, master, bishop of Bristol, died 1820. Sir Home Riggs Popham, admiral, died 1820. John Henry Smyth, M.P. for the university, died 1822. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, bishop of Meath, died 1823. Richard Relhan, botanist, died 1823. James Lambert, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1823. Thomas Erskine, lord Erskine, lord high chancellor, died 1823. George Gordon Noel Byron, lord Byron, poet, died 1824. Gerrard Andrewes, D.D., fellow, dean of Canterbury, died 1825. Peter Paul Dobree, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1825. John Wingfield, D.D., fellow, master of Westminster school, died 1825. John Hellins, vicar of Potters Pury, Northamptonshire, mathematician and astronomer, died 1827. Legh Richmond, rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire, author of the Annals of the Poor, died 1827. William Crawford, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Caermarthen, died 1827. Edward William Barnard, poet, died 1828. John Joshua Proby, earl of Carysfort, died 1828. Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, fellow, chief justice of Bombay, died 1828. Edward Dodwell, author of a magnificent work on Greece, died 1828. Roger Wilbraham, fellow, antiquary, naturalist and book collector, died 1829. Edmund Turnor, antiquary, died 1829. John Crewe, lord Crewe, died 1829. Edward Thomas Vaughan, fellow, rector of Foston and vicar of S. Mary's, Leicester, a celebrated preacher, died 1829. Lord Charles Fitzroy, military commander, died 1829. George Walker, fellow, master of Leeds school, died 1830. Frederick Malkin, fellow, author of a History of Greece, died 1830. John Ashburnham, earl Ashburnham, died 1830. Edward Mellish, dean of Hereford, died 1830. Henry Lloyd, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, died 1831. Jonathan Raine, fellow, justice of North Wales, died 1831. John Clowes, fellow, Swedenborgian writer, died 1831. Sir William Anglin Scarlett, chief justice of Jamaica, died 1831. Samuel Matthews, Mus.B., musical composer, died 1831. George Crabbe, poet, died 1832. Richard Allott, D.D., fellow, dean of Raphoe, died 1832. Edward Valpy, master of Norwich school, died 1832. Sir

Everard Home, a distinguished surgeon, author of numerous professional works, died 1832. John Brasse, D.D., fellow, editor of a greek Gradus and plays of Sophocles, died 1833. George Lamb, translator of Catullus, died 1834. Joseph Drury, D.D., master of Harrow school, died 1834. George Heald, a distinguished equity lawyer, died 1834. George John Spencer, earl Spencer, K.G., first lord of the admiralty, died 1834. H.R.H. William Frederick duke of Gloucester, K.G., chancellor of the university, died 1834. Thomas James Mathias, fellow, author of The Pursuits of Literature and other works in english and italian, died 1835. William Charles Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, viscount Milton, died 1835. John Bell, fellow, a celebrated equity lawyer, died 1836. John Clarke Whitfield, Mus.D., professor of music, an able composer, died 1836. William Frere, LL.D., master of Downing college, died 1836. Edward Smedley, poet, historian, biographer, and editor of Encyclopedia Metropolitana, died 1836. William Thomas Petty-Fitzmaurice, earl of Kerry, died 1836. John Pond, astronomer royal, died 1836. Sir Robert Graham, fellow, baron of the exchequer, died 1836. William Lax, fellow, Lowndean professor, died 1836. William Owen, fellow, a distinguished equity lawyer, died 1837. Sir Benjamin Heath Malkin, fellow, judge of the supreme court, Calcutta, died 1837. Sir William Rough, chief justice of Ceylon, died 1838. Hugh James Rose, a distinguished preacher and theologian, died 1838. Laurence Dundas, earl of Zetland, died 1839. Edmund Henry Barker, classical scholar, died 1839.



GREAT COURT TRINITY COLLEGE,
shewing the Hall, &c.

Samuel Compton Cox, fellow, master in chancery, died 1839. Winthrop Mackworth Praed, fellow, politician and poet, died 1839. John Duncumb, the historian of Herefordshire, died 1839. John Geneste, author of the History of the English Stage, died 1839. John Wordsworth, fellow, classical scholar, died 1839. Sir William Bolland, baron of the exchequer, died 1840. Francis Bacon, editor of the Times newspaper, died 1840. John George Lambton, earl of Durham, governor-general of Canada, died 1840. John Jeffreys Pratt, marquess Camden, K.G., chancellor of the university, died 1840. Thomas Walpole, envoy at Munich, died 1840. Owen Flintoff, chief justice of Sierra Leone, died 1841. Sir Francis Leggit Chantrey, sculptor, died 1841. Cornwallis Hewett, M.D., Downing professor of medicine, died 1841. Benjamin Heath Malkin, D.C.L., master of Bury S. Edmund's school, author of topographical and other works, died 1842. Sir John Cross, chief judge of the court of bankruptcy, died 1842. Francis Wrangham, archdeacon of the east riding of Yorkshire, classical scholar, died 1842. H.R.H. Frederick Augustus, duke of Sussex, K.G., died 1843. William Lewis Rham, author of numerous works on agriculture, died 1843. Edward Finch, military commander, many years M.P. for the town of Cambridge, died 1843. Duncan Farquharson Gregory, fellow, mathematician, died 1844. William Lowther, earl of Lonsdale, K.G., died 1844. Francis Howes, poet, died 1844. Daniel Cresswell, D.D., fellow, mathematician, died 1844. James Scarlett, lord Abinger, chief baron of the exchequer, died 1844. Henry Vincent Bayley, fellow, archdeacon of Stow, died

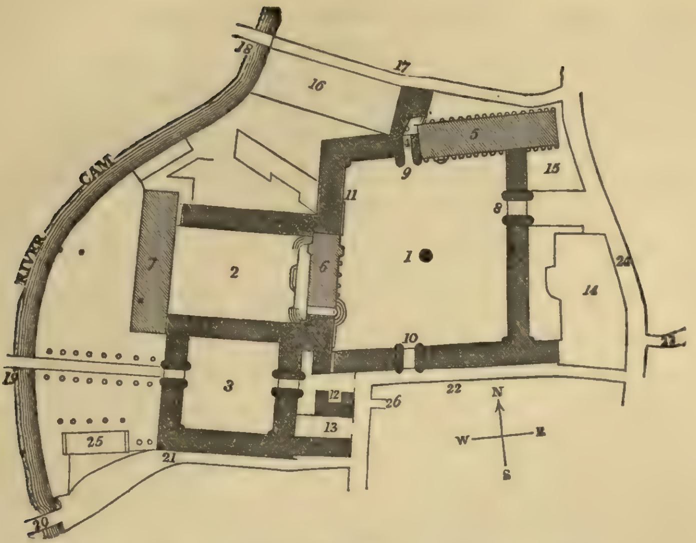
1844. John Sterling, essayist and poet, died 1844. George Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, sometime M.P. for the university, died 1844. John Sheepshanks, fellow, archdeacon of Cornwall, died 1844. Robert Grosvenor, marquess of Westminster, K.G., died 1845. Henry Coddington, fellow, mathematician, died 1845. Joseph Allen, fellow, bishop of Ely, died 1845. Edward Moises, master of the school of Newcastle upon Tyne, died 1845. Sir William Webb Follett, attorney-general, died 1845. Charles Manners Sutton, viscount Canterbury, many years speaker of the house of commons, died 1845. Charles John Spencer, earl Spencer, sometime chancellor of the exchequer, died 1845. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., master, editor of a collection of ecclesiastical biography and other works, died 1846. William Sidney Walker, fellow, poet, philologist, and classical scholar, died 1846. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, fellow, chief justice of the common pleas, died 1846. Robert Uvedale, hebrew scholar and antiquary, died 1846. Sir John Williams, fellow, justice of the queen's bench, died 1846. John Thomas Nottidge, a celebrated preacher at Ipswich, died 1846. John Hailstone, fellow, Woodwardian professor, died 1847. Sir John Beckett, judge-advocate-general, died 1847. William Dealtry, D.D., fellow, archdeacon of Surrey, mathematician and theologian, died 1847. Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt, archbishop of York, died 1847. Edward Peacock, fellow, translator of Sallust, died 1848. Charles Hoyle, poet, died 1848. Charles Buller, president of the poor law board, died 1848. William Lamb, viscount Melbourne, first lord of the treasury, died 1848. Sir Thomas Coltman, fellow, justice of the common pleas, died 1849. William Makepeace Thackeray, M.D., a celebrated physician at Chester, died 1849. James Devereux Hustler, fellow, mathematician, died 1849. Walter Davies, welsh scholar, died 1849. John Martin Frederick Wright, mathematician, died about 1849. John Mirehouse, common serjeant of London, died 1850. John Lodge, university librarian, died 1850. Thomas Kidd, classical scholar, died 1850. Joshua Ryland Marshman, professor of law at University college, London, died 1850. Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, marquess of Northampton, president of the royal society, died 1851. Charles Christopher Pepys, earl of Cottenham, lord high chancellor, died 1851. Bartholomew Frere, plenipotentiary at Constantinople, died 1851. Edward Smith Stanley, earl of Derby, K.G., zoologist, died 1851. John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, one of the council of India, died 1851. Jeffery Hart Bent, chief justice of British Guiana, died 1852. Edward Murray, prebendary of S. Paul's, hebrew scholar, died 1852. Thomas Gisborne, many years an active member of the house of commons, died 1852. Sir James Parker, a vice-chancellor of England, died 1852. William Thomas Parr Brymer, archdeacon of Bath, died 1852. William Empson, professor of law at Haileybury college, editor of the Edinburgh Review, died 1852. Samuel Lee, D.D., Regius professor of hebrew, an extraordinary linguist, died 1852. Edward Rice, D.D., master of Christ's hospital, London, died 1853. Henry Southern, diplomatist, editor of the Retrospective and Westminster

Reviews, died 1853. Thomas Kerchever Arnold, fellow, rector of Lyndon, Rutland, author and editor of numerous classical educational works, died 1853. James Scholefield, fellow, Regius professor of greek, died 1853. John Cust, earl of Brownlow, died 1853. William Hodge Mill, D.D., fellow, Regius professor of hebrew, a great sanscrit scholar, died 1853. Charles Vane, marquess of Londonderry, K.G., military commander, died 1854. David Montagu Erskine, lord Erskine, diplomatist, died 1854. Henry Revell Reynolds, chief commissioner of the insolvent debtor's court, died 1854. George Neville Grenville, dean of Windsor and master of Magdalen college, died 1854. William John Bankes, M.P. for the university, died 1855. William Selwyn, an able writer on the common law, died 1855. Richard Sheepshanks, fellow, astronomer, died 1855. Sir William Molesworth, secretary of state, died 1855. William Frederick Chambers, M.D., royal physician, died 1855. Julius Charles Hare, fellow, archdeacon of Chichester, theologian and classical scholar, died 1855. Henry Lushington, fellow, chief secretary at Malta, died 1855. Henry Goulburn, M.P. for the university, chancellor of the exchequer, died 1856. Thomas Attwood Walmisley, professor of music, composer of sacred and secular music, died 1856. Hugh Percy, bishop of Carlisle, died 1856. Richard Wellesley Rothman, M.D., fellow, registrar of the university of London, died 1856. Robert Walpole, traveller and classical scholar, died 1856. John Elijah Blunt, master in chancery, died 1856. James Henry Monk, fellow, bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, died 1856. John Henry Manners, duke of Rutland, K.G., died 1857. William Rowe Lyall, dean of Canterbury, died 1857. John Mitchell Kemble, saxon scholar, died 1857. George Brimley, essayist, died 1857. Charles James Blomfield, fellow, bishop of London, died 1857. Charles William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., died 1857. William John Conybeare, fellow, theologian and essayist, died 1857. Augustus Stafford, secretary of the admiralty, died 1857. George Townsend, D.D., canon of Durham, author of many theological and other works, died 1857. Sir William Henry Maule, fellow, justice of the common pleas, died 1858. William Spencer Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, K.G., died 1858. William Stephen Raikes Hodson, military commander in India, died 1858. Henry Warburton, an active and public spirited member of the house of commons, died 1858. George Peacock, D.D., fellow, dean of Ely, Lowndean professor, mathematician, died 1858. Charles Valentine Le Grice, author of numerous works, died 1858. Robert Leslie Ellis, fellow, mathematician and linguist, one of the editors of lord Bacon's philosophical works, died 1859. Robert Pashley, fellow, traveller and classical scholar, died 1859. Charles Augustus Bennet, earl of Tankerville, died 1859. Henry David Erskine, D.D., dean of Ripon, died 1859. Sir George Thomas Staunton, chinese scholar, died 1859. John Fane, earl of Westmorland, diplomatist, military commander and musical composer, died 1859. John Higgs Hunt, fellow, translator of Tasso, died 1859. Sir Richard Budden Crowder, justice of the common pleas, died

1859. Henry Fitzroy, first commissioner of public works, died 1859. Crinus Irwin, archdeacon of Ossory, died 1859. Thomas Babington Macaulay, lord Macaulay, fellow, orator, poet, and historian, died 1859. Matthew Talbot Baines, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, died 1860. Sir Thomas Mackdougall Brisbane, governor of New South Wales, died 1860. William Forbes Raymond, archdeacon of Northumberland, died 1860. Andrew Amos, fellow, Downing professor of law, author of legal and historical works, died 1860. Thomas Musgrave, fellow, archbishop of York, died 1860. Henry Pepys, bishop of Worcester, died 1860. Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, military commander, died 1860. Charles Webb Le Bas, fellow, sometime principal of Haileybury college, an able preacher and biographer, died 1861.

BUILDINGS.—The college consists of four courts, and the building called Bishop's hostel. The courts known respectively as the old or great court, Neville's court, and new court, are westward of Trinity street, as is Bishop's hostel; the fourth court, called the Master's court, being on the eastern side of the same street.

The old or great court, the most spacious and striking quadrangle in either university, occupies an area of two acres and six perches. The western side is three hundred and fifty feet, the eastern three hundred and twenty, the southern two hundred and ninety, and the northern two hundred and sixty. On the western side is the master's lodge, the hall, and the combination rooms; on the northern the



PLAN OF THE COLLEGE, WESTWARD OF TRINITY STREET.

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1. The Great court.
2. Neville's court.
3. New court.
4. Entrance to Bowling-green.
5. Chapel.
6. Hall.
7. Library.
8. King's gateway.
9. King Edward's tower.
10. Queen's tower.
11. Master's lodge.
12. Bishop's hostel.
13. Stables.
14. Houses between college and street.
15. Garden.
16. Bowling-green.
17. Lane between Trinity and S. John's colleges.
18. S. John's old bridge.
19. Trinity bridge.
20. Garret hostel bridge.
21. Garret hostel lane.
22. Caius college.
23. Green street.
24. Trinity street.
25. Brewhouse.
26. Back entrance to Caius college.

chapel; and on the eastern the principal entrance tower called the King's gateway.

This noble and elegant tower, which formed part of King's hall, was doubtless erected in the reign of Edward IV., as the royal arms on the outer or eastern front are supported by two lions, and no other monarch used those supporters.(a)

(a) Although the supporters of Edward IV. are used, the coat was evidently intended for Edward III. It is not surrounded by the garter, and the arms of France are semèe de lis.

Underneath are the arms of Roger Rotheram, master of King's hall, 1475-7. On either side of the royal arms are those of Edward, prince of Wales; Lionel, duke of Clarence; John, duke of Lancaster; Edmund, duke of York; and Thomas, duke of Gloucester, sons of Edward III., with a blank escocheon for his second son William of Hatfield, who died in infancy. In a niche over the gateway is a statue of Henry VIII. On the western or inner side of the tower are statues of James I.; Anne of Denmark, his queen; and their son, Charles prince of Wales. The greater part of the groining of the gateway has been removed, its place being supplied by a roof of wood, whereon are depicted the arms of all the masters of the college, except doctors Hill and Arrowsmith,(a) for whom there are blank escocheons.(b)

On the northern side of the court, at the west end of the chapel, is a tower gateway, which also formed part of King's hall, anciently communicating with the lane near S. John's. Over this

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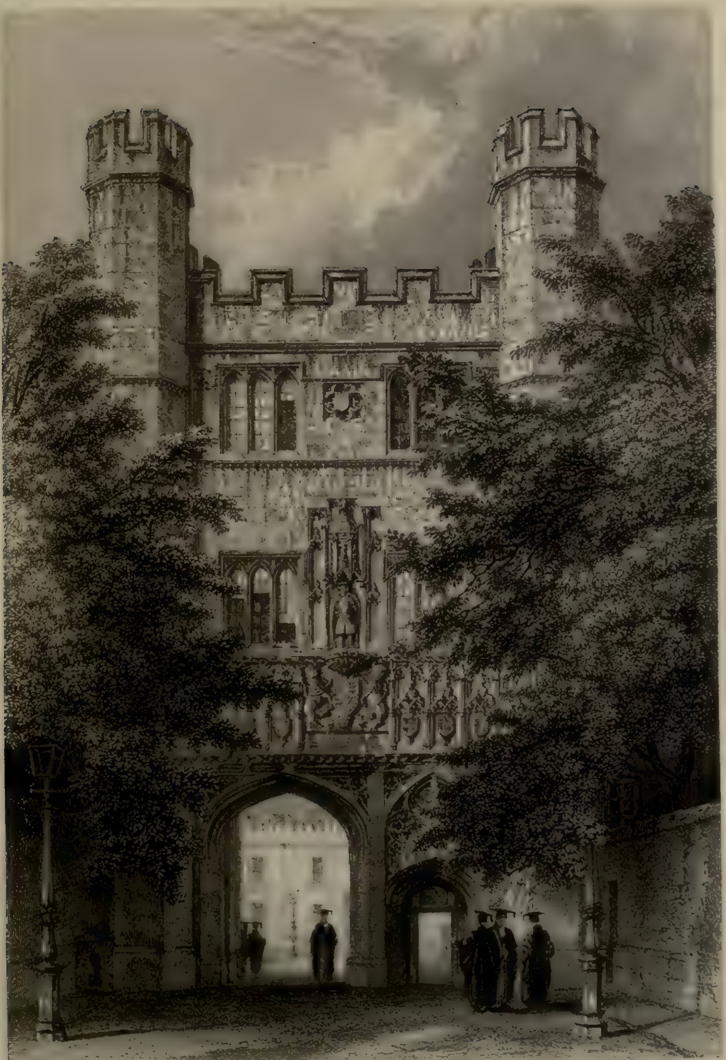
(a) The arms depicted on the monument of the rev. Thomas Arrowsmith, M.A., (Dr. Arrowsmith's grandson) in Starston church, Norfolk, are: Ermine, on a cheveron between 3 arrows Sable, 5 pheons Or.

(b) The upper rooms in this tower with the leads over the same, were by a college order dated 5th of February, 1706-7, appropriated to the use of the Plumian professor for the time being. Subsequently an observatory was erected on the leads. It was finished in or about 1717. On 30th of May, 1792, the Plumian trustees having before them the fact, that the professor had not occupied the rooms for above fifty years, and that the observatory and the instruments belonging to it were dilapidated and entirely unfit for the purposes intended, gave up all claim thereto, and in 1797 this memorial of Dr. Bentley's zeal for the promotion of science was pulled down.—*Newton Correspondence, ed. Edleston*, 200, 201.



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TRINITY COLLEGE

ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

fine gateway is an ancient statue of Edward III., having under it these inscriptions:—

Pvgna pro patria
1377.
Tertivs Edwardvs fama svper aethera notvs.

On the southern side of the court is another gateway tower, called the Queen's gateway. This was part of Michaelhouse, and communicates with the lane, now known as Trinity lane, but anciently called S. Michael's lane. Over the archway on the inner side is a sitting statue of queen Elizabeth, having underneath the arms of archbishop Whitgift and doctor Neville.

There are turrets in the north-western and south-eastern angles of this court, and there was formerly a similar turret in the south-western angle.

This court, which was for many years a very irregular pile, was brought into its present shape during the mastership of Dr. Neville (1593-1615), the architect being Ralph Simons.(a)

In the midst of the court is a lofty stone conduit, formed of eight highly enriched arches, supported by ionic columns on pedestals, and surmounted by an ornamented entablature, and an ogee shaped dome of open work. Under the arcade is a handsome fountain. Over the entablature are the arms of the college and of archbishop Whitgift, Dr. Neville and bishop Ferne, all masters of the society, and on the summit of the dome is a crowned lion holding a shield charged with the royal arms.

A great part of the southern side of this court is visible externally from Trinity lane, but this front in its present state has little to attract attention, although it might, at a comparatively slight expence, be made an ornament to the university.

(a) See pp. 138, 244.

The only part of the court which can be seen from Trinity street is the King's gate, the western end of the chapel which projects nearly fifty feet from the front of the college, and an intermediate building(a) with an oriel window. This building was repaired and improved under the superintendence of Mr. Salvin in the summer of 1856.

Neville's court, the area of which contains two roods twenty-seven perches, is two hundred and twenty feet on the northern side, two hundred and thirty on the southern, one hundred and fifty on the western, and one hundred and thirty on the eastern.

The eastern side consists of the hall and adjacent buildings, the antique appearance of which is partially hidden by a terrace with a balustrade in front, and six attached doric columns supporting an entablature and small pediment with urns on the acroteria and niches in the intercolumniations.

The western side is entirely occupied by the stately library and the piazza under it.

The northern and southern sides which are surmounted by balustrades, are built on arches supported by doric columns. These sides were partially erected by Dr. Neville, after whom the court is named, and completed towards the close of the seventeenth century principally from the benefactions of sir Thomas Sclater, and Humphrey Babington, D.D., fellows of the society.(a) The buildings have however subsequently undergone material alteration in detail, as may be seen by Loggan's print: "Area nova Nevellensi Colleg. Trin. Cant." dedicated to Anthony earl of Kent.

(a) In this part of the college are the chambers which were occupied by Newton from 1682, till he left Cambridge.—*Newton Correspondence, ed. Edleston*, p. 43; *Brewster's Memoirs of Newton, ed* 1860. ii. 45, 46.

Under Newton's chambers are those which were occupied by the late lord Macaulay when an undergraduate.

The arcades on the northern and southern sides with the colonnade under the library, form a spacious and commodious cloister.

The sober magnificence of this court excites general admiration.

The new court erected 1823-6, at an expence exceeding £50,000, from the design of William Wilkins, R.A., contains an area of two roods seven perches. The northern side measures one hundred and forty-eight feet, the southern one hundred and fifty, and the eastern and western one hundred and sixty each.

On the eastern and western sides are gateway towers, and on the northern a small cloister communicates with Neville's court, and connects two projections the angles of which are finished with turrets. In the space over this cloister is a richly decorated niche, and on the opposite side of the court on either side of an oriel window are smaller niches, having over each a rose and crown boldly sculptured.

The elegant front towards the walks is of Ketton stone, but unfortunately in the rest of the structure, stucco has been employed.

(a) See p. 273.

Bishop's hostel, of which we have given a view,[a] needs no particular description.

The Master's court, erected 1859-60, is faced with stone both externally and internally. The front towards Trinity street has a handsome tower entrance, with an oriel window, and at the north-west angle is a turret supported by a bold angel corbel. The front towards All Saints' passage, though irregular, has also a pleasing effect. The architect was Mr. Salvin. In a niche at the summit of the tower in Trinity street are the arms of Dr. Whewell, the present master, at whose charge the structure has been erected.

The Chapel[b] was commenced in the reign of queen Mary, and completed in the early part of that of Elizabeth. At the west end is inscribed:

Anno 1564.
Domvs mea domvs orationis vocabitvr.

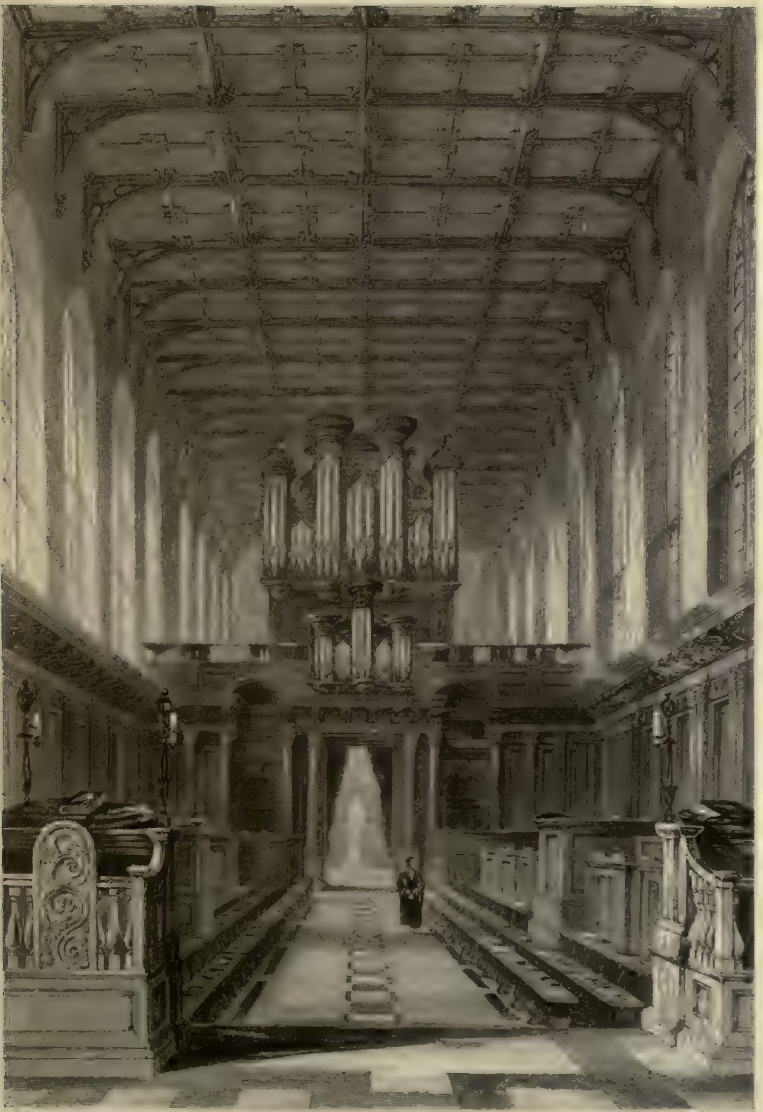
At this end is a good perpendicular window of nine lights, but it is unfortunately blocked up by the altar.

The structure consists of embattled walls, supported at irregular intervals by finialed buttresses, producing a corresponding irregularity in the disposition of the plain and obtusely arched lateral windows.

Internally the chapel is two hundred and four

(a) See p. 250.

(b) It is said to occupy the site of the chapel of King's hall, but it is not by any means certain that there was a chapel to that hall, the members of which undoubtedly at one period used the church of All Saints' for divine service.



[illegible] J H Le Keux

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL.

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feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and forty-four in height.(a)

The roof is formed of carved beams of oak, dividing it into ninety-six quadrangular compartments, having stars intermixed. It was formerly decorated with blue and gold. The alteration is much regretted by many who remember the former state.

The choir is divided from the ante-chapel by an organ-loft supported by doric columns and pilasters of oak.

The organ was begun by the celebrated Bernard Smith, commonly called Father Smith, and completed by his son-in-law Christopher Schrider.(b)

The stalls and other fittings of the choir are of

(*a*) William Dowsing thus records his proceedings here:

"Trinity Colledg, Decemb. 29, 1643.

Mr Turwhit Fellow, & Mr Peche a fellow, Mr Roads Fellowe, we had 4 Cherubims & Steps levelled."

(*b*) "The organ in the Chapel of Trinity College, which is justly considered the finest in Cambridge, and ranks among the first in England, was built originally by Father Schmidt in the year 1706 when Bentley was Master of the College at a cost of £1500. It has since that time received many additions and improvements; the most considerable of which was made three years ago by Gray and Son of London. The compass of the great organ is from CCC the 16 feet pipe to F in alt. throughout all the stops. The swell, which is exceedingly fine, extends from gamut G to F in alt., and contains the following stops: open Diapason, stopped Diapason, double stopped Diapason, Principal, three rank Sesquialtra, Hautboy, Trumpet and Clarion. The choir organ is much admired for its sweetness of tone, and possesses a remarkably fine Cremona. There are two octaves of pedal pipes and many coupling stops, by means of which the power of the organ is much increased and great variety is obtained. One of these stops called a Melody Coupler, and the first of the kind ever made, was introduced at the suggestion of the present organist: this movement acts upon the two upper octaves of the choir organ, thus enabling the performer to play melodies with his feet."—*Professor Walmisley* (*late organist of the college*) *in Cambridge Portfolio*, 1840, p. 194.

the best Norway oak. They are excellent in their kind, although not accordant with the original architecture of the chapel.(a)

The master's and vicemaster's stalls, on either side of the entrance of the choir are niches under circular pediments, supported by corinthian columns. The fellows' stalls are composed of coupled corinthian pilasters, supporting an entablature with a cantaliver cornice. The arms and names of benefactors,(b) surrounded with fruit foliage and other embellishments in the first style of art by Grinling Gibbons, are placed over the stalls.

The space between the stalls and the altar is occupied with coupled corinthian columns, supporting an entablature.

The altar is under a deeply recessed arch, each pier of which is composed of four fluted corinthian columns. Above is a broken pediment. This altar entirely blocks up the eastern window.

The altar-piece, by West, representing S. Michael binding Satan, was the gift of John Hinchliffe, bishop of Peterborough, master.

(*a*) The choir was refitted in the reign of queen Anne, and the superintendence was committed to the celebrated professor Cotes, but the work was not completed till after his death. The clock, dials, and bell were put up in 1726.

(*b*) On the southern or master's side: Dr. Bentley, master; William Pierrepoint; earl of Kingston [at p. 274, miscalled hon. William Kingston]; Dr. Montagu; Mr. Bacon; Mr. Modd; Mr. Chamberlayne; Mr. Miller; Dr. Jurin; Mr. Ekins; Dr. Ayloffe; Dr. Hutchinson; Dr. Middleton; Mr. Moyle; Dr. Smith; Henry Colman, D.D.; John Fuller, esq., and James Bankes, M.A. On the northern or vicemaster's side: Richard Walker, vicemaster; Mr. Perry; sir Charles Barrington, bart.; Dr. Cressar; Mr. Bathurst; Mr. Eden; Mr. Burrell; Mr. Cotes; Mr. Stubbe; sir James Montagu; sir Isaac Newton; Dr. James; John Hacket, D.D.; Mr. Campion; hon. Thomas Trevor; Samuel Knight, D.D., and Edward Rud, D.D.

On the walls on either side of the altar are large paintings of our Saviour, S. John the Baptist, S. Mary, and S. Elizabeth, executed when the choir was refitted in the reign of queen Anne. Some are of opinion that these paintings, which were recently renewed, possess great merit.

The large silver candlesticks on the altar were given in 1773 by two brothers, Edward Smith Stanley, M.A., and Thomas Smith Stanley, M.A., both of this college, and sons of James lord Strange, eldest son of Edward earl of Derby.

On the pavement of the choir which is of black and white marble in alternate squares, are inscriptions in memory of Richard Bentley, D.D., master, 14 July, 1742, æt 81; Robert Smith, D.D., master, 2 February, 1768, æt 79; and William Lort Mansel, D.D., bishop of Bristol, master, born 4 non. Apr. 1753, died 5 cal. Jul. 1820.

At the western end of the ante-chapel is Roubiliac's noble statue of sir Isaac Newton,(a) (presented to the college in 1755, by Dr. Robert Smith, master). On the pedestal is inscribed:

(a) Chantrey says: "The Sir Isaac Newton is the noblest, I think, of all our English statues. There is an air of nature, and a loftiness of thought about it, which no other artist has in this country, I suspect, reached. You cannot imagine any thing grander in sentiment, and the execution is every way worthy of it."—*Allan Cunningham's Lives of British Painters, Sculptors and Architects*, iii. 52.

"The statue of Newton in Trinity College Chapel, when first completed, had the mouth closed. Some friend and connoiseur having come to the artist's studio to view the work, immediately remarked this as a defect, and expressed his opinion to the artist. Roubiliac went to bed, but could not sleep: he rose early, set to work, and made it what it is at present; and certainly the result of this bold experiment is admirable. The good taste of the artist was not greater than his candour in admitting an error in that stage of his work, or more remarkable than the confidence which he possessed in his own skill to correct it."—*Cambridge Portfolio*, 204.

NEWTON
Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit.(a)

On the northern side of the choir entrance is a statue by H. Weekes, of lord Bacon, presented by Dr. Whewell, master, in 1845, and having on the pedestal the following inscription:

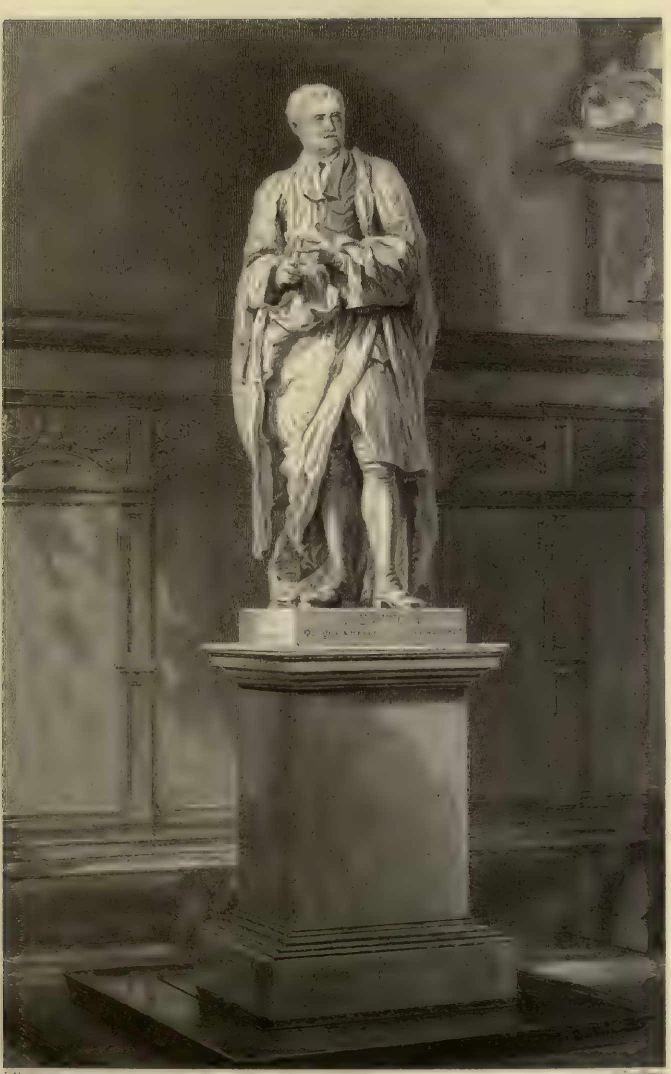
Franciscvs Bacon
Baro de Vervlam S^{ti}. Albani Vicecomes
Sev Notioribus Titvlis
Scientiarvm Lumen Facvndiæ Lex
Sic Sedebat.
Qui Postqvam Omnia Natvralis Sapientiæ
Et Civilis Arcana Evolvisset
Natvræ Decretvm Explevit
Composita Solvantur
An^o. D^{ni}. M.DC.XXVI
$Ætat^s$. LXVI.

A letter from lord Bacon to the college is inscribed on another side of the pedestal.

On the opposite side of the choir entrance is a statue by Noble, of Dr. Isaac Barrow, master, the munificent gift of the marquess of Lansdowne. The inscription is as follows:

Isaacus Barrow
Vir Suo Tempori
Pietatis Probitatis Fidei Eruditionis
Modestiæ Suavitatis Exemplum;
Professor Matheseos In Hac Academiâ
Et Eo Quidem Nomine Newtoni Antecessor
Sed Meliore Titulo Ob Præclara Sua
Inventa Mathematica;
Theologus Argumentorum Gravitate

(a) *Lucretius.*



J. Le Keux

STATUE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON
IN THE ANTE CHAPEL TRINITY COLLEGE.

Theologus Argumentorum Gravitate
Et Sermonis Copiâ Præcellens;
Collegium Hoc Præfectus Illustravit
Jactis Bibliothecæ Fundamentis Auxit.
Obiit IV. Die Maii Anno Dom. M.DC. LXXVII.
Ætatis Suæ XLVII.
Monumentum Hoc Faciendum Curavit
Henricus Marchio de Lansdowne
Amoris Ergô in Collegium Suum.

There are memorials on the floor and walls of the antechapel for—

John Beaumont, [M.A.] fellow, [canon of Westminster], 6 June, 1565. (Brass.)

William Lyfe, [M.A. fellow] 14 cal. Jul. 1569, æt. 25. (Brass.)

I. B. 19 Oct. 1598.

N[icholas] C[arter, scholar] 1633.

George Chare, M.A. fellow, 27 Jan. 1676-7, æt 31.

J[ohn] N[orth, D.D.], master, 14 April, 1683.

Sir Thomas Sclater, bart., sometime fellow, 10 Dec. 1684, æt. 69.

Edward Walpole, M.A. fellow, third son of sir Edward Walpole, K.B., of Houghton, Norfolk, 29 Jan. 1688, æt. 25.

Humphrey Babington, D.D. vicemaster, 4 Jan. 1691, æt. 75.

R[obert] S[cott, B.D. fellow] 23 Jan. 1691.

Daniel Bratell, D.D. senior fellow, 5 Feb. 1694, æt. 68.

Peter Courthope, student, youngest son of Peter Courthope, esq., of Danny, Suffolk, 31 Dec. 1695, æt. 20.

H[owell] P[rice, M.A. fellow] 30 Dec. 1697.

William Lynnet, D.D. vicemaster, 20 Jan. 1699, æt. 77.

William Corker, M.A. senior fellow, 30 April, 1702, æt. 70.

Thomas Rotherham, M.A. chaplain, son of Christopher Rotherham, esq., son of sir John Rotherham, knt., of Someries in the parish of Luton, Bedfordshire, 8 Nov. 1702, æt. 66.

W[illiam] G[ostwyke, M.A. fellow] 2 Feb. 1702, æt. 50.

Thomas Bainbrig, D.D. rector of Orwell and vicemaster, born at Cambridge, 26 June, 1636, died there 16 Aug. 1703, æt. 68.

W[illiam] D[rury, M.A.] fellow, 8 Nov. 1713.

J[ohn] C[ooper], B.D. fellow, 9 Dec. 1714.

N[athaniel] H[anbury], B.D. fellow, 15 Nov. 1715, æt. 59.

Roger Cotes, M.A. fellow, Lucasian professor, son of Robert Cotes, gent., born at Burbage, Leicestershire, 10 July, 1682, died 5 June, 1716. Inscription by Dr. Bentley.

P[atrick] C[ock], M.A. senior fellow, 19 Jan. 1717.

E[dward] B[athurst], M.A. [fellow], 25 Feb. 1718.

Thomas Smith, D.D. vicemaster, 3 cal. Mar. 1723, æt. 57.

Dionysius Lisle, LL.B. proctor in the courts of the chancellor of the university and the bishop of Ely, and auditor and registrar of the college, 2 June, 1727, æt. 39.

John Wilson, D.D. [fellow], 26 Oct. 1751.

Daniel Lock, M.A. 15 Jan. 1754, æt. 69. Bust by Roubiliac, surrounded by emblems of architecture, painting, sculpture, and music.

Elizmar Smith, sister of Dr. Robert Smith, master, 2 Apr. 1758, æt. 75.

John Sommers, [M.A. fellow], 25 Aug. 1760.

Isaac Hawkins Browne, 1760, æt. 55. Medallion and emblematical figures, by Flaxman.

Francis Hooper, D.D. senior fellow, born 10 Jan. 1694, died 18 May, 1763. Bust by Read.

Stephen Whisson, B.D. [senior fellow], 2 Nov. 1783.

A[ndrew] H[acket, M.A. fellow, 15 Aug. 1788, æt. 88.]

Moore Meredith, B.D. [vicemaster], 9 Nov. 1789.

Thomas Jones, M.A. senior fellow and 20 years tutor, 18 July, 1807, æt. 52. Buried in the cemetery of Dulwich college. Bust by Nollekens.

Richard Porson, M.A. sometime fellow, Regius professor of greek, born 8 cal. Jan. 1759, died 7 cal. Oct. 1808. Bust by Chantrey.

John Davies, B.D. vicemaster, 12 Feb. 1817, æt. 71. Buried at S. Michael's.

Hon. Charles Fox Maitland, M.A. youngest son of John earl of Lauderdale, 15 cal. Jan. 1818, æt. 24. Two sorrowing angels exquisitely sculptured by Westmacott.

James Lambert, M.A. senior fellow, Regius professor of greek, born 11 March, 1741-2, died 28 April, 1823. Buried in the parish church of Fersfield, Norfolk.

Peter Paul Dobree, M.A. fellow, Regius professor of greek, born in Guernsey, died 1825, æt. 43. Bust by Baily. Inscription by bishop Kaye.

Samuel Hawkes, M.A. sometime fellow, died at Antigua, 11 March, 1829, æt. 35.

Frederick Malkin, M.A. fellow, 10 cal. Jun. 1830, æt. 29.

Thomas Kynaston Selwyn, B.A. scholar, 3 non. Jul. 1834, æt. 22.

Richard Stevenson, M.A. fellow, born at Barton, Nottinghamshire, 14 cal. Nov. 1811, died there 4 cal. Dec. 1837. Buried at Barton.

John Wordsworth, M.A. fellow, son of Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., master, and nephew of William Wordsworth the great poet, born cal. Jul. 1805, died prid. cal. Jan. 1840. Bust by H. Weekes.

Richard Sheepshanks, M.A. fellow, born 30 Jul. 1794, died 14 Aug. 1855. Bust by Foley.

Arthur Thacker, [M.A. fellow], 25 Jan. 1857, æt. 43.

There was also formerly against the north wall of the antechapel a large monument to Thomas Seckford, student (son and heir of sir Thomas Seckford, knight, and lady Anne, his wife, and grandson of Henry Seckford, esq.), 26 June, 1624, æt. 16. On this monument, now placed in the vestry, and hidden behind a frame for surplices, is the recumbent figure of the deceased in a fellow commoner's gown, under a canopy supported by corinthian columns, and adorned with coats of arms, pyramids, allegorical figures, and other embellishments.

Four of the windows of the antechapel are filled with stained glass.

The upper lights of the second window from the west on the south side represent the woman at the well of Samaria. This is in commemoration of Richard Pike Mate, M.A. fellow, vicar of Wymeswould, Leicestershire, born 11 Mar. 1818, died 6 Jul. 1856. The lower lights, which represent Mary at the sepulchre, commemorate Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A. fellow, born 25 Aug. 1817, died 12 May, 1859.

The upper lights of the third window from the west on the south side represent the calling of James and John, in commemoration of James Hemery, M.A. fellow, dean of Jersey, who died 22 Nov. 1849, æt. 35. The lower lights contain Martha and Mary, in honour of George Herbert, the poet, fellow of this college, and public orator of the university. Herbert is represented in attendance on our Saviour, and underneath are the following lines:

Whereas my birth and spirit rather took
  The way that takes the town;
Thou didst betray me to a lingering book,
  And wrap me in a gown.

Yet, for I threaten'd oft the siege to raise,
  Not simpering all mine age,
Thou often didst with Academic praise
  Melt and dissolve my rage.(a)

The fourth window from the west on the south side, which contains figures of S. Peter, S. Andrew,

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(a) The Temple, XVIII. Affliction.

S. James, S. John the Evangelist, S. Matthew, S. Mark, S. Luke, and S. John the Baptist, is in commemoration of the following deceased fellows:

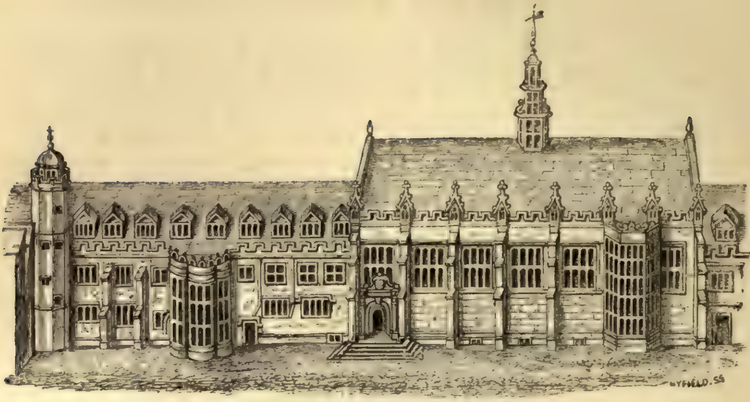
John Henry Renouard, M.A. [vicemaster] 1830, æt. 71.
Robert Hodgson Greenwood, M.A. 5 Dec. 1839, æt. 70.
Alexander Frederick Merivale, M.A. 11 June, 1841, æt. 26.
Alexander Chisholm Gooden, B.A. 22 Aug. 1841, æt. 23.
Henry Goulburn, M.A. 8 June, 1843, æt. 30.
George Adam Browne, M.A. [vicemaster] 4 July, 1843, æt. 68.
Duncan Farquharson Gregory, M.A. 23 Feb. 1844, æt. 30.
William Joseph Bayne, M.D. born 1796, died 13 June, 1844.

The third window from the west on the north side contains in the upper lights the marriage at Cana in Galilee, commemorative of the marriage of Dr. Whewell, master, and lady Affleck, 1 July, 1858.

Choral service is performed in this chapel on Sundays and holidays. In full term, by candle-light, the effect is particularly grand and impressive.

THE HALL is nearly one hundred and two feet in length, forty feet three inches in breadth, and about fifty-six feet in height. It is a striking structure, although not free from the architectural anomalies which characterise the general decline of the gothic style. It is supported by buttresses. On either side towards the northern end is a bay window of noble proportions.

In the high open roof of timber is a good and lofty louvre, underneath which in the winter season a charcoal fire is still burnt.



HALL AND COMBINATION ROOMS (FROM LOGGAN).

At the southern end is an elaborately carved screen (over which is a gallery). Wainscoting of a similar description, though much plainer, surrounds the sides and northern end of the apartment.(a)

The following full-length portraits are suspended at the northern end and on either side of the hall:

Sir Isaac Newton, by Valentine Ritz. Presented by Samuel Knight, M.A. fellow, 1752.

Dr. Barrow, master, copy by T. Hudson. Presented by Edmund D. Garforth,(b) 1752.

Dr. Robert Smith, master, by J. Freeman. Bequeathed by Edward Howkins, B.D. fellow, 1779.

Cowley, copy by Stephen Slaughton. Presented by the hon. Thomas Townshend, M.P. 1752.

Bishop Pearson, copy by Isaac Whood, 1752.

(a) Andrew Chapman was the artificer employed to wainscot the hall, 1604.

(b) This gentleman who had been a fellow of the college was named Dring until 1746, when he assumed that of Garforth on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle William Garforth, esq. He was in holy orders, and dying 6 Feb. 1761, æt. 60, was buried in S. Martin's Micklegate, York.

John Ray, copy by T. Hudson. Presented by Richard Ray, esq. 1752.

Sir Edward Coke, copy by Isaac Whood. Presented by Thomas earl of Leicester, 1752.

Thomas earl of Macclesfield, lord high chancellor. Presented by George earl of Macclesfield, 1752.

Jeremy Radcliffe, D.D. Presented by Ralph Radcliffe, esq. 1762.

Sir Henry Spelman, copy by Isaac Whood. Presented by John Colbatch, B.D. 1752.

William, lord Russell, copy by Isaac Whood. Presented by John duke of Bedford, 1753.

Bishop Wilkins, copy by Isaac Whood.

John Dryden, copy by T. Hudson. Presented by Roger Pettiward,(a) D.D. fellow, 1753.

Prince William Frederick of Gloucester, æt. 6, (afterwards duke of Gloucester), by Reynolds. Bequeathed by the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

Dr. Bentley, master, by T. Hudson. Presented by Edmund D. Garforth, 1749.

Lord Bacon. Presented by Samuel Knight, M.A. fellow, 1752.

Busts of the ancients are placed on brackets on the sides of the hall.

There are numerous coats of arms(b) in the windows.

(a) Formerly Mortlock.

(b) Amongst them are the arms of: archbishop Bancroft; William John Bankes, esq. M.P.; sir Francis Barrington; Isaac Barrow, M.D.; Henry Bellasis, esq. of Newborough; bishop Blomfield; sir William Bolland; John Brown, M.A.; William Spencer Cavendish, duke of Devonshire; Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; sir Gervase Clifton, bart.; sir — Clifton, knt. (fellow commoner, 1567); sir Edward Coke; Charles lord Compton; Spencer J. A. Compton, marquess of Northampton; John Singleton Copley, lord Lyndhurst; John Cust, earl of Brownlow; sir John Cutts; Henry Darley, esq.; Laurence Dundas, earl of Zetland; sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards viscount Brackley; Sylvius Elwes, M.A.; Thomas, lord Erskine; Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, marquess of Lansdowne; Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton; lord Charles Fitzroy; George Henry Fitzroy, earl of Euston, afterwards duke of Grafton; lord Henry Fitzroy; Martin Fotherby, D.D. afterwards bishop of Salisbury; John Furtho, M.D.; Thomas

One window also contains an ancient full-length figure of Richard duke of York. In another is a small portrait of queen Anne.

From the large number of the members of the college, this spacious hall has been for some years past found insufficient to allow the whole society to dine at the same time.

The Combination Rooms southward of the hall, are handsome well-arranged apartments.

In the larger of them are the following portraits:

Sir Isaac Newton, by Murray.
H.R.H. William Frederick duke of Gloucester, by Opie.

Furtho; H.R.H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester; sir John Gray, knt.; sir Fulke Greville, afterwards lord Brooke; John Hammond, M.D., 1618; sir Percival Hart; Martin Heton, bishop of Ely; John Higgs, B.D., senior fellow; bishop Hinchliffe; Robert Hitch, D.D.; Henry Howard, earl of Northampton; sir Robert Jermyn; sir Thomas Lake; William Lamb, viscount Melbourne; Ralph J. Lambton, esq.; William Henry Lambton, esq.; James Prince Lee, bishop of Manchester; Thomas Legge, LL.D.; Richard Lovelace, 1605; William Lowther, esq.; William Lowther, earl of Lonsdale; lord Lyttleton; John Henry Manners, duke of Rutland; Thomas Metcalfe; John Millicent, esq., 1599; bishop Monk; archbishop Musgrave; Richard Newbon, B.D., senior fellow; sir James Parke, now lord Wensleydale; Thomas Parker, earl of Macclesfield; Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle; Charles Perry, bishop of Melbourne; Samuel Peck, M.A., senior fellow; Charles Christopher Pepys, earl of Cottenham; right hon. William Pitt; sir Thomas Joshua Platt, baron of the exchequer; sir Frederick Pollock, chief baron of the exchequer; John Jeffreys Pratt, marquess of Camden: William Roberts, D.D. fellow; sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, now lord Cranworth; Thomas Spring-Rice, lord Monteagle; Francis Russell, second earl of Bedford; George John earl Spencer; Thomas Spencer, M.A., senior fellow; sir Edward Stanhope, LL.D.; sir Michael Stanhope; lord Stawel; bishop Still; Charles Richard Sumner, bishop of Winchester; Charles Manners Sutton, viscount Canterbury; H.R.H. Frederick Augustus, duke of Sussex; Thomas Tharp, esq. fellow commoner, 1756; Connop Thirlwall, bishop of S. David's; William Thornhill, M.A. fellow; Edmund Thorold, esq.; sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal; Dr. Whewell, master; Joseph Cotton Wigram, bishop of Rochester; sir John Williams; George Willmer, esq.; Dr. Wordsworth, master; sir Robert Wroth; and Philip Yorke, third earl of Hardwicke.

The marquess of Camden, chancellor of the university, by Lawrence.

John marquess of Granby, by Reynolds. Presented by his son Charles marquess of Granby, afterwards duke of Rutland.

H.R.H. Frederick Augustus, duke of Sussex, by Lonsdale.

George Henry duke of Grafton, 1814, by Lawrence.

Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax, by Kneller.

Charles duke of Somerset, copy by Dance. Presented by Charles marquess of Granby, afterwards duke of Rutland.

The chandelier was presented in 1809 by Charles Shaw Lefevre,(a) esq., sometime fellow.

In the smaller combination-room are portraits of:

Isaac Hawkins Browne, by Highmore.

Queen Victoria. On ivory, by sir William Ross, R.A. Presented by Charles Bayles Broadley, LL.D., 1847.

Dr. Neville, master.

Thomas Sclater King, esq.

Dr. Preston, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns.

Jonathan Raine, esq.

Sir Isaac Newton, by Vanderbank. Presented by Dr. Robert Smith, master, 1766.

Matthew Raine, D.D.

James Jurin, M.D.

Rev. Thomas Jones, M.A.

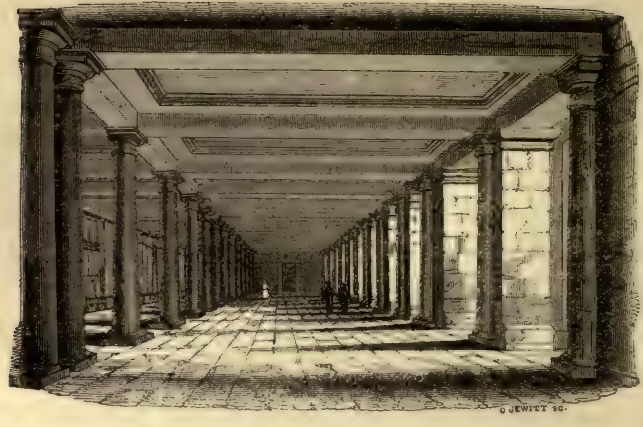
Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., Woodwardian professor, by Boxall.

Rev. James Lambert, M.A., Regius professor of greek, by Daniel Gardner.

H.R.H. the Prince Consort, chancellor of the university. On ivory, by sir William Ross, R.A. Presented by Dr. Broadley, 1847.

Over the door is a bust of bishop Thirlwall, bequeathed by archdeacon Hare.

(a) Mr. Lefevre, who was for several years M.P. for Reading, graduated as Shaw. He died 27 April, 1823.



PIAZZA UNDER LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY.—The old library, which was on the northern side of the great court, between king Edward's tower and the master's lodge, being found insufficient to contain the numerous volumes acquired by the society, it was in Dr. Barrow's mastership resolved to erect a more spacious library on the western side of Neville's court. A large sum having been raised by subscription,(a) the present library was built from a design of sir Christopher Wren, who gave his services gratuitously.(a) It was commenced during Dr. Barrow's mastership, and completed during the masterships(b) of his immediate successors Dr. North and Dr. Montagu.(c) The total cost exceeded £20,000.

(a) The names of the subscribers and the amount of their contributions will be found at pp. 266-272. They are now for the first time published. It is said that the numerous letters which Dr. Barrow wrote soliciting subscriptions are preserved. We are however assured that they cannot now be traced. It is also said that they discover a wonderful fertility of invention in varying the manner of address to the persons whom he solicited. Mr. Hartshorne (*Book Rarities of Cambridge*, 274, 275), gives (*from MS. Baker*) as a specimen an application from the master and seniors to some member of the college whose name does not appear. Therein it is stated, that the applicants had been able by their own private contributions and by the assistance of many noble benefactors and friends to erect and cover the building. It is evident therefore, that this letter must have been written in Dr. North's mastership.

It is one of the most superb structures of the kind in the kingdom. The elevation towards Neville's court is divided into two stories of the doric and ionic orders. The principal part of the lower story forms a piazza, which has massy piers on the east, a wall pierced with three doors and unglazed windows on the west, and a row of doric columns in the centre. The upper story has towards Neville's court spacious arched windows and a balustrade. Over the four centre columns are emblematical figures of Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics, executed by Gabriel Cibber. Various parts of this front are decorated with wreaths, masks, and other appropriate carvings, amongst which is a basso relievo of Ptolemy receiving the scriptures from the seventy interpreters. The western elevation towards the walks is plainer. The lower story has three doorways with attached doric columns and entablatures, and the upper story large arched windows in recesses, the whole being surmounted by a balustrade.

(a) The builder was John Grumbold, a native of Raundes in Northamptonshire.—*Bridge's Northamptonshire*, ii. 188.

(b) "When the Doctor entered upon the mastership of Trinity College, the building of the great library, begun by his immediate predecessor Dr. Barrow, was advanced about three-quarters of the height of the outward wall; and the doctor most heartily and diligently applied his best forces towards carrying it on; and, besides his own contributions, most of his friends and relations, upon his encouragement, became benefactors; the particulars whereof will appear in the accounts of that noble structure. The tradition of this undertaking runs thus: They say that Dr. Barrow pressed the heads of the university to build a theatre; it being a profanation and scandal that the speeches should be had in the university church, and that also be deformed with scaffolds, and defiled with rude crowds and outcries. This matter was formally considered at a council of the heads; and arguments of difficulty and want of supplies went strong against it. Dr. Barrow assured them that if they made a sorry building, they might fail of contributions; but if they made it very magnificent and stately, and, at least, exceeding that at Oxford, all gentlemen, of their interest, would generously contribute; it being what they desired, and little less than required of them; and money would not be wanted as the building went up, and occasion called for it. But sage caution prevailed, and the matter, at that time, was wholly laid aside. Dr. Barrow was piqued at this pusillanimity, and declared that he would go straight to his college, and lay out the foundations of a building to enlarge his back court, and close it with a stately library, which should be more magnificent and costly than what he had proposed to them, and doubted not but, upon the interest of his college, in a short time to bring it to perfection. And he was as good as his word; for that very afternoon he, with his gardeners and servants, staked out the very foundation upon which the building now stands; and Dr. North saw the finishing of it, except the classes, which were forward, but not done, in his time; and divers benefactions came in upon that account; wherewith, and the liberal supply from the college, the whole is rendered complete; and the admirable disposition and proportion on the inside is such as touches the very soul of any one who first sees it."—*Roger North's Life of Hon. and Rev. John North.*

(c) The building was commenced 23 Feb. 1675-6. In 1678, the rooms over the eight arches next the library in the north cloister were

The noble staircase has a domed roof, decorated with boldly carved arms of bishop Pearson, Dr. Barrow, Dr. North, and Dr. Montagu, successively masters of the college. At the foot of the staircase are some antique marbles, a great part of which were collected by sir Robert Cotton. There are also

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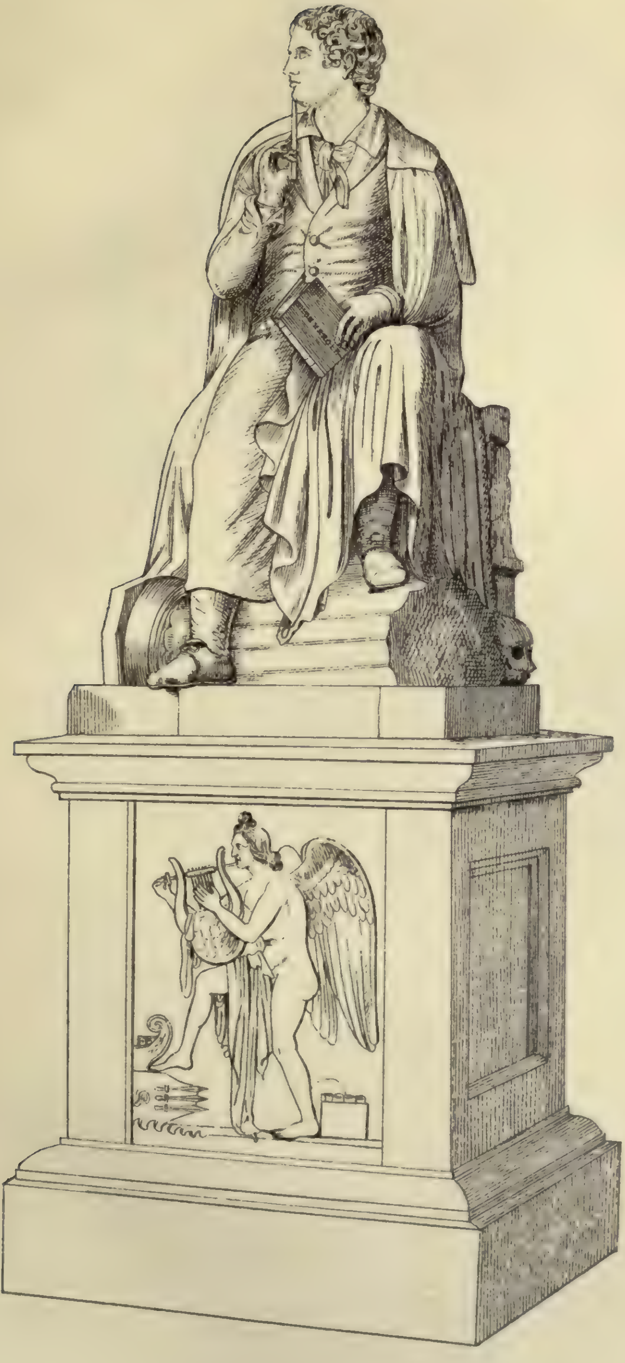
finished, those next the library out of the library subscriptions, and those next to them to the east, at the expence of sir Thomas Sclater. On 7 May, 1681, the four statues by Gabriel Cibber, and for which he received £80. were placed on the top of the library. In 1681-2 the rooms over the eight arches next the library in the south cloister were built, those adjoining the library out of the library subscriptions, the others at the expence of Dr. Humphrey Babington. In February, 1684-5, the library was ceiled. In 1686 the floor was put down. In 1687-8 it was paved. In 1695 the books were removed from the old library.



STATUE OF LORD BYRON.

IN THE LIBRARY, TRINITY COLLEGE

busts of Edward Wortley Montagu, by Scheemakers, and of Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, and the rev. professor Sedgwick, both by T. Woolner.

The beauty of the interior is universally acknowledged. It is one hundred and ninety-four feet in length, forty-two in breadth, and thirty-seven in height. Corinthian pilasters are placed at either end, and on each side between the numerous lofty arched windows are bookcases of norway oak with most exquisite carvings in lime, by Grinling Gibbons. The bookcases on the western side are adorned with the arms, crest, and cypher of Charles duke of Somerset. On those upon the opposite side are the arms of various other benefactors.(a)

The roof is remarkable for its noble simplicity. The floor is of white and black marble in alternate squares.

Towards the southern end of the library is placed Thorwaldsen's beautiful statue of lord Byron.

The following busts are placed round the room:

Willoughby, (by Roubiliac).(b) Presented by Edmund Garforth, M.A. 1751.

Dr. Anthony Shepherd, (by J. Bacon, R.A.).

(a) Viz., bishops Hacket and Pearson, doctors Barrow and Montagu, sir Thomas Abdy, sir Robert Hildyard, Dr. George Chamberlaine, sir Henry Newton Puckering, and Mr. Drake. There is another coat which we have failed to identify.

(b) Chantrey speaking of Roubiliac's busts in this library observed: "Those busts impressed me at once with veneration for the genius of the artist: I know of no works of that kind which may safely be compared to them. They have a manly air and vigorous freedom of manner, which proves to me that he treated them rather in the manner of heads of statues, than as domestic portraits, where fidelity of resemblance is more aimed at."—*Allan Cunningham's Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, iii. 57.

Sir William Bolland, (by Sievier).

Charles, lord Whitworth, (by Roubiliac, 1757). Presented by Richard Whitworth, his grandson.

Sir Robert Cotton, (by Roubiliac, 1757). Presented by Eliab Harvey.

James Jurin, M.D. (by P. Scheemakers, 1766). Presented by James Jurin, his son.

Dr. Bentley, master, (by Roubiliac, 1756). Presented by his sons.

Lord Bacon (by Roubiliac, 1751). Presented by Daniel Lock, M.A.

Sir Isaac Newton, (by Roubiliac, 1751). Presented by Daniel Lock, M.A.

Dr. Barrow, master, (by Roubiliac, 1756). Presented by Edward Montagu, esq.

Roger Cotes, (by P. Scheemakers, 1758). Presented by Dr. Robert Smith, master.

Sir Edward Coke, (by Roubiliac, 1757). Presented by the earl of Leicester.

Thomas lord Trevor, (by Roubiliac, 1757). Presented by Elizabeth, his widow, daughter of Charles duke of Marlborough.

Dr. Robert Smith, master, (by P. Scheemakers, 1758). "Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores. A.D. 1758, ætat. 68."

Archdeacon Hare, (by T. Woolner). Presented by the rev. Henry Montagu Butler, M.A. master of Harrow school.

Ray, (by Roubiliac). Presented by Edmund Garforth, M.A. 1751.

Over the bookcases are casts of busts of ancient and modern worthies.(a)

The walls are adorned with portraits of:

Roger Gale, esq.

Beaupre Bell, esq. by R. H. Morland, 1738.

(a) Homer, Virgil, Horace, Marcus Aurelius, Seneca, Brutus, Julius Cæsar, Cicero, Demosthenes, Plato, Socrates, Democritus, Anacreon, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Fletcher, Beaumont, Shakspere, Inigo Jones, Sydenham, Tillotson, Locke, Ben Johnson, Nollekens, and Dr. Francis Hooper.

Sir Henry Newton Puckering.
Dr. Neville, master.
Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax, by Kneller.
Shakspere, by Mark Garrard.
Cowley.
Sir Robert Cotton.
Sir Isaac Newton, by Vanderpuyl.
Bishop Hacket, by Valentine Ritz.
Dr. Barrow, master.
Christopher Monk, duke of Albemarle.
Thomas Gale, D.D., dean of York.

In the northern window are the royal arms. The southern is occupied by stained glass, executed by Peckitt of York from a design of Cipriani. It represents Newton presented to George III., who is seated under a canopy with a laurel chaplet in his hand, and attended by the British Minerva, who is apparently advising the king to confer the meed of merit on Newton. Below the throne is Bacon in his chancellor's robes preparing to register the reward about to be bestowed on Newton.(a) There are niches on either side of this window. One of these niches is occupied by a statue, by Rysbrack, of Charles duke of Somerset, in roman costume.

There are above fifty thousand volumes of printed books. The manuscripts are numerous and valuable.

Many interesting relics of Newton are here preserved, including his correspondence with Cotes.(b)

(*a*) This anachronistic window, which contains nearly one hundred and forty square feet of glass, was one of the many gifts of Dr. Robert Smith, master, who bequeathed £500 for it. Cipriani was paid one hundred guineas for the design.

(*b*) Newton's correspondence with Cotes was bequeathed to the college

Here also are preserved the original of Milton's Comus, Lycidas, and Arcades, and of several of his smaller pieces, with plans of Paradise Lost, composed when he intended to have made that subject the groundwork of a tragedy.(a) The valuable collection of books relating to Shakspere and his times, presented to the college in 1779, by Edward Capell, esq., is deposited in a lock-up case.(b)

The Master's Lodge, situate on the western side of the great court, northward of the hall, is a spacious and commodious mansion, with a porch of Jacobean character. There are several grand apartments. Dr. Bentley in anticipation of the visit of George I., made considerable alterations, substituting wainscoting for old decayed tapestry, and putting

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in 1779 by Edward Howkins, B.D. sometime fellow. He also bequeathed a profile of Newton, a lock of his hair, and other objects of interest, together with the plates and wood-cuts belonging to works of Cotes and Dr. Robert Smith. The correspondence of Newton and Cotes was published with valuable notes by the rev. Joseph Edleston, M.A. fellow of this college, Lond. 8vo. 1850. A cast of Newton's face taken after death by Roubiliac is preserved here. It is engraved (from a photograph by the rev. W. T. Kingsley, B.D. of Sidney College) in *Brewster's Memoirs of Newton*, 2nd edition, ii. 338.

(a) This extraordinary collection was formed by Charles Mason, fellow of this college (afterwards D.D. and Woodwardian professor), and presented in 1736 to the society by Thomas Clarke, esq., M.A. sometime fellow, (afterwards sir Thomas and master of the rolls).—*Cambridge Portfolio* 507. Sir Thomas Clarke, who died 1764, ought to have been mentioned as one of the eminent men of the college.

(b) A catalogue of Mr. Capell's collection is given in *Hartshorne's Book Rarities of Cambridge*, 283—319.

We may here refer to a very useful compilation: An Index of such English Books printed before the year 1600, as are now in the library of Trinity college, Cambridge, to which is added, a list of the plays of Shakespeare, printed before 1623, in the Capell collection; published with the permission of the rev. the master and fellows by Edward Cranwell, under librarian. Camb. 8vo. 1847.

in new floors and ceilings, as also marble chimney-pieces and sash windows. The cost was £2000. He subsequently made other improvements, and took in the old comedy house at the western end of the hall. Other improvements were made during the mastership of bishop Mansel. In 1845, at the suggestion and expence of Alexander James Beresford Hope, esq. M.P. the sash windows were removed, elegant gothic windows being substituted, and a large and handsome oriel window erected.

In the entrance-hall is a statue of Edward VI. executed in 1767 at the cost of Dr. Robert Smith, master.

Amongst numerous portraits in the various apartments, we may mention the following:

Archbishop Bancroft.
Lord Bacon. Presented by Peter Burrell, esq. 1751.
Dr. Barrow, master.
John Battely, D.D. Presented by Oliver Battely, 1752.
Dr. Bentley, master, 1710, æt. 48.
Mrs. Bentley.
Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, K.G.
Sir Edward Coke.
Sir Robert Cotton, after Cornelius Jansen.
Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, K.G. by Mark Garrard.
King Edward III.
King Edward VI.
Elizabeth queen of Henry VII.
Queen Elizabeth.
Galileo. Presented by Dr. Robert Smith, master, 1759.
King Henry VII.
King Henry VIII., by Lucas de Heere.(a)
Archbishop Laud.
Bishop Mansel, master.

(a) William Wordsworth has a fine sonnet on this picture.

Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby.
Queen Mary.
Mary queen of Scots.
Sir Thomas More.
Dr. Neville, master.
Sir Isaac Newton, 1710, æt. 79, by Thornhill. Presented by Dr. Bentley.
Archbishop Parker, 1572, æt. 69.
Dr. Pearce, bishop of Rochester, by Penny.
Cardinal Pole.
Porson.
Sir Walter Raleigh.
J. J. Scaliger, by P. Veronese. Presented by Dr. Bentley.
Ezekiel Spanheim, 1710, æt. 80. Presented by Dr. Bentley.
Bishop Still, master.
Sir Anthony Vandyke.
Richard Walker, D.D.
Stephen Whisson, B.D. fellow, by Vander Myn.
Archbishop Whitgift, master.
Cardinal Wolsey.
Dr. Wordsworth, master.
Sir Christopher Wray.

WALKS AND GARDENS.—The walks and gardens are extensive and beautiful. The bowling-green between the north-western end of the great court and S. John's, contains two roods, seven perches, and the master's garden one rood, thirty-nine perches. The walks which contain one acre, two roods, four perches eastward of the river, and six acres, two roods, thirty-seven perches westward of the river, are connected by a handsome stone cycloidal bridge, erected from the design of James Essex, F.S.A. These walks which were laid out in Dr. Neville's mastership, were much improved in that of Dr. Bentley.

Westward of the walks and separated therefrom by the public road are meadows and pleasure-grounds, containing five acres, two roods, thirty-four perches. These are rented by the college of the university.

MASTERSHIP, FELLOWSHIPS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—The mastership is and always has been in the patronage of the sovereign. The master is by the statutes required to be a member of the church of England in holy orders, and M.A. M.L. M.D. or of some superior degree in the university.

The fellows who are sixty in number, are required to be at the time of election members of the college who have attained the degree of B.A. B.L. or M.B. and whose standing after such degree does not exceed three years. If the master and seniors think fit, all members of the university of similar degrees and standing are eligible. The election of fellows takes place annually on the first of October. The eight senior fellows, jointly with the master, have the sole government of the society. All the fellows except two, are required to take priest's orders within seven years after they are of M.A. standing.

There are seventy-two foundation scholarships and sixteen sizarships; and six minor scholars are elected annually. The latter scholarships are open to all persons being twenty years of age, whether students of the university or not, who have not commenced residence in the university or are in the first term of their residence. They are tenable for three years, or until the scholar be elected to a foundation scholarship.

There are also various exhibitions, including an astronomical exhibition of £50 per annum, established in 1858 by the representatives of the rev. Richard Sheepshanks, M.A. late fellow.

When queen Elizabeth visited the university in August, 1564, the society consisted of the master, twenty-nine major fellows, eighteen minor fellows, fifty-three scholars, of whom twelve were B.A. the three Regius professors of divinity, hebrew, and greek, eleven feodaries, three schoolmasters appointed and paid by the college, two chaplains, two clerks, ten choristers, a registrar, a chapel-keeper, a manciple, two butlers, a barber, a porter, three servants for the master, a receiver general, an auditor, a steward of the courts, two counsellors at law, ten sub-collectors, a keeper of the swans, twenty almsmen of the founder, four almsmen of Mr. Allen, twenty-three fellow commoners, fifty-five pensioners, and twenty-six subsizars, in all three hundred and six.

Dr. Caius states, that in 1573 there were the master, fifty-seven major fellows, three minor fellows, seventy-one scholars, five servants of the master, fourteen ministers of the college, one hundred and thirty-eight pensioners, and one hundred and ten sizars and subsizars, making a total of three hundred and ninety-three.

In 1621, there were the master, sixty fellows, sixty-eight scholars, four chaplains or conducts, three public professors, thirteen poor scholars, a master of the choristers, six clerks, ten choristers, and twenty almsmen, these together with the remaining students and others not on the foundation, and officers and servants of the college, making a total of four hundred and forty.

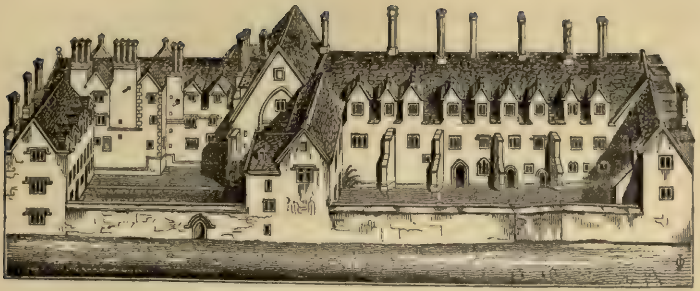
In August, 1641, two hundred and seventy-seven members of this college contributed £27. 0*s.* 6*d.* to a poll-tax.

It is stated that in 1672, the college consisted of the master, sixty fellows, sixty-seven scholars, three public professors, four conducts, thirteen poor scholars, a master of the choristers, six secular clerks, and twenty bedesmen, besides exhibitioners, officers, and servants of the foundation, with many other students, being in all four hundred.

Carter in 1753, states that the members of this college were a master, a vicemaster, sixty fellows (of which number is the vicemaster), and seventy-one scholars, the usual number of all sorts being about two hundred and forty.

PATRONAGE.—The college appoints the masters of the schools of Stevenage in Hertfordshire, and Uttoxeter and Stone in Staffordshire. The mastership of Westminster school is in the appointment alternately of the master of this college and the dean of Christ church, Oxford.

The benefices in the gift of the college, are the vicarages of Barford with Roxton, Cardington, Eaton Bray, Felmersham, Keysoe, Shitlington, and Stotfold in Bedfordshire; the rectory of Great Loughton and the vicarage of Marsworth in Buckinghamshire; the perpetual curacies of S. Mary the great and S. Michael in Cambridge; the vicarages of Arrington, Barrington, Bottisham, and Chesterton, the rectory of Orwell, the vicarage of Over, the rectory of Papworth Everard, and the vicarages of Shudy Camps and Trumpington in Cambridgeshire; the vicarage of Gainford and the perpetual curacy of Barnard Castle in the county of Durham; the vicarages of Bumpstead Helion and Hatfield Broad Oak in Essex; the vicarages of Hitchin, S. Ippollitts with Great Wymondley and Ware in Hertfordshire; the vicarage of Wymeswould in Leicestershire; the vicarages of Little Cotes, East Ravendale, and Swineshead in Lincolnshire; the vicarage of Enfield in Middlesex; the rectories of Dickleburgh, Fakenham, and Reepham with Kerdiston, in Norfolk; the vicarage of Grendon in Northamptonshire; the vicarages of Blythe, Flintham, the curacies of Hoveringham cum Thurgarton, and Langford, with Holme vicarage, and the vicarages of Tuxford and Walkeringham, in Nottinghamshire; the rectory of Cheadle in Staffordshire; the rectory of Grundisburgh in Suffolk; the vicarage of Monks Kirkby with Withybroke in Warwickshire; the vicarages of Heversham, Kendall, and Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmorland; the vicarage of Brading in the isle of Wight; the vicarage of Aysgarth, the perpetual curacies of Bawtry with Austerfield, and Coxwold, the vicarage of Darfield, the rectory of Gilling, the perpetual curacy of Husthwaite, the vicarages of Kellington, Masham with Kirby Malzeard, and Normanton, the perpetual curacy of Oversilton, and the vicarages of Pickhill, Sedbergh, and Whitkirk, in the county of York; with the third turn of presentation to the rectory of Guisley in that county.



OLD FRONT (FROM LOGGAN.)

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

This college which has an extensive and handsome front towards S. Andrew's street, occupies the site of the house of the Dominican friars, who were sometimes called the black friars, but more commonly the preaching friars. A brief account of their house is therefore subjoined.

The House of S. Dominic.—The friars of the order of S. Dominic settled in Cambridge before 1240, for on the 17th of April in that year, king Henry III. by writ, commanded the sheriff of the county to permit the friars preachers of Cambridge to enclose the street which lay on the south part next their church for the enlargement of their cemetery, they giving up in recompence the like quantity in length and breadth of their own ground, it having been found by inquisition that this would not be to the damage of the town, but rather to the convenience thereof.

By an inquisition taken 7 Edw. I. [1278 or 1279], it was found that the friars preachers had a certain place where they dwelt and where their church was founded, which place contained in itself eight acres of land and more in length and breadth, in which place were accustomed to be divers mansions, in which many inhabited who were wont to be geldable and aiding to the town, that the friars had and held the said place in perpetual alms of purchase and of the gift of many, but of whom they had the place aforesaid, and whether they had confirmation of the king's ancestors or not, the jurors knew not.

King Edward I. by writ tested at Broughton the 20th of March, in the twenty-first year of his reign [1292-3], commanded the sheriff to enquire if it would be to the damage or prejudice of him or of others, if he should grant to William de la Haye, that he two acres of land with the appurtenances in the suburbs of Cambridge, contiguous to the area of the prior and friars preachers of Cambridge, might give and assign to the same prior and friars for the enlargement of their aforesaid area. An inquisition being taken on the foregoing writ, it was found that the proposed gift and assignment would not be to the prejudice or damage of any, unless to the damage of the king, for that the aforesaid two acres of land were held of the king in chief by the service of one penny of hagabul for ever. It was also found that the aforesaid two acres were worth in all issues three shillings by the year. On the 16th of November, 21 Edw. I. [1293], Adam Eliot of Cambridge who sold these two acres to William de la

Haye, came into the exchequer and acknowledged himself to be bound to render to the king every year at the feast of S. Michael the rent of one penny per annum by the hands of the king's bailiffs of the town of Cambridge, for the aforesaid William of the same two acres which the friars then held.

King Edward I. granted the friars twenty-five marks per annum. This grant was renewed from time to time by succeeding monarchs.

Alice, daughter and heiress of Gilbert lord Saundford, and widow of Robert de Vere, fifth earl of Oxford, was a considerable benefactor to this house, and was honoured as the foundress.

We find Philip Morgan, bishop of Ely, residing here 25th May, 1434.

In 17 Hen. VII., the prior made a present of the prayers and suffrages of the house to the most puissant sir Gilbert Talbot, K.G., the lady Ethelred his wife and their family in life and death.

The members of this house usually took degrees in divinity.

In 1538, Gregory Dodds, B.D. prior and fifteen friars surrendered the house to king Henry VIII., and that monarch by letters patent, dated 16th of April in the thirty-fifth year of his reign [1544], granted the site and buildings to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalfe, and the heirs of Elrington.(a)

(a) 2 *March*, 36 *Hen. VIII.* [1544-5], Edward Elrington had the king's licence to alienate to William Sherwood.

1 *Apr.* 23 *Eliz.* [1581], George Sherwood had the queen's licence to alienate to Robert Taylor, esq., who,

3 *April*, 25 *Eliz.* [1583], had the queen's licence to alienate to Richard Culverwell and Laurence Chaderton, B.D. (afterwards first master of Emmanuel college.)

Numerous legacies were made to the friars at various periods. In 1356, Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, widow of sir Edmund le Mortimer, and wife of William Bohun, earl of Northampton, bequeathed £50; Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of Clare, in 1360 bequeathed 40*s.*; sir John Howard, in 1389 bequeathed five marks; John de Vere, thirteenth earl of Oxford, K.G. in 1513 bequeathed a chalice and other ornaments to this house, as having been one of the foundations of his ancestors.

We have but an imperfect list of the priors. John de Norwich, occurs 16th Feb. 1393-4; Robert Jullys, D.D. occurs 1510; John Pickering, B.D. occurs 1525, he was subsequently prior of the Dominicans at York, and being implicated in the rebellion termed the Pilgrimage of Grace, was executed at Tyburn, 25th May, 1537; Robert Buckenham, D.D. occurs 1529, when he distinguished himself by preaching against Hugh Latimer in Cambridge, he was author of a MS. treatise De reconciliatione locorum Sacræ Scripturæ; William Oliver was prior about 1533, and occurs in 1537 as prior of the Dominicans at Bristol; Gregory Dodds, B.D. the last prior, became dean of Exeter 1560, and died 1570.

Amongst the eminent members were: Thomas de Ringstede, bishop of Bangor, died 1365-6. Thomas Dyss, confessor to Henry V. John Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, died 1538. John Hopton, bishop of Norwich, died 1558. John Hodgkin, suffragan bishop of Bedford, died 1560. John Scory, bishop of Hereford, died 1585.

The Founder.—Walter Mildmay, born in or about 1522 at Chelmsford, was the fourth and youngest son of Thomas Mildmay, esq. auditor of the court of augmentations, and of his wife Agnes [Read]. He was educated in Christ's college, but appears not to have taken a degree. On leaving Cambridge he studied the law at Gray's inn, and was, we presume, called to the bar. After filling a subordinate position in the court of augmentations he was constituted one of the two surveyors general of that court on its reconstruction at the close of the reign of Henry VIII. He was knighted 22 Feb. 1546-7, two days after the coronation of Edward VI. The knights created on such occasions were usually termed knights of the carpet, to distinguish them from those who obtained the honour on account of service in the field. In the case of sir Walter Mildmay the appellation has, in one instance at least, led to the supposition that he was a knight of the garter, a dignity which, notwithstanding his worth and public services, was never conferred upon him.

On the 14th of Sept. 1547 he, lord Saint John, lord Russell, and the earl of Warwick, were commissioned to make an inventory of the wardrobes and household stuff which had belonged to Henry VIII. On the 30th of the same month a commission issued to lord Saint John, sir William Petre, sir Walter Mildmay, and Robert Keilway to examine and report upon the revenues of the crown. In March 1548 we find him acting at the head of a commission for the sale of lands which had pertained to dissolved chantries. On the 20th of June 1548 a commission issued to him and Robert Keilway to take order for the maintenance and continuance of grammar schools which had pertained to the chantries which had been dissolved. On the 12th of November, 1549 he, sir William Herbert, and sir Edward North were appointed by the privy-council to enter into all the king's houses, studies, and wardrobes at Westminster which had been in the custody of the duke of Somerset before his apprehension. In 1550 he was in commission with the earl of Warwick and sir William Herbert to hear and determine all accounts and reckonings of all the king's mints within the realm. On the 29th of August in the same year he and sir Arthur Darcy were authorised by the council to repair to the king's palace at Westminster to oversee the delivery of plate apparel and goods by the executor of James Rufforth to sir Andrew Dudley, his successor in the office of keeper of that palace. About the same period he obtained from the crown a grant of manors and estates in Gloucestershire and Berkshire. We also find him possessed of the site of the priory of Bicknacre in Essex. On the 8th of March 1550-1 he and sir John Gate were empowered to take charge of the plate jewels apparel stuff and goods of the duke of Somerset remaining in his house of Sion at the time of his apprehension.

On the 24th of April 1551 the king granted him (in exchange for manors and lands in Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Devon, Bucks, and Essex) the manors of Apethorp, Wadenho, Wood Newton, Tansover, and Yarwell, and other lands in the counties of Northampton and Oxford.

In or about December 1551 he occurs in a commission to survey the state of all the courts erected for the custody of the king's lands, or for the collection of the rents and revenues thereof; and a mint having been established by royal authority at York, the settlement of the necessary articles relating thereto was entrusted to him. On the 2nd of January 1551-2 he was in a commission for levying the king's debts. On the 21st of November 1552 he was in a commission to make due allowances to the accountants of the crown in respect of a fall in the value of money. In December 1552 he was a member of commissions issued to take accounts of all monies, securities, victuals, and provisions received by the king's officers, and to enquire how the king had been satisfied of the lead, bell-metal, plate, jewels, ornaments, stock and store-goods, which had come to the crown by the dissolution of monasteries, colleges, and chantries, or by attainder or forfeiture. A grant from the king to him of manors, lands, and tenements in the counties of Cornwall, Essex, Huntingdon, and Northampton, and in the city of London passed the great seal at or shortly before this period. On 16th of January 1552-3 his name occurs in a special commission for collection of the goods, plate, jewels, bells, and ornaments of churches. He sat for Malden in the parliament of 1 March 1552-3, and for the city of Peterborough in that which met 5 Oct. 1553. In 3 & 4 Philip & Mary he obtained a confirmation of king Edward's grant of his Northamptonshire estates. When Calais was besieged by the French, queen Mary constituted him treasurer of the forces intended to be dispatched for its relief. His appointment was made on the 9th of Jan. 1557-8, but before the end of the month, that place having fallen, he had the queen's directions to come back to England. He was returned as one of the knights for Northamptonshire to the parliament which met 20 Jan. 1557, and represented that county during the remainder of his life. On the 18th of July 1558 he obtained from Philip and Mary a grant of the manor of Queen's Camel, and other lands in the county of Somerset.

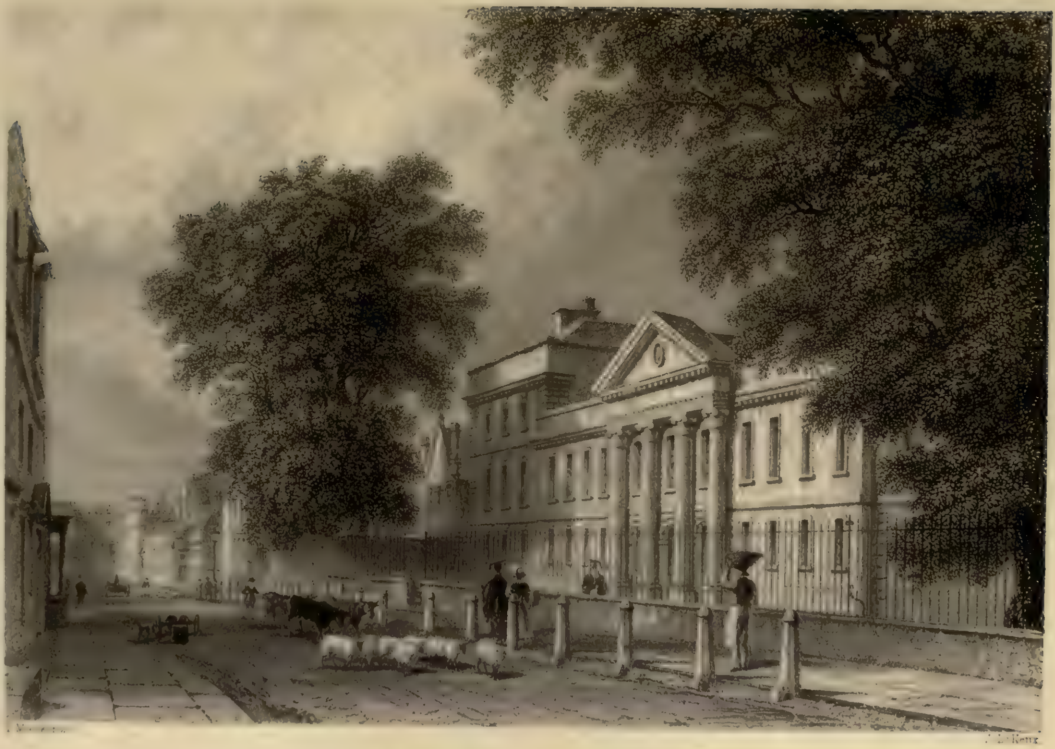
He was treasurer of the household to queen Elizabeth, but we have not succeeded in ascertaining the date of his appointment to that office. Immediately after the accession of that sovereign, he was actively employed in important matters connected with the revenues of the crown. On the 22nd of December 1558 the privy-council directed him to convene all the queen's auditors, and such other persons as he might deem necessary, in order to ascertain the names of all the farmers of the royal revenues, and especially of all the copyholders westward. He was required to make a book thereof out of hand, and to send the same to court with all convenient speed. His name was inserted in a commission which issued two days afterwards to ascertain what lands had been granted from the crown in the reign of queen Mary. In or about January 1558-9 he was in a commission for the examination and audit of the accounts of Andrew Wise, esq. vice-treasurer of Ireland. A commission which issued about the same time for survey of the office of treasurer of the chamber, also contains the name of sir Walter Mildmay. On the 28th of March 1559 he, lord Robert Dudley, and others were appointed to treat and compound with such persons as, being duly qualified to take the order of knighthood, refused to do so. On the 13th of September following he was in the commission for the exchange of bishopric lands. He was also in a commission issued 29 Oct. 1560 to direct the proceedings of the mint, and to expedite the issue of the new coinage. Soon afterwards we find him acting under another commission to prevent the transportation of base testons to Ireland. His new-year's gift to the queen in 1561 was £5. in demi-angels, in a purse of red silk and gold knit, in return for which he received from her majesty a gilt cup and cover weighing 14¼ oz. Before 1563, but at what precise time does not appear, he purchased the manor of Lesthorp in Leicestershire. In May 1563 he was in a commission for sale of crown lands. In or shortly before December 1565 the queen accredited him and lord Lumley as her ambassadors to the Scottish court, but circumstances arose which prevented their journey.

Immediately after the death of sir Richard Sackville, which occurred 21 April, 1566, sir Walter Mildmay was appointed to succeed him as chancellor of the exchequer. He was one of the committee of the house of commons appointed 30 Oct. 1566 to manage the conference with the lords touching a petition to the queen for her marriage. In October 1569 we find him advising her majesty as to the course to be taken with Mary queen of Scots. His opinions on the matter at that time differed materially from those which he was subsequently led to entertain.

In October 1570 he and sir William Cecil were dispatched to the queen of Scots at Chatsworth. On the 13th they delivered to her certain articles, to which an answer was not sent till several months afterwards. We find him, in or about the same year, in a commission for the survey and regulation of the office of ordnance. On the 3rd of August 1571 he obtained from the queen a grant of lands, woods, coppices, and privileges within the forest of Rockingham. On the 24th of November following he was in a commission for the repayment of certain privy-seal loans.

Notwithstanding he had been engaged in getting up the evidence against Thomas duke of Norfolk, that nobleman, after he was condemned, gave to sir Walter Mildmay as his friend, his trunk crystal glass, another of beryl trimmed with gold, and his gold spoons with pearls.

In 1572 he was one of the queen's commissioners to treat with the commissioners of France touching Mary queen of Scots. His name also occurs in a commission, issued 21 April 1573, for enquiry as to ships goods and merchandise belonging to subjects of the king of Spain, and in commissions of oyer and terminer for London, Middlesex, and Northamptonshire, dated 21 October in the same year. On the 3rd of April, 1574, a commission was directed to lord Burghley and sir Walter Mildmay to manumit persons bond in blood and regardant to



[illegible] J. Le Keux

DOWNING COLLEGE.

[illegible] LEFT HAND VIEW.

the queen's manors and possessions, with their children and sequels. In the same month he, Francis Walsingham, and others settled a controversy between the officers of the county palatine of Chester, and the mayor and aldermen of the city of Chester. In November 1576 he and others were deputed by the privy-council to enquire and report as to the conduct of William Fleetwood, the recorder of London, who had disturbed the performance of mass in the residence of the Portuguese ambassador at Charterhouse. At new-year's tide, 1577-8, he gave the queen £10 in gold, and she gave him in return 27¼ oz. of gilt plate. Similar presents were given and received by him in succeeding years. On the death of sir Nicholas Bacon it was generally thought that sir Walter Mildmay would have been appointed as lord-chancellor or lord-keeper.

In September 1580 we find it stated that he and lord Hunsdon were about to proceed on an embassy to Scotland. It does not appear that the design was carried out. In or about May 1581 he, the vice-chamberlain and the two secretaries of state were sent by the house of commons to the queen to move her respecting the negligence of the bishops, and the abuses in the ecclesiastical courts. It is said that he went on an embassy to Scotland in 1582. The statement is probably erroneous. In that year we find him and lord Burghley appointed to examine William lord Vaux of Harrowden and sir Thomas Tresham, who were charged with having entertained Edmund Campian the jesuit, and with having been privy to his treasonable designs. In

May 1583 he and the earl of Shrewsbury were sent to Mary queen of Scots, at Sheffield castle, respecting the offers made to her by queen Elizabeth, and to require explanations touching the same. In July that year we again meet with a statement that he and lord Hunsdon were about to be sent on an embassy to Scotland. On 7 Dec. 1583 his name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Warwickshire and Middlesex, under which John Somervylle and others were tried for high treason.

In 1584 sir Walter Mildmay founded this college. Coming to court soon afterwards, the queen said to him: "Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a puritan foundation," he replied: "No, madam, far be it from me to countenance anything contrary to your established laws, but I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

In that year he visited Cambridge, when the townsmen made him a present which cost 23*s.* 4*d.* In August he and Robert Beale were dispatched to the queen of Scots. Their negotiations were suddenly broken off by Elizabeth, on the allegation that the Guise family were forming a plan for the Scottish queen's deliverance. About November he and John Somers were appointed to have the custody of the queen of Scots during the temporary absence of the earl of Shrewsbury.

A curious case occurred about this time. Henry Cæsar, afterwards dean of Ely, was charged in the star-chamber with having defamed sir Walter Mildmay by asserting that he "was desirouse to see Cardinall Poole after his death, and that one, by conjuration, cawsed the said cardinall to appeare unto sir Walter. Then the conjuror asked of sir Walter Mildmay what he did see, and sir Walter answered him, a man much like the cardinall." Cæsar was ordered to retract at the assizes or sessions in Cornwall, in which county he was then beneficed.

His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, issued 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D., was convicted of high treason, and in the like commission for Sussex, 7 Feb. 1585-6 for the trial of William Shelly, for the same offence.

In October 1586 he was once more dispatched to the queen of Scots with sir Amias Paulet and Edward Barker. They delivered to her certain letters from Elizabeth, but she refused to answer, and protested her innocence. Sir Walter Mildmay was appointed one of her judges in the commission issued in the same month for her trial at Fotheringay castle. He took a leading part in the star-chamber on 28 March 1587, when the unfortunate and ill-used William Davison was brought before that tribunal.

About the same period important matters respecting the revenues of the cathedral of Norwich were referred to him and lord Burghley for adjustment. We also find him engaged in composing differences between the bishop and the dean and chapter of Peterborough.

We presume that he again visited Cambridge in 1588, when the treasurers of the town charge

45*s.* 11*d.* for a present given to him by the commandment of the mayor and council.

He held the office of auditor of the duchy of Lancaster, but it does not appear when he was appointed thereto.

His death occurred at Hackney 31 May 1589, and he was buried in the chancel of S. Bartholomew the great in London, where is a very fair tomb having this short and sufficient epitaph:

> Virtute non vi.
> Mors nobis lucrum.
>
> Hic jacet Gualterus Mildmay, Miles, et Maria uxor ejus. Ipse obiit ultimo die Maii 1589. Ipsa decimo sexto die Martii 1576. Reliquerunt duos filios et tres filias. Fundavit Collegium Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ. Moritur Cancellarius et Sub-thesaurarius Scaccarii, et Regiæ Majestati a Consiliis.

His wife was daughter of William Walsingham, esq., (by Joyce, daughter of Edmund Denny baron of the exchequer), and sister of sir Francis Walsingham: his children were, sir Anthony, sometime ambassador to France, who died 1617; Humphrey, of Danbury place in Essex; Winifred, wife of sir William Fitzwilliam of Gains park Essex; Martha, wife of sir William Brouncker; and Christian, wife successively of Charles Barrett of Aveley in Essex, and sir John Leveson of Kent, knight.

He is author of:

1. Opinion concerning the keeping of the queen of Scots at Windsor castle 26 Oct. 1579. In Burnet's History of the Reformation, Records, part ii, book iii, nº *xii.

2. Speech in the house of commons on a motion

for the grant of a subsidy to her majesty, 9 Feb. 1575-6. In Parl. Hist. iv. 208-215. Cf. MS. Cott. Titus, C. viii. 11 b.

3. Speech in the house of commons on her majesty's message for the discharge of Peter Wentworth, esq. 12 March 1575-6. In Parl. Hist. iv. 215-217.

4. Speech concerning the proposed marriage of queen Elizabeth to the duc d' Anjou, 6 Oct. 1579. Notes in Murdin's State Papers, 332.

5. Speech in the house of commons on a motion for securing the kingdom against the pope and his adherents, 24 Jan. 1581-2. In Parl. Hist. iv. 240-250.

6. Part of a discourse concerning the state of the low-countries upon the death of the prince of Orange 1584. MS. Cott. Cal. C. ix. 47.

7. Statuta pro administratione Collegii Emmanuelis 1 Oct. 1585; ... Dec. 1587; ult. Feb. 1587-8. In Univ. & Coll. Doc. iii. 483-526.

8. Speech in the star-chamber on the censure of William Davison, esq. 28 March 1587. In Howell's State Trials, i. 1233-1235, 1246; and in Nicolas's Life of W. Davison, 314-317, 339.

9. Speech in the house of commons on a bill for regulating abuses in the exchequer, 17 Feb. 1588-9. In Parl. Hist. iv. 326.

10. Latin poems printed after his death. They seem to be now unknown. Sir John Harington in his Orlando Furioso, b. 22, p. 175, gives one stanza with his own translation.

11. Letters. Many of these are printed.

This college is a perpetual monument of his high regard for literature. He was one of the original governors of the free grammar school established at Chelmsford in March 1550-1, and gave an annuity of 52*s.* to Christ's hospital in London, by deed dated 10 April 1556. To Christ's college he, by deed dated 10 March 1568-9, gave £20 a-year, payable out of the manor of Farcet co. Huntingdon, for the foundation of a greek lectureship and six scholarships, and for an annual stipend to a preacher. In 1575 he gave stone for completing the tower of Great S. Mary's and he warmly encouraged the foundation of the free school at Middleton in Lancashire.

Besides the portraits of sir Walter Mildmay at this college, there is a portrait of him at Moulsham hall near Chelmsford. His portrait has been engraved by J. Faber and E. Harding. To another print of him no engraver's name is attached.

Arms: Per fess nebulè argent and sable, three greyhounds' heads couped counterchanged collared gules, studded or.

THE FOUNDATION.—Queen Elizabeth by her charter dated 11th of January, in the 26th year of her reign, [1583-4] empowered sir Walter Mildmay, his heirs, executors, and assigns for the propagation of the pure gospel of Christ, and in praise and honour of Almighty God, to erect, found, and establish for all time to endure, a certain college of sacred theology, the sciences, philosophy and good arts, of one master and thirty fellows and scholars graduate or non-graduate, or more or fewer, according to the ordinances and statutes of the same college, (to be made and established by sir Walter, his heirs, executors, or assigns) in the town and university of Cambridge, in the capital messuage or house there with the appurtenances, known by the name of the house or priory of the friars preachers, commonly called the Blacke Friers, within or near the town of Cambridge, such college to be called the college of Emmanuel. Ample power was given to sir Walter Mildmay, his heirs, &c. to appoint the master, fellows, and scholars, who were duly incorporated and empowered to sue and be sued.

The college was soon afterwards established accordingly by sir Walter Mildmay, who gave a code of statutes, bearing date 1 October, 1585. Supplemental statutes were given by him in December 1587, and on the last day of February 1587-8.

It is a remarkable circumstance that during the commonwealth no less than eleven heads of other colleges in this university came from this house.(a)

In 1650 this college and Sidney college were admitted into the cycle for the nomination of proctors, taxors, and scrutators.(b)

On 4 July, 1729 king George II. granted a licence to the college to acquire in mortmain lands and other hereditaments, to the yearly value of £500.

(a) viz. Lazarus Seaman, master of Peterhouse; Theophilus Dillingham, master of Clare hall; William Dell, master of Caius college; Benjamin Whichcote, provost of King's college; Thomas Horton, president of Queen's college; William Spurstow, master of Catharine hall; John Worthington, master of Jesus college; Anthony Tuckney, master of S. John's college; Ralph Cudworth, master of Christ's college; John Sadler, master of Magdalen college; and Thomas Hill, master of Trinity college.

(b) An attempt to get this college a place in the cycle, was made as early as 8 July, 1586.

The society on the 29th of September, 1784, celebrated its two hundredth anniversary. After a sermon and Te Deum in the chapel, a latin speech was delivered in commemoration of the founder and benefactors, and an anthem was sung. A splendid dinner was given in the hall, of which about one hundred and fifty partook. The earl of Westmorland the founder's representative and Mr. Pitt were present.

New statutes for the government of the society passed the common seal of the university commissioners 16 May, and 4 August, 1860.

BENEFACTORS.—Queen Elizabeth endowed the college with the yearly rent of £16. 13*s.* 4*d.*; Henry Harvey, LL.D. master of Trinity hall, devised a house called the Chalice, in S. Andrew's, Cambridge; Edward Leeds, LL.D. master of Clare hall, gave one thousand marks to the fabric; sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, and brother-in-law of the founder, gave the advowson of Thurcaston in Leicestershire; Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, K.G. gave the advowsons of North Cadbury and Aller in Somersetshire, Loughborough in Leicestershire, and Piddleton(a) in Dorsetshire; Joyce Frankland, widow, gave £40; sir Thomas Skynner, alderman of London, gave £8 per annum; Thomas Smythe, esq. of Westerhanger in Kent, the royal customer, gave messuages in Gracechurch street, London; Thomas Popeson, M.A. sometime fellow of King's college, and the feoffees of the town lands of Bungay, gave the college the patronage of the free school at Bungay and a rent charge of £10 a year;

(*a*) Owing to a flaw, the advowson of Piddleton was lost by the college.

sir Robert Jermyn, of Ruskbrooke in Suffolk, settled £8 per annum; sir Wolstan Dixie, alderman of London, contributed £650 to the fabric, and founded fellowships and scholarships; lady Mary Dixie, his wife, founded greek and hebrew lectureships; John Titley, having by will expressed a design of establishing a fellowship or scholarship in this college, his widow, in 1595 by will left £130 to the corporation of King's Lynn, for exhibitions in this house; sir Henry Killigrew gave £140 in order that part of S. Nicholas' hostel might be converted into lodgings for Laurence Chaderton, the first master of this college; Anthony Radcliff, alderman of London, gave £100; Francis Chamberlain, esq., of Little Melton in Norfolk, gave the advowson of that church, and founded scholarships; sir John Hart, alderman of London, gave £50; John Freston, esq. of Altofts in Yorkshire, about 1604 left £500 to found fellowships and scholarships here;(a)—Ellis of Yorkshire gave one hundred marks; Edmund English, esq., of Westminster, gave £1000 to augment certain fellowships and scholarships; Nicholas Fuller, esq. of Gray's inn, gave houses in London, then let for £20 a year; Elizabeth, widow of Richard Walter, girdler of London, founded two fellowships; sir Francis Hastings, knight, settled £8 per annum; Martha, wife of John Heigham, of Benham in Suffolk, gave £100; William Neale, esq. auditor of the exchequer, gave the advowsons of King's Brompton and Winsford in Somersetshire; Alice, widow of William Elkin, alderman of

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(a) His foundation was ultimately transferred to Sidney college, with the consent of the master and fellows of this society.

London, and wife of Thomas Owen, justice of the common pleas, founded a fellowship and a scholarship; William Branthwaite, D.D. master of Caius college, and one of the first fellows of this house, founded two exhibitions, gave £20 to the library, and plate; lady Grace Mildmay, widow of sir Anthony Mildmay, the founder's eldest son, gave by will £8 annually for exhibition of poor scholars; Robert Ryece, in 1620 gave the advowson of the rectory of Preston in Suffolk; John Morley, of Michaelham in Sussex, gave a messuage in Bishopsgate street, London; Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, founded four scholarships; William Romney, esq. sometime lord mayor of London, gave the advowson of North Luffenham in Rutland; John Richardson, D.D. master of Trinity college, and sometime fellow of this house, bequeathed in 1625 to the library of this college all his books, in folio and quarto; Dame Rebecca Romney, in 1629 gave £12 per annum to two divinity students in this college;(a) Thomas Hobbs, esq. of Braintree, in 1631 settled annuities on two poor scholars of this house; Walter Travers, gave £100 to found a scholarship; William Sancroft,

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(a) Other early benefactors were: sir Richard Ashton of Middleton in Lancashire; John Barnes, of S. Martin Outwitch, London; William Bright minister of Shrewsbury, sometime fellow; Richard Culverwell, alderman of London; Samuel Culverwell of Cherryburton, Yorkshire; Mary, wife of sir L. Darrel, of Essex; Walter Fish, tailor to queen Elizabeth; John Francis, fellow of Trinity college; William Haynes, head master of Merchant Taylor's school; Martha Jermyn; Richard Knightley, esq. of Preston, Northumberland; sir Sampson Lennard, of West Wickham, Kent; sir Henry Mildmay, of Essex; Alexander Nowell, D.D., dean of S. Paul's; — Shipton, citizen of London; John Sleigh of Barnard's inn, gent.; Robert Snagge, esq. of Letchworth, Hertfordshire; John Spendloffe, esq. of Fulthorpe, Lincolnshire; Robert Taylor, esq. of Babraham, £20.

D.D. master, in 1637 bequeathed £100 to purchase plate for the holy communion; Walter Richards, in 1641 founded two exhibitions; Richard Holdsworth, D.D., ejected master, in 1649 bequeathed a great part of his books to the library; Francis Ash, merchant of London, and master of the Muscovy company, in 1654 gave the manor of Shernbourne, Norfolk, for buying books, and endowing ten scholarships; John Wells, B.D., rector of Thurning, in 1656 gave a yearly rent charge of £4 for an exhibition, and the advowson of Thurning; John Browne, gent., in 1662 gave an estate at Islington, for the exhibition of scholars in this and Christ's college; Geoffrey Watts founded a scholarship.

Between 1668 and 1675, the following contributions were made for the new chapel:

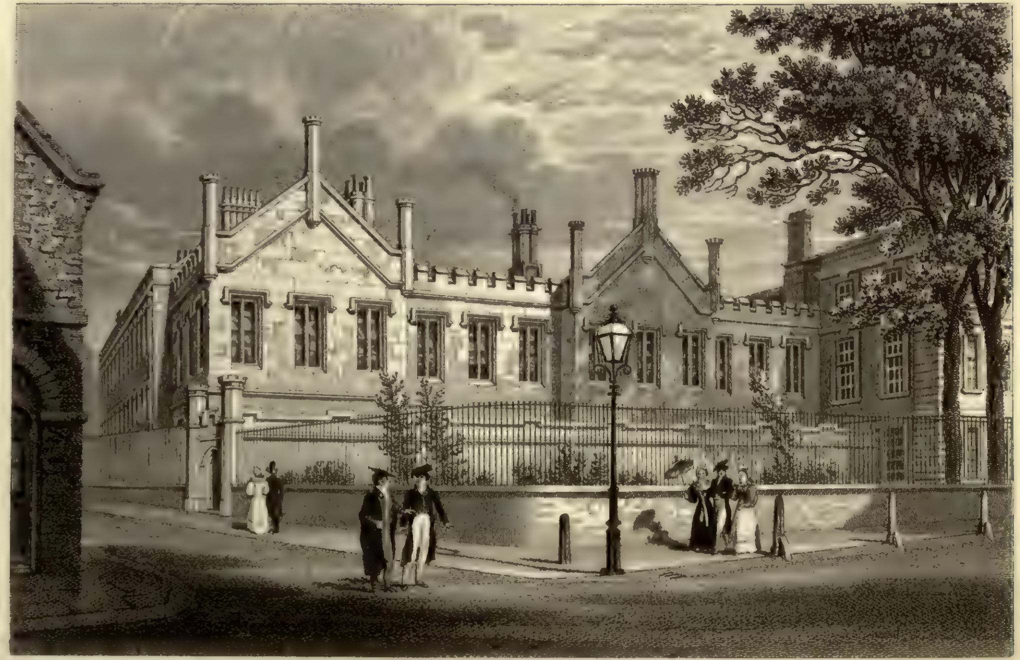
John Allen, esq., of Gray's inn, £20; Mrs. Anne Anthill (in memory of her son Edward Osburn, B.A., of this college) £15; Edmund Arnold, esq., registrar of the prerogative court, £5; James Bell, clerk, of Suffolk, £10; John Breton, D.D. master, £900; John Bradshaw, B.D. £20; sir Roger Burgoyne, bart., £10; William Cartwright, esq. of Ossington in Nottinghamshire, £10; Edmund Castell, D.D. professor of arabic, £20; Richard Clark, B.D. rector of Luffenham, £10; William Clark, D.D. dean of Winchester, £30; Thomas Clutterbook, D.D. £10; sir John Coel, master in chancery, £5; Philip Cornwallis, M.A. £5; John Cosin, bishop of Durham, £50; Richard Cox, D.D. £10. 10*s.*; Zachary Cradock, D.D. £4; George Davenport, M.A. £13. 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Davenport, D.D. £20; sir Edward Dering, bart., £20; Thomas Ducket, esq. of Steeple Morden, £10; Charles Fane, earl of Westmorland, forty timber trees; John Feake, M.A. of Coventry, £1; James Gardiner, D.D. subdean (afterwards bishop) of Lincoln, £5. 5*s.*; sir Robert Gayer, K.B. £1040; sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the rolls, £21; sir Matthew Hern, alderman of London, £33. 14*s.* 6*d.*; John Holbech, D.D. master, and Anne his wife, £1030; Peter

Honywood of Kent, £10; Peter Hussey, esq. of Sutton place, Surrey, £20; Thomas Jackson, B.D. £40; Nicholas Jacob, esq., master in chancery, £20; sir Thomas Jones, justice of the king's bench, £5. 5*s.*; Thomas Leigh, B.D. £10; Benjamin Middleton, fellow commoner, £10; Nathaniel Mott, M.A. and Mr. Rous, the bell; Barnabas Oley, B.D. canon of Worcester, a fair bible in 2 vols. of Ogilby's print; John Palmer, archdeacon of Northampton, £10; sir Francis Pemberton, serjeant-at-law, afterwards chief-justice, £20; hon. William Pierrepoint, afterwards earl of Kingston, £20; Matthew Pindar, esq. a clerk in chancery, £50; sir Thomas Proby, £30; sir Thomas Rich, bart. £100 and the lady Elizabeth his widow, £100; William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, £586. 10*s.* and a common prayer book of imperial paper; William Sandford, B.D. £5; Nathaniel Simonds, fellow commoner, £10; Robert Soresby, D.D. precentor of York, £20; sir James Sterling, alderman of London, £50; John Sudbury, D.D. dean of Durham, £600; George Thorp, D.D. £10; sir Christopher Turnor, baron of the exchequer, £10; sir Thomas Twysden, justice of the king's bench, £10; an unknown person (supposed lady Gayer), £22. 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Whitefoot, M.A. of Norwich, £5; Samuel Wilson, £1. 1*s.* 6*d.*; sir Philip Wodehouse of Kimberly in Norfolk, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Daniel Yates, M.A. £10.

Mrs. Anne Hunt of Suffolk, in 1671 founded two exhibitions; John Breton, D.D. master, in addition to large contributions to the chapel, left in 1676 the advowson of Wallington, and gave all his books to the library; Rachel, daughter of Francis Fane, earl of Westmorland, and widow of Henry Bourchier, earl of Bath, in 1677 gave books to the library; Benjamin Whichcote, D.D. sometime fellow of this house and afterwards provost of King's college, left real property for the endowment of scholarships; Thomas Holbech, D.D. master, besides munificent gifts to the chapel, bequeathed in 1684 books to the library, and above £50 per annum for a catechist and a reader of ecclesiastical history; William Croune, M.D., in 1684 bequeathed all his mathematical books to the library; John Sudbury, D.D., dean of Durham, in addition to a noble donation to the chapel, gave £6 for an annual prize and founded a greek lectureship; Edmund Castell, D.D., professor of arabic, in 1685 bequeathed above one hundred volumes of printed hebrew books to the library; William Sancroft, ejected archbishop of Canterbury, sometime master, besides large donations to the chapel, gave valuable books to the library, the advowson of Fressingfield cum Withersdale, fee farm rents amounting to £76 per annum, and the right of appointment to the mastership of Harleston school; Henry Paman, M.D., in 1695 bequeathed £100; Mary, wife of sir Edwin Sadleir and widow of William Croune, M.D., sometime fellow, by will in 1706 made provision for algebraical lectures in this and other colleges; George Thorp, D.D., canon of Canterbury, in 1719 gave lands at Ash near Sandwich to found scholarships; Richard Gillingham, M.A., vicar of Chigwell, Essex, in 1721 founded a fellowship; Nicholas Aspinal, rector of S. Peter's, Bedford, and master of the grammar school there, in 1727 bequeathed £100; Thomas Fane, sixth earl of Westmorland, gave £500 for improving the buildings; Charles, first viscount Maynard, largely contributed to the same object, towards which John Newcase of Westmorland also gave £500; John Browne, B.D., rector of Wallington, by will, in 1736 bequeathed upwards of £2000 to augment the mastership and four senior fellowships, and to found two greek scholarships, he also gave to the library £50 and a portion of his books; John Fane, seventh earl of Westmorland, gave £200 to the fabric; Michael Smith, D.D., rector of Freckenham, gave £800 to purchase land to found an exhibition, and for repair of the college and chapel; Henry Hubbard, B.D. fellow, in 1778 gave his books to the library, and nearly £5000, part of the income whereof he directed to be applied to augment the annual prize and certain scholarships; James Devie, B.D., vicar of Stanground, in 1808 bequeathed £3,500 stock to augment the mastership; Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester, many years fellow of the college, bequeathed £2000 stock, to augment the stipend of the master and four senior fellows; Mr. Thomas, fellow commoner, in 1811 gave £500 towards restoring a portion of the college destroyed by an accidental fire which broke out in his rooms; sir Busick Harwood, M.D. in 1814 founded an exhibition; Richard Hurd, esq. of Worcester, in 1828 bequeathed £2000 stock to augment the stipend of the master and senior fellows; John Cooke, M.A. in 1850 gave funded property for a prize; the rev. William Hardyman, B.D. late fellow, founded an annual classical prize; Henry Lusby, esq. of Stratford in Essex, bequeathed property to the amount of £330 per annum.

Eminent Men.—William Bradshaw, author of an exposition of the Corinthians and other works, died 1618. William Branthwaite, D.D., fellow, one of the translators of the Bible, and master of Caius college, died 1618-9. James Wadsworth, celebrated for his correspondence with William Bedell on the tenets of the church of Rome, died 1623. Ralph Cudworth, fellow, rector of Aller, Somersetshire, a famous preacher, died 1624. John Richardson, D.D., fellow of this house, master successively of Peterhouse and Trinity college, and one of the translators of the Bible, died 1625. Oliver Ormerod, an able polemical writer, died 1626. Charles Chadwick, D.D. fellow, rector of Woodham Ferrers, Essex, a noted puritan, died 1627. John Preston, D.D. master, author of pious and learned works, died 1628. John Downe, fellow, rector of Instone, Devon, author of learned theological treatises, died 1631. John Playfere, rector of Depden, Suffolk, author of Appello Evangelium, died 1631. John Richardson, D.D. dean of Hereford, died 1636. William Jones, D.D. fellow, author of commentaries on Philemon and the Hebrews, and of other theological works, died 1636. Ezekiel Culverwell, author of a treatise on Faith, and of other works, flourished 1637. John Harvard, founder of Harvard college in New England, died 1638. John Stoughton, D.D. fellow, rector of S. Mary Aldermanbury, author of sermons and other works, died 1639. Laurence Chaderton, D.D. master, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1640. Andrew Marvell, author of a commentary on the Creed, died 1640. John Yates, fellow, sometime minister of S. Andrew's Norwich, author of various controversial works, flourished 1640. Jeremiah Horrox, an astronomer of high repute, died 1640-1. Hugh Cholmeley, fellow, subdean of Exeter, an able controversialist, died 1641.

William Eyre, D.D. fellow, canon of Ely, a profound hebrew scholar, died 1641. William Bedell, fellow, bishop of Kilmore, died 1641-2. John Gifford, D.D. author of a latin treatise on the maintenance of the ministers of the Gospel, ejected from the rectory of S. Michael Bassishaw London, 1642. Samuel Ward, D.D., master of Sidney college, Margaret professor of divinity, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1643. John Bainbrigg, M.D., Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, died 1643. William Mewe, fellow, latin dramatist, flourished 1643. Jeremy Burroughs, a celebrated preacher in England and Holland, author of expositions of scripture sermons, controversial and other treatises, died 1646. Josiah Symonds, rector of S. Martin's Ironmonger lane, London, and afterwards minister at Rotterdam, author of the Case and Cure of a Deserted Soul, died 1646. Thomas Hooker, fellow, a celebrated preacher in England and America, and author of many theological works, died 1647. Ephraim Udal, ejected rector of S. Augustine Watling street, London, author of a learned treatise against sacrilege, and of other works, died 1647. Henry Rich, earl of Holland, chancellor of the university, beheaded 1648-9. Richard Holdsworth, D.D. master, dean of Worcester, a great divine, died 1649. Thomas Shepard, pastor of Cambridge in New England, author of numerous theological works, died 1649. Samuel Crook, fellow, rector of Wrington, Somersetshire, an admired preacher, and author of sermons and devotional works, died 1649. Anthony Martin, bishop of Meath, died 1650. Benjamin



NEW BUILDINGS, EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Spencer, ejected rector of Esher, in Surrey, a curious writer, flourished 1650. Samuel Hudson, author of The Essence and Unity of the Visible Catholic Church, flourished 1650. Richard Knight, professor of music at Gresham college, died 1651. Nathaniel Culyerwell, fellow, author of a Discourse of the Light of Nature and several other Miscellaneous Tracts, died about 1651.(a) John Smith, author of Select Discourses in Divinity, died 1652. Samuel Foster, professor of astronomy at Gresham college, author of various mathematical publications, died 1652. Thomas Hill, D.D., master successively of this college and Trinity college, and one of the assembly of divines, died 1652. John Cotton, fellow, a celebrated preacher in England and America, author of a commentary on S. John, sermons and theological treatises, died 1652. John Mayer, D.D., author of a Treasury of Ecclesiastical Expositions and of other theological works, flourished 1652. Nathaniel Ward, a celebrated preacher in England and America, died 1653. John Almond, fellow, preacher at King's Lynn, a great hebrew scholar, died 1653. Timothy Rogers, author of various works on practical divinity, died about 1653. John Bastwick, M.D. a famous writer against the Church of England and the independents, died 1654. Nathaniel Rogers, an eminent preacher in England and America, died 1655. Stephen Marshall, one of the assembly of divines, author of numerous sermons and controversial works, died 1655. Paul De Laune, M.D. professor of physic at Gresham college, died 1655. Joseph Hall, fellow, bishop of Norwich, died 1656. Edward Bright, fellow, minister of Christ church London, a celebrated preacher, died 1656. Philip Edlin, ejected preacher of Gray's inn, died about 1656. William Basse, poet, flourished 1656. Thomas Ball, fellow, author of the Life of Dr. John Preston and Pastorum Propugnaculum, died 1659. John Bradshaw, president of the high court of justice for the trial of Charles I., died 1659. Hamon L'Estrange, author of The Alliance of Divine Offices, died 1660. John Finch, lord Finch of Fordwich, sometime lord keeper of the great seal, died 1660. Charles Lambert, earl of Cavan, a distinguished commander in the civil war, died 1660. Adoniram Byfield, one of the scribes of the Assembly of Divines, died 1660. Peter Sterry, fellow, a famous mystical divine, died about 1660. Walter Foster, fellow, ejected rector of Allerton, Somersetshire, a celebrated mathematician, flourished 1660. John Bachelor, fellow of Eton college, a leading independent divine, flourished 1661. Nicholas Bernard, D.D., sometime dean of Ardagh, a learned divine, author and editor of numerous works, died 1661. Simeon Ash, rector of S. Austin Watling street, London, author of numerous sermons and other works, died 1662. John Reyner, fellow, arabic scholar, flourished 1662. Samuel Stone, a celebrated preacher in New England, where he died 1663. John Arthur, B.D., ejected rector of Clapham, a noted theologian, died about

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(a) A new edition of the Discourse of the Light of Nature by John Brown, D.D. Edinb., with a critical essay by John Cairns, M.A. was published, Edinb. 8vo. 1857.

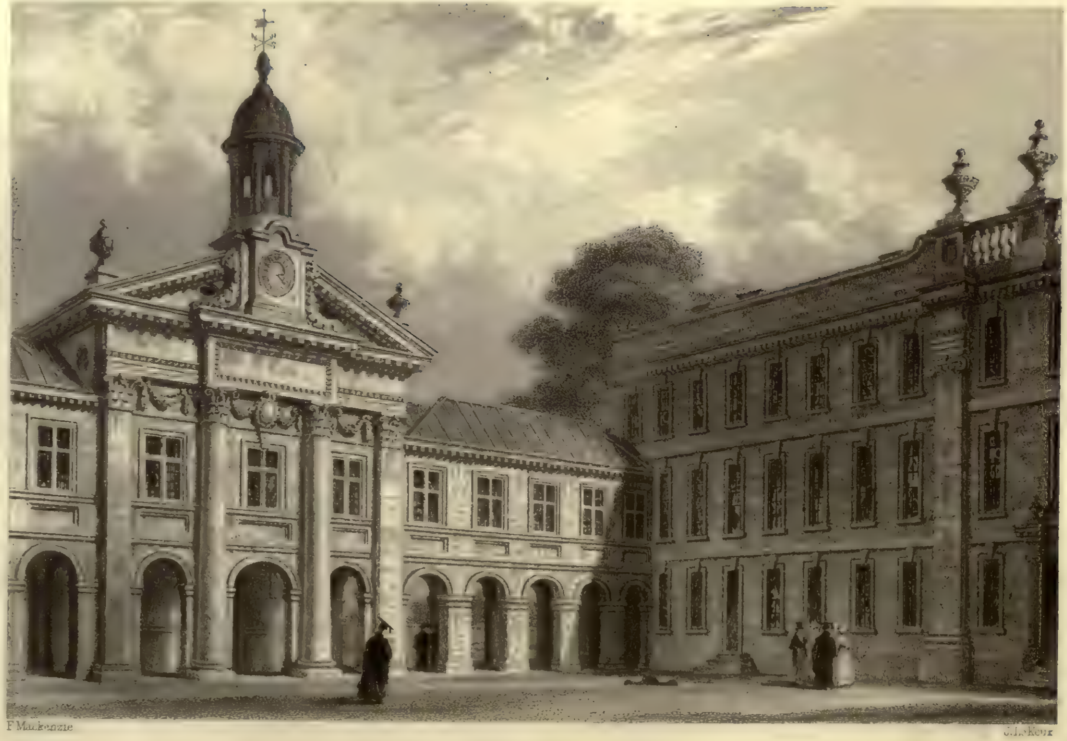
1663. Geoffrey Watts, author of a Vindication of the church and universities of England, died 1663. Henry Lawrence, sometime president of the council of state, died 1664. Anthony Burgess, fellow, ejected rector of Sutton Coldfield, author of numerous theological works, died 1664. William Dell, fellow, master of Caius college, and author of curious theological works, died about 1664. John Brinsley, ejected vicar of Great Yarmouth, author of numerous devotional and controversial works, died 1664-5. Timothy Dod, ejected lecturer of Daventry, a celebrated preacher, died 1665. Thomas Whitfield, rector of Bugbroke, Northamptonshire, author of a discourse of liberty of conscience and of other controversial works, died about 1665. William Spurstow, fellow, master of Catharine hall, a celebrated controversialist, died 1665-6. Mildmay Fane, earl of Westmorland, poet, died 1665-6. Samuel Winter, D.D. provost of Trinity college, Dublin, died 1666. William Gery, D.D., archdeacon of Norwich, author of Spiritual Gleanings, died 1668. Job Tookie, ejected minister of Great Yarmouth, a hebrew scholar of repute, died 1670. Anthony Tuckney, D.D. fellow and master, afterwards master of S. John's college, and Regius professor of divinity, died 1670-1. William Bridge, fellow, ejected minister of Great Yarmouth, author of many sermons and theological treatises, died 1670-1. John Worthington, D.D. fellow, prebendary of Lincoln, and sometime master of Jesus college, an able theologian, died 1671. Sir Roger Twysden, historian and antiquary, died 1672.

Edward Hulse, M.D., fellow, a distinguished physician in London, flourished 1672. Nathaniel Ranew, ejected vicar of Felstead, Essex, author of Solitude, improved by divine meditation, died 1672. Thomas Horton, D.D., fellow, sometime president of Queens' college, author of scriptural expositions and other works, died 1673. Henry Cromwell, sometime lord lieutenant of Ireland, died 1673-4. John Oxenbridge, ejected fellow of Eton, and afterwards a distinguished preacher at Boston in New England, died 1674. John Sadler, fellow, master of Magdalen college, died 1674. William Whitaker, minister of Bermondsey, a famous preacher of exemplary life, died about 1674. Samuel Hildersham, fellow, one of the assembly of divines, ejected rector of West Felton, Shropshire, died 1674. Lazarus Seaman, D.D. fellow, master of Peterhouse, died 1675. John Bryan, D.D., ejected rector of Holy Trinity Coventry, author of a Discourse of Dwelling with God and other works, died 1675. John Angier, rector of Denton, Lancashire, author of help to better hearts for better times, died 1677. John Rowe, author of sermons and theological works, died 1677. George Davenport, fellow, rector of Houghton le Spring, Durham, famed for his learning and benevolence, died 1677. Theophilus Dillingham, D.D. fellow, master of Clare hall, died 1678. William Gurnall, fellow, rector of Lavenham, author of The Christian in complete armour, died 1679. John Palmer, archdeacon of Northampton, a profound mathematician, died 1679. Matthew

Poole, the great biblical critic, died 1679. William Staine, M.D., treasurer of the college of physicians, died 1679. Stephen Charnock, sometime fellow of New college Oxford, afterwards an independent minister in London, author of a Discourse on Divine Providence, and of other esteemed works, died 1680. Henry Pierrepoint, marquess of Dorchester, famed for his learning, died 1680. Thomas Brooks, ejected rector of S. Margaret New Fish street London, author of numerous theological works, died 1680. Samuel Clark, ejected minister of S. Benet Fink, London, author of numerous biographical and other works, died 1682. Richard Fairclough, fellow, ejected rector of Mellis, Suffolk, died 1682. John Bradshaw, rector of Cublington, Bucks, author of Discourses on oaths and tenderness of conscience, died 1682. Sir Thomas Twysden, justice of the king's bench, died 1682-3. Nicholas Lockyer, ejected provost of Eton college, author of numerous sermons and other works, died 1683. Vere Harcourt, D.D. archdeacon of Nottingham, died 1683. Nathaniel Ingelo, highly skilled in music, and author of curious works, died 1683. Benjamin Whichcote, D.D. fellow, provost of King's college, author of much esteemed moral and theological works, died 1683. Sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the rolls, died 1683. William Croone, M.D. fellow, professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, a celebrated physician and natural philosopher, died 1684. John Sudbury, D.D. dean of Durham, died 1684. Edmund Castell, D.D. professor of Arabic, author of Lexicon Heptaglotton, died 1685. George Fownes, ejected vicar of High Wycombe, Bucks, and afterwards a celebrated baptist preacher at Bristol, died 1685. James Buck, D.D. ejected for his loyalty from the vicarage of Stradbrooke, Suffolk, and afterwards preacher at the Temple, died 1685-6. Thomas Jacomb, D.D. ejected rector of S. Martin's, Ludgate, London, author of numerous sermons, died 1687. Jonathan Hanmer, ejected vicar of Bishops Tawton, Devon, author of an Exercitation upon Confirmation and other works, died 1687. Ralph Cudworth, D.D. fellow, master successively of Clare hall and Christ's college, author of the True Intellectual System of the Universe, died 1688. William Clagett, D.D., preacher of Gray's inn, a learned controversialist, died 1688. Daniel Dyke, ejected minister of Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, and afterwards a celebrated baptist minister in London, died 1688. Thomas Hodges, ejected rector of Soulderne, Oxfordshire, author of a treatise on prayer, sermons, and other works, died 1688. Richard Jackson, alias Keurden, M.D., the Lancashire antiquary, flourished 1688. Thomas Watson, ejected rector of S. Stephen's Walbrook, London, author of numerous sermons and theological works, died about 1689. William Dillingham, D.D. master, latin poet and controversialist, died 1689. John Collinges, D.D. ejected vicar of S. Stephen's Norwich, author of numerous sermons and other theological works, died 1690. Samuel Fairclough, a nonconformist of high character, and an admirable preacher, died 1691. Sir Thomas Jones, chief justice of the common pleas, died 1692. John Ward, a celebrated preacher at Haverhill in America, died 1693. Francis Fulwood, D.D. archdeacon of Totnes, died 1693. William Sancroft, master, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1693. John Illingworth, fellow, author of large biographical collections, died 1693. Francis Marsh, archbishop of Dublin, died 1693. Richard Hollingworth, D.D. minister of S. Botolph Aldgate London, and vicar of Westham, Essex, author of various controversial works and sermons, flourished 1693. John Templer, D.D. rector of Balsham, author of theological treatises, flourished 1694. Zachariah Cradock, D.D. provost of Eton college, and prebendary of Chichester, highly esteemed for his piety, learning and eloquence, died 1695. Henry Paman, M.D. public orator, died 1695. George Bright, D.D. fellow, dean of S. Asaph, died 1695. Simon Bradstreet, governor of New England, died 1697. Giles Firmin, ejected vicar of Shalford, Essex, controversialist and oriental scholar, died 1697. Henry Jenks, author of The Christian Tutor, and other works, died 1697. Sir Francis Pemberton, chief justice of the king's bench, died 1697. Sir Pury Cust, military commander, died 1698-9. William Bates, D.D. a celebrated nonconformist, author of many excellent theological works, died 1699.

Sir William Temple, statesman, diplomatist, essayist, and miscellaneous writer, died 1700. Thomas Clutterbuck, D.D. archdeacon of Winchester, died 1700. Richard Kidder, fellow, bishop of Bath and Wells, died 1703. John Wallis, D.D. Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, an extraordinary mathematician, author of numerous works, died

1703. Samuel Slater, minister at Nayland, Bury S. Edmund's and London, author of a Discourse of Family Religion and other sermons, died 1704. Richard Pearson, D.D. rector of S. Michael Crooked lane London, a nonjuror, author of sermons, and editor of Dr. Holdsworth's works, died 1704. Joseph Fisher, archdeacon of Carlisle, died 1704-5. James Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln, died 1704-5. Samuel Cradock, fellow, ejected rector of North Cadbury, author of a Harmony of the four Evangelists, Apostolical History, The Old Testament modernised, and other works, died 1706. Gregory Hascard, D.D. dean of Windsor, died 1708. Nathaniel Resbury, D.D. rector of S. Paul's Shadwell, author of tracts against popery, and sermons, died 1711. Weyman Bouchery, latin poet, died 1712. Joshua Barnes, fellow, Regius professor of greek, a voluminous author, died 1712. Samuel Hill, archdeacon of Wells, author of various controversial works, died 1715-16. Peter Allix, D.D. treasurer of the church of Sarum, a learned theological writer, died 1716-17. Laurence Fogg, D.D. dean of Chester, died 1717-18. Sir Philip Meadows, latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell, and ambassador to Portugal, Denmark, and Sweden, died 1718. Samuel Bourn, minister of a dissenting congregation at Calne, Wiltshire, and Bolton, Lancashire, author of sermons, devotional and polemical works, died 1719. Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper, died 1721. John Morton, author of the Natural History of Northamptonshire, died 1726. John Richardson, fellow, author of Prælectiones Ecclesiasticæ, and a vindication of the Canon of the New



F Mackenzie

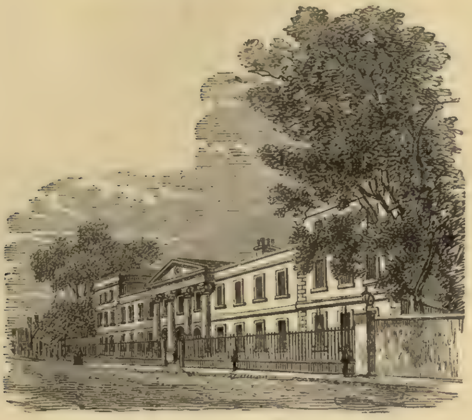
J. Le Keux

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

SHEWING THE CHAPEL &c

Testament, died about 1726. Nicholas Aspinall, classical scholar, died 1727. Simon Degg, M.D. antiquary, died 1729. Nathaniel Marshall, D.D. canon of Windsor, editor of the works S. Cyprian, and author of sermons and numerous controversial works, died 1729-30. Anthony Blackwall, critic and theologian, died 1730. Henry Lee, D.D. fellow, metaphysician, flourished 1730. James Gardiner, subdean of Lincoln, author of poems original and translated, and sermons, died 1731-2. George Harbin, a celebrated nonjuror, died 1732. Matthew Brailsford, D.D. dean of Wells, died 1734. Martin Warren, M.D. fellow, a distinguished physician at Bury S. Edmund's, died 1735-6. Thomas Emlyn, a famous arian divine, died 1743. John Savage, D.D. rector of Clothall, Hertfordshire, author of historical and miscellaneous works and poems, died 1746. Reuben Clarke, D.D. archdeacon of Essex, died 1746. Edward Abbot, master of Magdalen college, died 1748. William Peirse, fellow, classical scholar, died 1750. Edward Chandler, bishop of Durham, died 1751. Henry Rider, D.D. archdeacon of Derby, died 1755. Richard Arnald, fellow, author of a commentary on the Apocrypha, died 1756. William Barrowby, M.D. a celebrated London physician, died 1758. Daniel Newcome, D.D. fellow, dean of Gloucester, died 1758. John Colson, Lucasian professor, died 1760. William Law, fellow, author of The Serious Call and other works, died 1761. Sir William Calvert, fellow, sometime lord mayor of London, died 1761. John Fane, earl of Westmorland, chancellor of the university of Oxford, died 1762. Thomas Hayter, bishop of London, died 1762. Richard Dawes, fellow, a learned critic and classical scholar, died 1766. Rice Williams, archdeacon of Caermarthen, died 1767. John Martyn, professor of botany, died 1768. Anthony Askew, M.D. an accomplished classical scholar and physician, died 1774. John Fane, earl of Westmorland, died 1774. William Richardson, D.D. master, antiquary, died 1775. James Hingeston, author of Discourses upon the Covenants, died 1777. Henry Hubbard, fellow, registrary of the university, died 1778. Thomas Reeve, M.D. president of the college of physicians, died 1780. Robert Richardson, D.D. fellow, dean of Lincoln, died 1781. Thomas Nevile, translator of Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, and of the Georgics of Virgil, died 1781. William Lewis, M.D. an able writer on chemistry and medicine, died 1781. James Bickham, D.D. fellow, archdeacon of Leicester, died 1785. Richard Wright, M.D. fellow, a celebrated London physician, died 1786. Charles Jackson, fellow, bishop of Kildare, died 1790. Henry Homer, fellow, classical scholar, died 1791. John Gordon, D.D. fellow, archdeacon of Lincoln, died 1793. Samuel Hardy, rector of Little Blakenham, Suffolk, an able theological writer, died 1793. Richard Farmer, D.D. master, antiquary and critic, died 1797.

Robert Potter, canon of Norwich, translator of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, died 1804. Joseph Plymley, archdeacon of Salop, died 1804. Edward Evanson, author of many works of heretical tendency, died 1805. Richard Hurd, fellow, bishop of Worcester, died 1808. Thomas Moss, minister of Trentham, Staffordshire, poet and miscellaneous writer, died 1808. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, died 1811. Sir Busick Harwood, M.D. professor of anatomy and Downing professor of medicine, died 1814. Smithson Tennant, M.D. professor of chemistry, died 1815. William Augustus Pemberton, fellow, registrary of the university, died 1816. Cooper Willyams, Vicar of Exning, Suffolk, author of historical and topographical works, died 1816. Edward Valentine Blomfield, fellow, classical scholar, died 1816. Henry Meen, fellow, prebendary of S. Paul's, classical scholar and poet, died 1817. William Burdon, fellow, an able political and miscellaneous writer, died 1818. William Bennet, fellow, bishop of Cloyne, died 1820. John Trusler, LL.D. a voluminous miscellaneous author and compiler, died 1820. Sir John Borlase Warren, K.B. admiral, died 1822. Samuel Parr, LL.D. a celebrated classical scholar, died 1825. Thomas Martyn, professor of botany, died 1825. Baptist Noel Turner, fellow, rector of Denton and Wing, an able miscellaneous writer, died 1825. Joseph Cradock, author of Tours in Wales, Literary Memoirs, and other works, died 1826. Thomas Leman, antiquary and genealogist, died 1826. John Law, D.D. fellow, archdeacon of Rochester, died 1827. Charles Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1828. Dudley North, [sometime Long], politician and wit, died 1829. Thomas Young, M.D., a great writer on natural philosophy, hieroglyphics, and medicine, died 1829. William Cooke, author of a treatise on the law of bankruptcy, died 1831. Robert Williams Pickwood, chief justice of S. Christopher's, died 1834. Robert Towerson Cory, D.D. master, professor of moral philosophy, died 1835. Sir William Gell, fellow, an able writer on classical topography and antiquities, died 1836. Charles Long, lord Farnborough, sometime paymaster-general, died 1838. John Barlow Seale, D.D. greek scholar, died 1838. Nathaniel Alexander, bishop of Meath, died 1840. George Dyer, poet, classical scholar, and miscellaneous writer, died 1841. George de la Poer Beresford, bishop of Kilmore, died 1841. John Fane, earl of Westmorland, K.G. lord lieutenant of Ireland, died 1841. Thomas Manners Sutton, lord Manners, lord chancellor of Ireland, died 1842. William Boultbee Sleath, D.D. master of Repton school, classical scholar, and antiquary, died 1842. Thomas Harwood, D.D. master of Lichfield school, author of various classical, theological, topographical, and other works, died 1842. John Oldershaw, fellow, archdeacon of Norfolk, died 1847. Thomas Smart Hughes, fellow, canon of Peterborough, author of a History of England in continuation of Hume and Smollet and of other works, died 1847. Anthony White, a celebrated London surgeon, died 1849. Thomas Northmore, author of various classical and miscellaneous works, died 1851. Robert Saunders Dundas, viscount Melville, first lord of the admiralty, died 1851. Frederic Thackeray, M.D. a distinguished physician in Cambridge, died 1852. James Slade, fellow, canon of Chester, author of expositions of scripture and numerous sermons, died 1860.



FRONT OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

THE BUILDINGS.—Ralph Simons the original architect of the college, appears to have skilfully incorporated some of the old buildings of the Dominicans. Part of their church (which extended from S. Andrew's street to the eastern end of the combination-room), was converted into the college hall, and the refectory of the friars after being used for many years as the chapel of the college, is now the library. Simons's structure, which appears to have been of a substantial but not very ornamental character, formed one larger and two smaller courts, and there was also a building, which still remains, facing the college close. The college was at that period separated from S. Andrew's street by a wall, the principal entrance being in Emmanuel lane.

The erection of a new chapel with the adjoining cloister and a picture gallery over it in the reign of Charles II. gave the college an ornamental appearance which it had not before possessed; but the residue of the fabric appears to have retained much of its primitive simplicity until the early part of the reign of George III., when the hall and the principal court were modernised, and an ornamental front towards S. Andrew's street was erected from the plans of James Essex, F.S.A.; the old entrance from Emmanuel lane being thereupon abandoned.

Mr. Essex's front which is of Ketton stone and presents a handsome appearance, consists of a centre having four attached ionic columns supporting a pediment with the college arms in the tympanum, and two wings which are a storey higher than the centre.

Adjoining to the north is a building in the perpendicular style faced with stucco, and having fronts towards S. Andrew's street and Emmanuel lane. This pile which was erected in or about 1824, has no pretensions to architectural beauty.

The principal court measures one hundred and twenty-eight by one hundred and seven feet. On the north are the hall and combination room. In the centre of the opposite side two ionic pilasters support a broken entablature, over which is a balustrade crowned with vases. Between the pilasters is an ionic doorway surmounted by the arms of the earl of Westmorland boldly carved. The west side of the court consists of a piazza of eleven arches, having chambers above. The chapel and the cloister, with the picture gallery over the same occupy the whole of the eastern side.

The second court has the hall on the south, students' apartments on the north, the kitchen and other offices on the west, and the library on the east.

At a right angle with the southern side of the principal court is an extensive row of chambers constructed of brick, adorned with stone portals, window-frames and cornices. This edifice which was no doubt erected by Ralph Simons, seems to have undergone but little subsequent alteration.

THE CHAPEL.—The original chapel which was never consecrated(a) is now the library. As the structure runs north and south, the circumstance gave rise to no little observation.

The present chapel which runs east and west, was designed by sir Christopher Wren and consecrated by Dr. Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely, on the feast of S. Michael the archangel, 1677. The act of consecration specially permits sepulture in the cloister as well as in the chapel.

(a) The following is from a paper sent from Cambridge to archbishop Laud, 23 September, 1636:

"In Emanuel Coll. Their Chappel is not consecrate. At Surplice prayers they sing nothing but certain riming Psalms of their own appointment instead of y^e^ Hymnes between y^e^ Lessons. And Lessons they read not after y^e^ order appointed in y^e^ Callendar but after another continued course of their owne. All Service is there done & performed (Psalmes and Hymnes and all if they read any) by the Minister alone. The Students are not brought up nor accustomed to answere any verse at all. Before Prayers begin the Boyes come in & sitt downe & put on & talke aloude of what they list. Their seates are placed round about & above the Communion Table. When they preach or Common place they omit all service after y^e^ first or second Lesson at y^e^ furthest. Many of their Schollers live and lodge in y^e^ Towne Houses, & from thence they come through y^e^ Street with Surplices upon them to Chappell, & in the night time have opportunity to goe abroad & be where they please. The cause hereof is for that they admit more into y^e^ Coll. than it is able to hold. On Sundaies they use no Litanie."—*Cooper's Annals of Cambridge*, iii. 283.

The front of the chapel consists of two columns and as many pilasters of the corinthian order supporting a pediment broken for the reception of a small cupola, which is supported by six attached corinthian columns. The sides and eastern end are simple but elegant.

Internally the chapel is thirty feet broad and twenty-seven feet high, and including the ante-chapel eighty-four feet in length. It has a fine marble pavement, elegant oak stalls and wainscotting, and a rich and tastefully ornamented ceiling.

At the western end is a gallery containing a handsome organ, which however has long been disused.

The altar is embellished with fluted gilt corinthian columns, supporting a pediment of corresponding character.

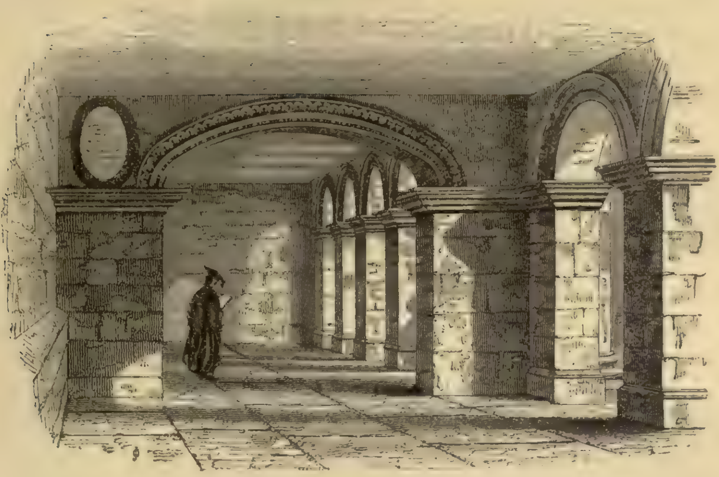
The altar-piece is a fine painting of the prodigal son, by Giacomo Amiconi.

The altar-cloth is of rich crimson velvet, with gold adornments.

The plate for the altar consists of three large flagons, two chalices, two chargers, and two patens, all given by Dr. William Sancroft the third master,(a) 1637, and two richly decorated candlesticks given by Robert Trefusis, 1764.

In the chapel and ante-chapel are memorials of:

(a) Uncle of the archbishop.



THE CLOISTER.

Laurence Chaderton, D.D. the first master, 1640, æt. 103.(a)
John Whitaker, B.D. fellow, 6 April, 1710, æt. 49.
H[enry] H[ubbard, B.D. fellow], 1778.
Richard Farmer, D.D. master, 8 Sept. 1797.
Robert Towerson Cory, D.D. master, 23 April, 1835.

A case containing a human skeleton is kept in the vestry on the south side of the ante-chapel.(b)

On the walls of the cloister, which consists of thirteen arches, are tablets commemorating:

(a) This was removed from the old chapel. Cleveland wrote "An Elegy upon Dr. Chaderton the first Master of Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge, being above an hundred years old when he died. Occasioned by his long deferred Funeral." Dr. Chaderton resigned the mastership in 1622, and survived Dr. Preston and Dr. Sancroft the second and third masters.—See *Cooper's Annals of Cambridge*, iii. 305.

(b) "The skeleton in Emmanuel College is of one who fell a victim of uncontroulled passion, for in his rage he stabbed his servant: it is kept retired from view—a terrible memorial of the consequences of unruliness." *Cambridge Portfolio*, 339.

Henry Skaiffe, B.A. born at Glatton, Huntingdonshire, scholar, 30 Sept. 1711.

Francis Oldershaw, M.B. of Loughborough, 16 April, 1740, æt. 24.

James Mead, LL.B. 1772, æt. 26, (erected by his brother Richard Mead, esq.)

Michael Smith, D.D. a native of the county of Durham, and rector of Freckenham, Suffolk, 6 May, 1773, æt. 53.

Henry Hubbard, B.D. fellow and tutor, registrary of the university, and lady Margaret preacher, 23 Jan. 1778, æt. 70.

Richard Farmer, D.D. master, 6 id. Sept. 1797, æt. 63, (inscription by Dr. Parr.)

James Du Satoy, student, eldest son of James Du Satoy, esq., 1815, æt. 19.

Edward Valentine Blomfield, M.A. fellow, 7 id. Oct. 1816, æt. 29.

William Augustus Pemberton, B.D. fellow and tutor, and registrary of the university, 4 id. Oct. 1816, æt. 44.

William Bennet, sometime fellow and tutor, afterwards bishop successively of Cork and Cloyne, 18 cal. Aug. 1820, æt. 75, born in London, buried at Plumsted, Kent.

Robert Towerson Cory, D.D. master, 9 cal. Maii. 1835, æt. 76.

There was also a tablet in memory of

Humphrey Clayton, student, son of Humphrey Clayton of Brisingham, Norfolk, clerk, 1731, æt. 19.

This fell down a few years since, and was thereby broken into so many fragments that it could not be replaced.

THE HALL, although not of uniform architecture, is a noble apartment with a good stuccoed ceiling. The arms of Maynard and Hobart are on the doorways of the screens, over which is a music gallery. At the eastern end of the hall on either side are spacious oriel windows, that on the south containing on four shields the arms of the founder and of his alliances.

At the east end are portraits of the founder; sir Wolstan Dixie; and William Romney, esq.; and around the sides portraits of Dr. Farmer, master; George Thorp, D.D.; Francis Ash, citizen of London; Henry Hubbard, B.D.; Dr. Richardson, master; Benjamin Whichcote, D.D.; John Sudbury, D.D.; and Samuel Parr, LL.D.

THE COMBINATION-ROOM eastward of the hall and communicating therewith, is adorned with portraits of the founder; and William Dudley, esq. 1681, (by Lely.)

THE LIBRARY which is of inconsiderable dimensions, and is very plain both externally and internally, contains about twenty thousand volumes.

There are two hundred and eighty-five MSS. amongst which we may mention:

Several oriental MSS. of which there is an account in the library, by sir William Jones.

A MS. of the Old Testament in hebrew, purchased at Venice, by William Bedell, afterwards bishop of Kilmore, from Rabbi Leo, chief Shaccam of the synagogue there, for its weight in silver.

A greek MS. of Herodotus, used by Dr. Thomas Gale, and afterwards more carefully examined by Dr. Askew and Porson.

The epistles of the New Testament in greek, given by Samuel Wright, 1598.

MSS. of Joshua Barnes, including unpublished notes on Homer and Anacreon, some of the Psalms in greek anacreontics, and a greek-latin lexicon.

Two english translations of the New Testament, made in the fourteenth century.

Letters and papers of martyrs and confessors in the reign of Mary.

Some of the printed books are rare, especially

Cicero's Offices, printed by Fust and Schoeffer at Mentz, 1465. It belonged to Arthur prince of Wales, as appears by his arms thereon.

Aristophanes, printed by Aldus, 1498, consecutively in the possession of sir Samuel Romilly and Dr. Parr, by the latter of whom it was presented to the college.

Over the door is a good bust of archbishop Sancroft, to whose munificence the college is indebted for a large number of valuable and curious printed books.(a)

THE PICTURE GALLERY which may be regarded as a striking feature of this college, is about one hundred feet in length, and situate over the cloisters communicating with the master's lodge.

(a) The archbishop, within a short period of his death, sent to William Needham, B.D. his chaplain, to desire him to remove the portion of his library which he had left in a warehouse at Lambeth to this college. From the books which he carried with him to Fresingfield he appears to have made a reserve for his heirs of those which were suited to the reading of a private gentleman, and to have destined the rest for the college. His MS. papers he also destined for the same quarter, with the exception of such as Henry Wharton wished to retain. It appears, however, that his executors were backward in fulfilling his intentions. Mr. Wharton found some difficulty in obtaining even those papers which were necessary for his publication of Laud's Diary; and it seems certain that none of the remaining MSS. or of the books from Fresingfield ever found their way to Emmanuel college. An interesting letter on this subject from William Needham to his brother Gervase Needham, fellow of Emmanuel, dated Alresford, S. Stephen's day, 1693, is given in D'Oyley's Life of Sancroft, 2nd edition, 329—334. It is stated that the archbishop's nephews sold his MS. papers for eighty guineas to Bateman the bookseller; of him they were purchased by bishop Tanner, who presented them to the Bodleian library at Oxford.

A catalogue of the Tanner MSS. at Oxford, by the rev. Alfred Hackman, M.A. of Christ church, was published at Oxford, 4to. 1860. Every Cambridge man who consults that valuable catalogue, must regret that documents which so materially relate to the history of *this* university, should be deposited elsewhere.

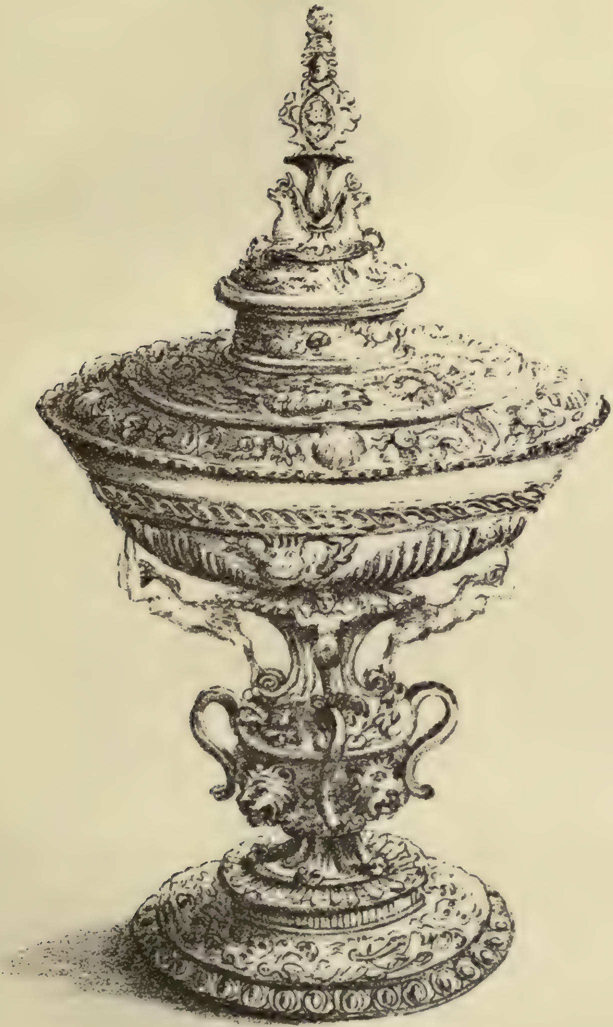
It contains portraits of the founder (by Vansomer); his son sir Anthony Mildmay (by D. Mytens); Dr. Breton, master, 1665; Dr. Holbech, master, 1675; archbishop Sancroft; Charles Fane, earl of Westmorland; queen Elizabeth; sir Pury Cust, 1670; sir Francis Walsingham; sir Francis Pemberton; Henry Hubbard, B.D.; Francis Ash, citizen of London; George Thorp, D.D.; sir Edmund Bacon, premier bart. 1788; John Fane, earl of Westmorland, lord lieutenant of Ireland; sir William Calvert; Dr. Preston, master; Dr. James Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln; Dr. Samuel Ward, master of Sidney college; Joshua Barnes; bishop Kidder; Dr. John Sudbury; sir William Temple (by Lely); John lord Finch of Fordwich (copy); Dr. Jackson, bishop of Kildare (by Gainsborough); Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester (copy after Gainsborough); lady Mildmay; Dr. Hall, bishop of Norwich; Dr. Branthwaite, master of Caius college; Anthony Askew, M.D.; Dr. Roger Long, master of Pembroke hall; William Balderston, M.A.; Dr. Bennet, bishop of Cloyne; Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ's college; Peter Allix, D.D. treasurer of Sarum (copy by Freeman); Dr. Whichcote, provost of King's college; Thomas Leman, esq. (by Mrs. Beale); Dr. Richardson, master; Ralph Simons, architect; Dr. Farmer, master; John Teller, esq. 1679, and Mrs. Joyce Frankland.

There are also engraved portraits of John Law, D.D.; archbishop Manners Sutton; and Thomas Manners Sutton, lord Manners; and a great number of curious historical and other prints, including some of the best productions of George Vertue.

The Master's Lodge was originally situate immediately at the eastern end of the hall. The present lodge is still more to the eastward, running parallel with the chapel on one side, and adjoining the library on the other. It contains some good apartments.

Plate.—The founder's cup which is richly gilt, is said to have been one of the productions of the far-famed Benvenuto Cellini. It is very elegant, and the ornaments are most elaborate. The height of the cup is 8 inches and of the cover 7½ inches. The diameter of the base is 6 inches, and of the bowl 10 inches on the outside. The depth of the bowl inside is 9½ inches. The weight of the cover is 34 oz., and of the cup 63 oz. 1 dwt., making a total of 97 oz., 10 dwt. The arms of the founder richly enamelled, and the letters W. M. joined together by a knot, prove the authenticity of this precious relic, which having been always kept with religious care, is in excellent preservation. It is never used except at the anniversary feast.

We may also enumerate the following rich and curious articles: a gilt hanap and cover, presented by Mildmay Fane; a gilt cup, given by John Fane, esq.; a gilt cup, given by Henry Fane, son of the third earl of Westmorland; tankards presented by Henry Cromwell, fellow-commoner, 26 May, 1675; John Maddockes, fellow-commoner, 1681, George Sorocold, fellow-commoner, 1684, Walter Horneby, fellow-commoner, 1684, Thomas Jones, fellow-commoner, and sir William Temple, bart.; a rose water dish and ewer, given by hon. Wolstan Dixie, 1724; an open-work bread basket, given by



THE FOUNDER'S CUP.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

William and John Welby, fellow-commoners, 1736; two handsome claret cups and covers, given by John Palmer, fellow-commoner, 1756, and hon. Wolstan Dixie, 1767; an epergne, given by the earl of Westmorland; a tea urn, given by Henry Askew, M.B. 1784; a dish and cover given by Christopher Henry Neville, fellow-commoner, 1795; another given by Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, fellow-commoner, 1795; an open-work bread basket, given by Thomas Young, fellow-commoner; an embossed rose water dish, given by William Frederick Baylay, M.B. and Edward Rogers, LL.B. 1805; a cheese-toaster, given by Willoughby Brassey, fellow-commoner, 1809; a dish and cover, given by sir Arthur Chichester, bart. M.A. 1811; another given by Robert Hamond, fellow-commoner, 1811; a coffee-pot and stand, given by George Lane Fox, fellow-commoner, 1814; a cheese-toaster, given by Henry Broadwood, fellow-commoner, 1815; a chased cup, given by Henry Shirley, fellow-commoner, 1818; four decanter stands, given by Edward Humphreys Green,(a) fellow-commoner, 1820; Dr. Samuel Parr's pipe, tobacco box and stopper, the bowl of the pipe of wood with silver enrichments and stem, and the head of the stopper curiously carved in wood; a claret jug, given by Walter Henry Hill, M.A. July, 1827; an engraved salver, given by Joseph Godman, fellow-commoner, 1851; and a snuff mull, with handsome silver enrichments and appurtenances, and adorned with rich stones, given by William Paley Anderson, fellow, 1856.

(a) Now De Freville.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS—There are twelve fellowships and as many foundation scholarships, each of the latter being of the value of £60 per annum at least. There are also five open scholarships and several exhibitions.

In 1625 there were the master, fourteen fellows, fifty scholars, ten poor scholars, these together with the students, &c., making a total of two hundred and sixty.

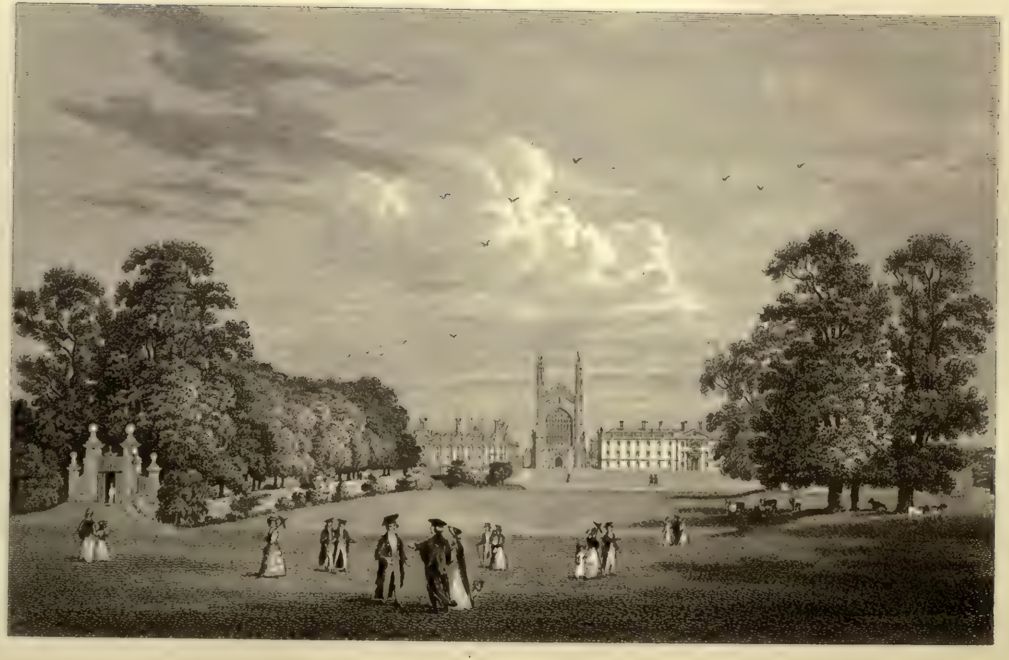
In 1634 there were the master, fourteen fellows, fifty scholars, ten poor scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being three hundred and ten.

In August, 1641, two hundred and four members of the college contributed £23. 18*s.* to a poll-tax.

In 1673 there were the master, fourteen fellows, fifty scholars, ten poor scholars, with other students, besides officers and servants, the whole number about one hundred and seventy.

We are told that in 1753 the number of members of all sorts was usually about or very near seventy.

PATRONAGE—The rectories of North Benfleet and Little Bentley in Essex; the vicarage of Lechlade in Gloucestershire; the vicarage of Twyford in Hampshire; the rectory of Wallington in Hertfordshire; the vicarage of Stanground, with the rectory of Farcet, and the rectory of Thurning in Huntingdonshire; the rectories of Loughborough, Emmanuel church in Loughborough, and Thurcaston in Leicestershire; the rectory of Winteringham in Lincolnshire; the rectory of Little Melton, and the mastership



VIEW FROM CLARE HALL PIECES.

of the school of Harleston in Norfolk; the rectory of Upper Boddington in Northamptonshire; the rectory of North Luffenham in Rutland; the rectories of Aller and North Cadbury, and the vicarages of Brompton Regis and Winsford in Somersetshire; the rectories of Brantham, East Bergholt and Preston, the vicarages of Ilketshall S. Andrew, and Fressingfield cum Withersdale, and the mastership of the school of Bungay in Suffolk.

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